

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then. This, because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent, has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connection. The great advantage of the policy by which we should not have to pay until we number one hundred millions, what by a different policy we would have to pay now when we number but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

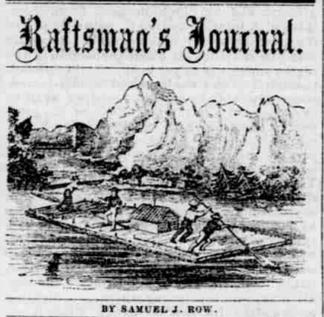
As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless, in the property sense, belong to local owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on one hand or the other, inasmuch as it comes to nothing unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters through their representatives in Congress. I cannot miss, it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet, I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, it is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor and verily surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With their labor to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematical. In certain, labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will not be able to cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of the States of Maryland and Delaware, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress, it never presented the presence of its colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, enclosed people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation is to be adopted, they will have to be freed from their old masters will give them wages at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be procured for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event cannot the North? Again, it is urged that more than theory, in any case has been any freedom of colored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this District last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites, in the District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to abolishing slavery by the act of Congress. A restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation, is hereby expressly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economic aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone, while all it would cost, considering amount and of payment and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much, very much, that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no very distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display. If it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? It is doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good peo-

ple respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can we do it or can we not do it?" but "Can we do better?" Object, whatsoever is possible; still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate; to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. Our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor—to the latest generation. We say, "We are for the Union." The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we know how to save it. We—every one here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed—this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Washington, D.C., December 1st, 1862.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 10, 1862.

THE PAPER PANIC.

The reading community need not be surprised if they will soon have to pay higher prices for their newspapers. In consequence of the great increase in the cost of printing paper, which, during the past month, has advanced nearly one hundred per cent. Some of the city publishers have already raised their prices, and the balance will be obliged to follow their example or "shut shop." Time alone will show how many of the country establishments will be able to keep their presses in operation. The great advance in the price of printing paper is mainly attributable to the scarcity of cotton rags. The high rate of exchange shuts out importations, and the country is thus deprived of \$2,000,000 worth of foreign rags which were formerly consumed each year. Then again the short supply, and consequent high price of cotton, has taxed the ingenuity of people, and great quantities of material formerly used in the manufacture of paper, are now picked into shoddy, and used as a substitute for cotton. Cotton and linen shoddy is freely used in the manufacture of woolen goods, and where this passion for shoddy will finally end, nobody can foretell. So limited, indeed, has become the supply of stock, that some of the manufacturers fear that the question yet to be solved is not only as to price, but whether the quantity of paper required can be supplied. Inventive genius may furnish a remedy. Straw makes a good substitute for rags, and manufacturers will soon have suitable machinery for a more general converting of straw into paper. In this way and by mixing old paper with rags, a sufficient quantity may be produced to meet the wants of the consumers.

"How can readers expect to form correct opinions upon controverted facts when they hear the evidence only on one side? We prefer to lay all the facts—the statements of each party—before our readers, so that they can judge for themselves."—*Clearfield Republican*.

Astonishing magnanimity! Our neighbors "prefer" to give their "readers all the facts"? Since when? Have you pursued this course consistently during the past two years? You published Bigler's speech of Dec. 11, 1860, "on the present unhappy condition of the country,"—that is "one side," where is the other? You published Douglas's speech of Jan. 8, 1861, "on the state of the Union,"—that is "one side," again, what became of the other side? Did you "prefer" to publish "all the facts"? But, perhaps, the speeches referred to were not "upon controverted facts"? Or did you prefer to give "one side" only? Why didn't you publish Holt's letter of May 31, 1861, or his speech at Cincinnati on July 13, 1861? Why didn't you give your readers Dickinson's speech of Aug. 3, 1861, at Cortland, Y. T., or the one at Wyoming, Pa., on Aug. 19, 1861; or Robt' J. Walker's speech at N. York; or Andy Johnson's speech in the Senate on July 27, 1861, or his speech at Cincinnati? Or did these Democrats not state "facts"? You "prefer to lay all the facts before your readers"! Poo! Preferring to do an act and doing it, are two distinct propositions, and our neighbors seem to incline to the former.

A SUMMING UP.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, (secessionist,) thus sums up the merits of the controversy between Buchanan and Gen. Scott: Ex-President Buchanan has published an elaborate defence against the charges of inefficiency preferred against him by Gen. Scott. It possesses little interest, save that either he or Scott had lied, and nobody in the South cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of "Old Buck" but his cock-eyed knavery, and of Scott, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live—their virtues have rotted.

