

**THE WAR POWER OUR ALLIANCE**  
In the midst of our career, how-  
ever important, we must not lose the  
sight of the fact that the war power  
is still our main reliance. To that  
power alone can we look, yet for a  
time, to give confidence to the people  
in the contested regions, that the in-  
surgent power will not again overrule  
them.  
Until that confidence shall be es-  
tablished, little can be done anywhere  
for what is called reconstruction.  
Hence our chief care must still be  
directed to the army and navy, who  
have thus far borne their harder part  
so nobly and well. And it may be  
esteemed fortunate that in giving the  
greatest efficiency to these instruments,  
we do also honorably recognize  
the gallant men from commander  
to sentinel, who compose them and to  
whom, more than to others, the world  
must stand indebted for the home of  
freedom disenthralled, regenerated,  
and perpetuated.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
December 9, 1863.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas, in and by the Constitution  
of the United States, it is provided  
that the President "shall have power  
to grant reprieves and pardons for  
offenses against the United States,  
except in cases of impeachment," and  
Whereas a rebellion now exists  
whereby the loyal State government  
of several States have for a long time  
been subverted, and many persons  
have committed and are now guilty  
of treason against the United States;  
and  
Whereas, with reference to said re-  
bellion and treason, laws have been  
enacted by Congress, declaring for-  
feiture and confiscation of property  
and liberation of slaves, all upon  
terms and conditions therein stated,  
and also declaring that the President  
was thereby authorized at any time  
thereafter, by proclamation, to extend  
to persons who may have participated  
in the existing rebellion, in any State  
or part thereof, pardon and amnesty,  
with such exceptions and at such  
times and on such conditions as he may  
deem expedient for the public wel-  
fare; and  
Whereas the congressional declara-  
tion for limited and conditional  
pardon accords with well-established  
judicial exposition of the pardoning  
power; and  
Whereas, with reference to said re-  
bellion, the President of the United  
States has issued several proclama-  
tions, with provisions in regard to the  
liberation of slaves; and  
Whereas it is now desired by some  
persons heretofore engaged in said  
rebellion to resume their allegiance to  
the United States, and to reorganize  
loyal State governments within  
and for their respective States; there-  
fore

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of  
the United States, do proclaim, de-  
clare, and make known to all persons  
full pardon is hereby granted to them  
and each of them, with restoration of  
all rights of property, except as to  
slaves, and in property cases where  
rights of third parties shall have  
intervened and upon the condition  
that every such person shall take and  
subscribe an oath, and thereupon  
keep and maintain said oath inviolate,  
and which oath shall be registered  
for permanent preservation, and shall  
be of the tenor and effect following:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear, in  
presence of Almighty God, that I  
will henceforth faithfully support,  
protect and defend the Constitution  
of the United States, and the union  
of the States thereunder, and that I  
will in like manner, abide by and  
faithfully support all acts of Congress  
passed during the existing rebellion  
with reference to slaves, so long, and  
so far as not repealed, modified, or  
held void by Congress, or by decision  
of the Supreme Court; and that I  
will, in like manner, abide by and  
faithfully support all proclamations  
of the President made during the  
existing rebellion having reference to  
slaves, so long and so far as not  
modified or declared void by decision  
of the Supreme Court. So help me  
God."

The persons excepted from the  
benefits of the foregoing provisions  
are all who are, or shall have been,  
civil or diplomatic officers or agents  
of the so-called Confederate govern-  
ment; all who have left judicial  
station under the United States to aid  
the rebellion; all who are, or shall  
have been military or naval officers of  
said so-called Confederate government  
above the rank of colonel in the army,  
or of lieutenant in the navy; all who  
left seats in the United States Con-  
gress to aid the rebellion; all who  
resigned commissions in the army or  
navy of the United States, and after-  
wards aided the rebellion; and all  
who have engaged in any way in  
treating colored persons, or white  
persons in charge of such, otherwise  
than lawfully as prisoners of war, and  
which persons may have been found  
in the United States service as sol-  
diers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare  
and make known, that whenever, in  
any of the States of Arkansas, Texas,  
Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ala-  
bama, Georgia, Florida, South Caro-  
lina, and North Carolina, a number of  
persons, not less than one-tenth in  
number of the votes cast in such  
State at the Presidential election of  
the year of our Lord 1860, such hav-  
ing taken the oath aforesaid, and not  
having since violated it, and being a  
qualified voter by the election law of  
the State existing immediately before  
the so-called act of secession, and ex-  
cluding all others, shall re-establish a  
State government which shall be re-  
publican, and in no wise contravening  
said oath, such shall be recognized as  
the true government of the State, and

The State shall receive thereunder the  
benefits of the constitutional provi-  
sions which declare that "The United  
States shall guarantee to every State  
in this Union a republican form of  
government, and shall protect each of  
them against invasion; and, on applica-  
tion of the legislature, or the exec-  
utive, (when the legislature cannot  
be convened,) against domestic violence."  
And I do further proclaim, declare,  
and make known that any provision  
which may be adopted by such State  
Government in relation to the freed  
people of such State, which shall re-  
cognize and declare their permanent  
freedom provide for their education,  
and which may yet be consistent, as  
a temporary arrangement, with their  
present condition as a laboring class  
will not be objected to by the national  
Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper,  
that, in constructing a loyal State  
government in any State, the name of  
the State, the boundaries, the form of  
the constitution, and the general code  
of laws, as before the rebellion, be  
maintained, subject only to the modifi-  
cations and necessary by the condi-  
tions hereinbefore stated, and such  
others, if any, not contravening said  
conditions, and which may be deemed  
expedient by those framing the new  
State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may  
be proper to say that this proclama-  
tion, so far as it relates to State gov-  
ernments, has no reference to States  
wherein loyal State governments have  
all the while been maintained. And  
for the same reason, it may be proper  
to further say, that whether member  
sent to Congress from any State shall  
be admitted to seats Constitutionally,  
rests exclusively with the respective  
House, and not to any extent with  
the executive.

And still further, that this procla-  
mation is intended to prevent the  
people of the States wherein the na-  
tional authority has been suspended,  
and loyal State governments have  
been subverted, a mode in and by  
which the national authority and  
loyal State governments may be re-  
established within said States, or in  
any of them; and, while the mode  
presented is the best the Executive can  
suggest, with his present impressions,  
it must not be understood that no  
other possible mode would be accepta-  
ble.

Given under my hand at the city  
of Washington, the 8th day  
[SEAL] of December, A. D. 1863, and  
of the Independence of the  
United States of America, the  
eighty-eighth.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A special  
to the Times says:  
The Army of the Potomac will be  
immediately reorganized. The chief  
command will probably be tendered  
either to Hooker or Thomas. It is  
believed that General Meade will  
stand higher than ever. He is  
considered here by some as the  
next commander of the Potomac  
Army. The present corps commands  
with one exception will be re-  
organized.

Private notices received here to-  
day from Richmond say the present  
session of Confederate Congress will  
be a stormy one. The question of  
reconstruction will be freely and  
fearlessly presented to the Southern  
people by the conservative members  
from North Carolina. A great many  
member elected on the "last ditch"  
platform are said to be especially  
in favor of the policy advocated by  
the North Carolina conservative. Joint  
resolutions will soon be introduced  
taking strong grounds in favor of  
reconstruction.

General Garfield will probably be  
chairman of the House military com-  
mittee.

Accounts received here to night all  
report to the effect that General Meade  
had not been superseded, at least up  
to a late hour last night. General  
Meade day before yesterday forwarded  
his report of the recent movement  
south of the Rapidan to the War De-  
partment. It is confidently believed  
it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet.  
His late retrograde movement is fully  
endorsed by almost every officer in  
the army.

[For the Argus.]