No attempt has as yet been made by Burnside to cross the Rappahannock. The Rebels are still engaged in fortifying the hills back of Fredericksburg.

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS OF IT.

The newspaper press generally, throughout the country, speaks very highly of the Message. The Philadelphia Press in commenting upon it, says:

"It must be said of the President that he never takes up any subject without exhausting it. He approaches every conclusion calmly, slowly, and without passion; while, at times, we see what might be called hesitation and irresolution, in the end we know that the spirit of the patriot has inspired every sentiment and deed. So much magnanimity—so much justice—so much consideration for minorities—so much humanity—so much forbearance to those who have erred—we do not often see in those who rule empires."

The Pittsburgh Gazette remarks: "Not only at home among ourselves, but abroad in Europe, in every quarter of the civilized world in fact—nay, in the rebel States themselves—there is just one subject of paramount importance, in comparison with which all others sink into very insignificance. On this great subject, to wit, the Proclamation of the 22nd of September last, the Message is very brief, but very satisfactory—that is, to all parties above mentioned, save and except the rebels. The President merely refers to that Proclamation as a fact accomplished, the mighty sequel of which, its complement and inevitably pledged completion, the revolution of thirty days must bring about. This is the pivot point, as the President well knows, on which all success against the Rebellion must rest, or rather must turn; and so fully is this realized, that he does not even review the controversy on the subject, but, as we have said, just assumes that matter as a fixed and irrevocable fact."

The New York Evening Post says: "But the main topic of the Message is not our foreign relations, nor our domestic war, but that stupendous evil, slavery, which is the cause alike of foreign and domestic danger. Mr. Lincoln sees, with the utmost distinctness, that slavery lies at the root of all our national troubles, and with a candor that does him honor, he is striving in various ways to get rid of that evil. As Commander-in-Chief of the armies he hurls against it the battle axe, he chips it into pieces with his military arm, he decrees that it is a support and means of the war, and as such shall no longer exist. All this he has the most unquestionable right to do; but fearing that his military pronouncements may not be as effective as he desires, he renews the assault as President. In that capacity his power is restrained by constitutional limits; he is no longer the warrior, amenable only to the code of nations; he is a simple municipal magistrate, bound by the strictest rules, and he can do only what the law allows, or the representatives of the people authorize. He begs them, therefore, to procure such an amendment of the Constitution as shall enable him to do what he deems right and just."

The States in the gradual extinction of slavery. . . . Mr. Lincoln is also profoundly right in his inference that the effect will not cease until the cause is extinguished; that men who take up arms against a beneficent government in order to protect a special interest, will not lay down those arms till that interest is either appeased or put out of the way. The war has given us an opportunity for doing so, which none but fools would neglect. Slavery must be got rid of by the strong hand or by legislation; Mr. Lincoln says, by both; by the strong hand in the impetuous rebel States, and by equitable legislation in the loyal States. . . . If slavery be a curse, as we all know it is; if the continuance of it is incompatible, as the President argues, with the continuance of the Union—then it must be destroyed at once. No nation has a right to inflict a curse upon posterity; no legislator can weigh for a moment the interests of a special class against integrity and preservation of his country."

The President gives a very satisfactory statement of our Foreign relations, and discusses the financial affairs of the country with ability. He refers to the Public Lands, the Indian troubles, the Pacific Railroad, and other subjects, which will be examined and regarded as satisfactory or unsatisfactory, according to the prepossessions of individuals on these subjects. The message is one of the most important documents that has ever emanated from the National Executive, and will be read with more interest than any preceding one. It is brief, and yet so pointed that there is no mistaking its meaning. It is a statesmanlike production, dealing plainly with stern facts and questions, and entirely free from any political capital; and hence will be favorably received by both the friends and opponents of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Read it.

THE HERO OF THE MONTGOMERY AFFLUAT.—Commander Worden, whose services on the Monitor have been so highly appreciated by his country, will sail from this city next week in a better ship than even the Merrimack's antagonist. His eyes are well enough for duty, and his spirits excellent. By the laws of rank alone he is a Commander, no special promotion having been conferred on him. His new craft—the Ericsson battery Montau—now at the Delameter iron works, is nearly finished, and will be ready to fight in a few days. Her new gun and turret apparatus is receiving the final touches, the officers appointed by the Navy Department have nearly all reported to Admiral Paulding, and the guns are already on board. She is even more carefully completed than the Passaic.—N. Y. Tribune.