**Our School.**  
We had the pleasure yesterday of  
visiting our School of this place, un-  
der the superintendency of Mr. J. M.  
Boyd, and were much pleased with  
the advancement of the pupils and  
the order and management generally.  
Miss Wallace has charge of the lower  
department, with from forty to fifty  
pupils, ranging from five years up-  
wards. We did not expect to find so  
many of that class of pupils in one  
room, and yet so orderly, and every-  
thing going off in style. The best of  
order prevailed, and every one seemed  
to regard and give attention to their  
teacher and lessons. No one can  
visit the room without being well  
pleased.

Miss Wallace appears to take a  
great interest in teaching, and in her  
pupils also. We have never saw a  
more industrious teacher or one who  
was more desiring of the names of  
her pupils. We next went into the higher de-  
partment in charge of Mr. Boyd; and  
found the same good order prevailing  
among the pupils. We found here a  
number of large and advanced scholars,  
and all busily engaged, and anxious  
to learn. Mr. Boyd is deserving of  
great praise as a teacher. He has al-  
ways been very successful and we as  
citizens feel satisfied, that there is  
not a better School in the county.

We therefore thank Mr. Boyd, and  
his assistant for the interest they  
manifest in our School.

Virvius.  
Darlington, Dec. 5, '63.

**Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1863.**  
**D. L. INBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.**  
**For President in 1864.**  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
**OF ILLINOIS.**

We take pleasure in addres-  
sing to the public the fact that Dr. Mc-  
Kinney, a young man of more than or-  
dinary ability, and regularly edu-  
cated, has concluded to establish him-  
self here in the practice of his pro-  
fession. He comes highly recom-  
mended by Dr. John DeKroon, a man well  
known to this community, of large  
and varied experience in the practice  
of medicine, and every way com-  
petent of judging of a man's true  
merit. See card in another column.

We invite the attention of the  
citizens of Beaver and vicinity to the  
card of Dr. Kerr in another column of  
our paper, who has been engaged in  
the practice of medicine for a number  
of years on the South side of the river.  
The Doctor is recommended by  
those who have seen him as being a very  
successful and skillful  
physician. He is a graduate of the  
University of the Medical College of  
Maryland, in the year 1828. Re-  
turning to Beaver, he at once em-  
braced the practice of his profession,  
which he continued up to the time of  
his death, a period of above thirty-  
five years. In the year 1841, he was  
married to Sarah, daughter of the  
late James Lyon, Esq. Dr. Allison  
was always a pious student and de-  
voted himself with great ardor to the  
practice of his profession. He was  
eminent in that profession, and had a  
reputation for science and skill ex-  
tending beyond the bounds of his  
State. He was a kind and faithful  
husband, a gentle and loving parent,  
and an upright and worthy citizen.—  
Of his life it may in truth be said, that  
the faithful discharge of every duty,  
his character was noted for truthfulness  
and honesty.

In his early life he connected him-  
self with the Democratic party, and  
continued to support the principles  
for a long time. But the business of  
the leaders of the Party under Bu-  
chanan, caused him to leave it, and  
he thenceforward became an enthu-  
siastic supporter of the new Adminis-  
tration. He was an ardent Union  
man, and he was not able to see how  
those who professed to uphold the  
Government, in its efforts to crush  
the rebellion, could do so by denouncing  
every act of the Government having  
that tendency.

But he is gone, in the very midst  
of his usefulness; and while occupy-  
ing a prominent position in our com-  
munity, he was suddenly snatched  
away by the rude hand of death, and  
we left to mourn.

We have been credibly inform-  
ed that we were represented, on the  
streets of New Brighton, and in this  
place, last week, as being unconpro-  
misingly opposed to the County Com-  
missioners offering a Bonus for vol-  
unteers. We embrace this, the first  
opportunity to say to this falsifier, who  
imagines himself clothed with tremen-  
dous power, that he must have known  
and felt in his heart, that he was ut-  
tering an unmitigated lie, when he  
gave vent to such sentiments. We  
might stop here and ask in the lan-  
guage of Cashe:  
"Now in the name of all the gods at once,  
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,  
That he grows so great?"

But to be a brief and laconic as  
possible, we wish you to understand  
in the first place, that we are not com-  
mitted one way or the other on this  
matter of Bonuses. We are willing  
to submit, whether in accordance with  
our own views or not, to any action  
the Commissioners, in their wisdom  
and discretion, may deem prudent  
and proper to take. And, in the sec-  
ond place, we wish it to be now espe-  
cially understood, that we are not  
opposed to the "eat-tail" of any man  
living; or to the "man's feet," and  
are not to be intimidated by any  
sneering language that can be employed;  
neither do we suppose that the Com-  
missioners are to be driven to mea-  
sures under such a foolish pretext.

Moreover, I have come to the  
conclusion, after reading the last edi-  
tion of "Luz" published in the Star,  
that he is the greatest Demagogue  
of our age. You, truly,  
Fugio Demagogos.

We think it correspond to the  
very best of our interests.

The development of wealth in the  
loyal States during this period of war  
is the next miracle of finance that  
has been wrought. How it came to  
pass, it may puzzle philosophy to  
say; but it is true that the wealth of  
the people, individually in the ag-  
gregate, and as a Government, has grown  
within the last two years and a half  
as no sane man would have been tol-  
erated in predicting and could not be  
believed by Europeans, measuring  
things by European history and poli-  
tics. It is positive wealth, too, that has  
been developed and not perishable in-  
flation. It is power over the entire  
mass of our great resources, command-  
ed by wealth as no other nation can  
exercise in an equal degree. Suppose  
the money we have is not at par in  
Europe, it does not follow that we  
are by so much inferior power to com-  
mand material wealth. It is true that  
much that we require comes from Eu-  
rope; but very much they require  
comes from us as the course of com-  
merce show. At the beginning of the  
war European capitalists sent large  
quantities of our stocks, which they  
then held, to this country, and sold  
them for very low prices, and carried  
back the proceeds to Europe. They  
thought they were securing so much  
from a people and Government which  
would be soon destroyed; but we  
have reason to thank them for what  
has resulted so greatly to our benefit  
in many respects. The same men  
may now come back and buy the same  
stock at a hundred per cent advance,  
or they may let it alone if they please.  
We care not, for we can get along  
without them. They have been kind  
enough to give us the profits, an act  
which was singularly beneficial to our  
citizens, but probably otherwise to  
them. The people of Europe have  
been investing their surplus money in  
the three per cent stocks of their  
countries, and may if they choose con-  
tinue to live upon it, or they may  
come if they please, we care not, and  
invest in our six per cents. Indeed,  
they are rapidly doing so, and are en-  
deavoring to grasp all they can ob-  
tain.

The abundant private wealth of the  
people of the United States, is also  
freely placed at the service of the  
Government, and this, too, without  
urgent invitation or complicated ne-  
gotiations. The spectacle of transac-  
tion between the people and the  
Government, in six per cents, sold at  
the rate of over two millions  
is one of which there is no record in  
the previous history of the world.  
Popular loans have sometimes been  
taken with great enthusiasm, but no  
continuous series of transactions of  
this sort ever equalled the issue of  
the present loan of five-twenty year six  
per cents, and an aggregate is likely  
to be reached of hundreds of millions  
by the time of the legal limit of its  
issue is reached. It does not depend  
upon great bankers, such as Rothschilds,  
Blenker and others, who loan their  
money to the Governments to carry  
on their wars, and who have no inter-  
est in the result but their own profits.  
Those who take our national loan  
here have everything at stake in the  
permanence of the Government, and  
they would be ruined by the mischance  
which the blindness of Europeans  
firmly believe, will befall us in trying  
to restore the Union. In subscribing  
to the loan our people insure the en-  
tire war policy of our Government,  
and place themselves in direct hos-  
tility against its enemies, whether at  
home or abroad. There is another  
great point in the miracle of our  
financial affairs—that which relates to  
the money in daily circulation among  
the people. They dismissed the use  
of gold and silver with an ease and  
willingness which was truly marvel-  
ous, and whilst those who barped up  
on their favorite theories of metallic  
currency, the vast exchanges and busi-  
ness of a great and wealthy nation  
are daily made with a degree of ease  
and safety hitherto wholly unknown.

The metals now are entirely useless  
as money, and every man knows it.—  
A pocket full of gold or silver would  
only be an annoyance to the possessor.  
It might be worth a certain  
amount of money to-day, and to-mor-  
row be worth more or less by five or  
ten per cent. All men therefore, by  
common consent, cease to use gold or  
silver as money, and in their stead  
willingly and cheerfully use the Gov-  
ernment paper, which all receive and  
give at par. To all the great national  
requirements in this respect is the  
great marvel which is now rendered  
certainly by the prompt and patri-  
otic action of the people.

Mr. Chas. Secretary of the Treasury,  
certainly deserves the thanks of all  
loyal men for the wise plans adopted  
by him to sustain the financial credit  
of the Government—but without the  
willing assistance of the people, and a  
willing acceptance in his great plans  
of the thing of which we are so natu-  
rally proud, never could have been  
accomplished.

The following letter, although writ-  
ten to a friend and not intended for  
publication, has been handed us with  
a request to give it a place in our  
columns.

Chas. of 140th St. N. Y.  
Mountain Creek, Va.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ I have no doubt but you  
are beginning to feel somewhat an-  
noyed about us as I have not written for  
a week. Well I am happy to tell you  
that we are all right yet. Yesterday  
morning one week ago we left this  
camp at daylight, marched to Gorma-  
nia Ford, where we arrived about  
noon. Our infantry was massed on  
this side of the river, and the cavalry  
was sent over to reconnoiter the rebel  
position. Soon after the cavalry cross-  
ed, our Division (1st) were there, but  
not down. It was necessary to throw  
some infantry over to support the  
cavalry, and to hold the rebel fortifica-  
tion on the other side. So you see  
there was no time to wait for the pos-  
sibility. The thoughts of wading that  
river on such a cold day was awful.—  
The order was given to the 4th Brigade  
(2d Corps), that being in front, to take  
into the river and cross. In they  
went, the 1st Brigade close after. "Oh,  
scissors," but it was cold; the water  
came up to our belts. I had to hold  
up my cartridge-box to keep my am-  
munition dry. Some poor fellows fell  
down and got wet all over. Over we  
went and up the hill, and took posses-  
sion of the rebel works, planted the  
colors, then lay down in the rifle pits  
to wait on the cavalry, which had  
gone to the front. Had the "rebs"  
driven them back we were to support  
them. O, but it was cold lying there,  
soaking wet to the waist. The "rebs"  
still kept going. We advanced to  
their next line of works, and then to  
a third line. We saw nothing of them  
that day. After dark we camped for  
the night. After our 4th brigade and  
one half of our 1st brigade had waded  
the river, the rest were ordered to  
wait until the pontoons were laid. So  
the rest of the 2d Corps did not have  
the pleasure of a cold bath. That  
night all the Corps got up and camped  
together. Here we lay down without  
coats, but did not sleep much for the  
cold. Next morning we started early  
and marched to a place called Cedar  
Grove, or Robinson's Cross Roads, on  
the turnpike from Fredericksburg to  
Orange Court House. Here we found  
the "rebs" thick as bees. Our 2d  
Division skirmished with them all day  
but could not get them to fight. Our  
Division (1st) lay in line of battle, as  
a support, all night, and also the next  
morning. We advanced about a mile,  
and here again we lay in line of battle  
all day in a very cold rain. While  
here the 6th Corps came up. Next  
morning our Corps marched off being  
relieved by the 6th. We marched  
around to the left and struck the  
plank road from Fredericksburg to  
Orange C. H. We had not advanced far  
until we found the "rebs". Our  
1st regiment and the 3rd Michigan  
deployed and drove them about two  
miles down the plank road. After we  
had driven them that far they became  
somewhat stubborn, as though they  
wished to hold their ground. But this  
the 140th would not agree to, so the  
order was given to charge. You ought  
to have seen the "rebs" get up and  
dust, our boys after them at full  
speed. They got behind their works  
and were safe. Companies A, H and  
C were on the skirmish line; the rest  
of the regiment was held as a reserve  
and support. We were but a short  
distance behind, but trying to keep  
him from the enemy. After our skir-  
mishers had driven them into their  
holes, they opened on us for some  
time without hurting a man. Our  
brigade held its position until about  
dark, when the rest of the Corps got  
up and took position. In the morn-  
ing they gave us plenty of shelling.  
After dark our skirmishers were re-  
lieved. Our boys in this skirmish  
was one man killed and one wounded  
in Co. A, and in Co. H one slightly  
wounded (Sorgt A. Lauce), who was  
struck in the thigh. The ball that  
struck his pocket book, which saved  
his life. He is now with us in camp,  
but quite lame. The 26th Michigan  
had several wounded. Our boys took  
two prisoners of the 26th Georgia.—  
This was the way we spent last Sab-  
bath. The day was quite cold, and  
the night much colder. We had no  
fire until 10 o'clock at night. I tell  
you it was cold lying on the ground  
while they were shelling us. On  
Monday morning we arose at 4 o'clock  
and moved our line to the right about  
a mile in the thick pine wood. Here  
we remained in line of battle all day.  
Monday night and Tuesday the weather  
was very severe. We had plenty  
fire, but at night it was so cold we  
could not sleep. Tuesday night we  
got orders to get ready to move. We  
started and marched towards Freder-  
icksburg, supposing that we were  
going there; but we turned to the left  
and marched to Culpeper Ford and  
crossed the river on our way back.  
Crossing the river we stopped for  
breakfast and then marched back to  
our old camp.

We marched from 9 a. m. on Tues-  
day until 5 p. m. on Wednesday, only  
stopping one hour for breakfast, a dis-  
tance of thirty miles. Oh, but you  
were cold, tired and sore. Now you  
may ask, what did Meade do? or  
what did he make further in the di-  
rection of Richmond by this route  
than we have ever been before. He  
connoitered the rebel positions, and  
found it would be impossible to go  
any further without a great loss of  
life. The fortification into which we  
drove the "rebs" on Sunday, could  
not be taken without the loss of  
thousands of lives. Here they had  
built a regular fort, very strong, with  
strong works in front, the fort com-  
manding the country for miles around.  
This position could only have been

held by them. Now the rebels  
is, would we have stormed that  
works? I think not, and I think  
God Meade deserves great credit for  
falling back from them. The order  
was given at one time to charge  
them. The 2d Division of our Corps  
being in front at the time they  
threw their knapsacks, put their  
clean clothes and were all ready to  
make the charge. The 1st and 3d  
Divisions were to follow up as a sup-  
port, and the 3d Corps supporting us.  
By this time General Meade arrived  
and countermanded the order. Had  
we made the assault there would, no  
doubt, have been no 2d Corps. Meade  
said the position could not be taken  
without the loss of many thousand  
lives. And look what a fix we were  
in. There we were miles from any  
place to take our wounded, the weather  
very cold, half of our wounded  
would have frozen to death. All but  
one or two to General Meade, for aban-  
doning the idea of storming that place.  
Now, why did we fall back? Well,  
we could not stay there; it was too  
far from our supplies. Supplies for  
this army could not be brought to  
great distance by wagons, especially  
in this season. Taking everything  
into consideration, I think the move  
was well planned; it was merely a  
connoissance in force. To-day the  
boys are busy fixing up quarters for  
winter, but it is all no use, as we will  
leave here in a short time, and perhaps  
winter on the other side of the Rip-  
pahanneck. We look hourly to move.  
This said that the "rebs" are follow-  
ing us up. Let them come; that is  
what we want. We will give them  
worse than we did at "Birdsow".

You cannot imagine how thankful  
we feel to Almighty God for his kind-  
ness in sparing our whole company to  
return to camp. Who would have  
believed while we were in that skir-  
mish line, that we would have all  
back alive. W. L. and I did not go  
out on the skirmish line, because we  
were not allowed to do so. W. had his  
gun (being detailed) but he was not  
to support with us and share in the  
shelling. My position was in the  
ways in with the portion of the Re-  
giment that has the colors.

Now good bye for this time. The  
boys are all well. My best regards  
I hope to hear from you often.  
Yours,  
J. M. D. M.

**NOTICE.**  
To All Whom it May Concern.—We,  
the subscribers, tax payers of Pat-  
erson township, Berks county, Penna.,  
do hereby certify that the Citizens of  
said township, or the Berks or Penna.  
Estate of Patterson township, being  
held bound, or taxable heretofore, or  
in any way or manner being held re-  
sponsible for the payment of any part  
of any loan of money, which may be  
made to or by the County Commis-  
sioners, for the purpose of paying  
Bounties to Volunteers to aid in the  
defence of the present call of the Presi-  
dent for men for the Army—more fully  
set forth in a paper signed by us, and  
this day presented to the County Com-  
missioners, that Patterson township  
has, some time since, fully filled her  
quota of the present call, at the pres-  
ent cost of the Citizens of the township.  
Patterson tp., Berks co., Pa.  
December 14, 1863.

Chas. M. Large,  
H. C. Patterson,  
Wm. C. Patterson,  
John F. Patterson,  
Edwin R. Patterson,  
John M. Patterson,  
G. W. Patterson,  
S. R. Patterson,  
Thos. B. Wells,  
T. J. Wells,  
W. A. Carothers,  
Charles Katz,  
John H. H. H.,  
James M. H.,  
Porter, Mar-  
Aug. Tomlinson.

**Our New Judge.**  
The December Term of the Superior  
Courts of this county commenced on  
Monday, and was opened by Assoc-  
iate Judges Mitchell and Keiser, in  
vacancy in the office of Prothono-  
tary Judge having been created by the  
election of Hon. Daniel Agnew to  
the Supreme Bench. The Prothono-  
tary then read a commission from  
the Governor, appointing the Hon.  
Lawrence L. McGuffin, of Lawrence  
county, to be President Judge of the  
district until the 1st of December,  
1864. Judge McGuffin, having been  
duly qualified, was escorted to his  
office on the Bench by Gen. J. N. Purvis,  
the senior member of the Bar. After  
the Judge delivered a charge to that  
body, and once establishing the char-  
acter of a sound and able jurist. Judge  
McGuffin is a man of commanding  
presence, and we entertain no doubt  
he will be a highly popular public  
officer.—Butler American.

OFFICE OF A. A. PAW'S MARL GEN.  
Harrisburg, Dec. 4, 1863.

**CIRCULAR No. 76.**—The following  
instructions contained in a letter from  
Provost Marshal General's office  
dated Dec. 2 1863, are issued for the  
information of District Provost Mar-  
shals.

1. That quotas be apportioned to  
sub-districts in the several Congres-  
sional Districts which may be adopted,  
and then assurances be given sub-  
districts as may furnish their full  
quota of volunteers under the recent  
call of the President for 300,000 men,  
that they shall be exempt from the  
pending draft, should one be  
necessary in January next.

2. That the several sub-districts  
receive credit for all such volunteers  
as may have been mustered into the  
service of the United States since the  
draft and that the number so credit-  
ed be deducted from their proportion  
of the quotas assigned the State under  
the recent call.

J. V. BOWMAN,  
A. A. Provost Marshal Gen.