SCOTT AND BUCHANAN.—Gen. Scott, through the National Intelligencer, finally and briefly replies to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he has no resentments to gratify, denying that he has received any official courtesies from the late President, but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation. He insists and shows that certain Southern States "received an undue proportion of arms, many of which were not condemned."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Extracts from General Halleck's Report to the Secretary of War.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the Army of the Potomac, to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require fifty thousand additional men to go on." Halleck replied that twenty could not possibly be sent more than twenty. McClellan asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go on with that number. On Gen. Halleck's arrival home, he received a dispatch saying that at least thirty-five thousand would be required. The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order for the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac was issued Aug. 3, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers supplied; but that a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and that the order was not put in force for eleven days—on the 14th.

On the 1st, orders were given to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newport News for Aquia Creek, and he arrived there promptly on the night of the 3d. A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force. Of Gen. Pope's order on the 27th to Gen. Porter to be at Bristow Station the next morning he said, "For some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th," in which Gen. Pope won considerable advantages, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsula army, it is said "some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable." The soldiers actually engaged in those battles "fought with great bravery," but many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be "paroled as prisoners of war." It is added: "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the Rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed; 8,066 wounded and 913 missing; a total of 10,721. The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 11th of September until the 26th of October, and says that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign was a matter of great disappointment and regret."

Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed McClellan, Oct. 6, to cross the river. Gen. McClellan disapproved the plan of crossing south of the Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry, and move on Winchester, but did not cross until Oct. 26, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till Nov. 3. During this period Gen. McClellan, in Chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of October 28th has a long and very sharp review of General Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it shows up the incapacity of that General. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the south, and the reliance placed upon such rebellion sympathizers as Vallandigham, Bright and others: "Had General Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as General Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us with supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters. Then would the Vandalism of Ohio, and the Brighs of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of General Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousands of friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could General Bragg, having out of the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the North western ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army that had we remained south of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against us."

ENGLISH WORKMEN AND THE REBELS.

—One of the ablest writers for the *Journal des Debats* is now writing letters to that journal from Manchester and Birmingham, and he extols as something the most grand and wonderful he ever saw, the abnegation and practical sound sense of the English laboring classes under their present sufferings. But he adds, what is more wonderful still, is that this class understand the real question at issue in the United States, and nearly universally and by that instinct which unites the democratic masses everywhere, takes sides with the north, and refuses to murmur because they see their own battle—the battle for free labor—being fought out. So writes the Paris correspondent of the *New York Commercial*. How beautiful that is! How touching that the men who, in all England, are our firmest friends, are those who are suffering most intensely from the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements not in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1. Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50 each; and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other variations at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count as a square.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of J. P. Cathcart, Administrator of Jane Wilson, deceased, will attend to his duties as Auditor and hear all persons interested in said estate at the office of J. B. McEnally, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1862. J. H. FULLFORD, Auditor.

STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Nov. 29th, 1862.

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted	\$58,735 87
Pennsylvania State loans	47,043 11
Specie	4,222 20
Due from other banks	12,294 47
Notes of other banks	12,746 00
U. S. Treasury Gold Tenders	
Demands notes	2,450 00
Cheques, drafts, &c.	2,875 24
Overdrafts	208 41
Furniture	315 21
Expense of plate engraving, &c.	764 75
	\$142,445 46
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Notes in circulation	25,740 00
Due depositors	55,625 98
Due certificates of deposit	10,581 23
Due Banks	389 32
Due Commonwealth	311 77
Due United States	20 00
Interest and exchange	1,817 66
	\$142,445 46

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.
Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 29, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the county of Clearfield, to wit: Legates, credits, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday of January, 1863, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Hubert Leigey Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Francis Leigey, late of the township of Covington, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of George Knarr, Jr. Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of George Knarr, Jr. Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Charlotte Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

The partial account of James A. Bloom and John Bloom Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Bloom, Sr., of the township of Pike, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased. Dec. 10, 1862. EDWARD PERKS, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, to wit: the estate of Adam Buerker, late of Brady township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. Dec. 10, 1862. ANDREW FENTZ, Adm'r.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The undersigned has received for distribution the books according to the Act of the 18th of Congress to provide Internal Revenue. All persons owning or operating Breweries or Distilleries in the counties of Erie, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Cameron, Elk, and Clearfield, are hereby notified to apply to the Office of the Collector, in this City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a Form No. 1, and a copy of the Act of Congress. J. W. DOUGLASS, Collector of Int. Rev., 10th Dist. of Penn'a. Erie, Sept. 18, 1862, sept. 24.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
All kinds of Furs wanted by the subscriber, such as Mink, Coon, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Cross Fox, Muskrat, Black Bear, Otter. Also, Deer Skins, Hides and Pelts. For which the highest price will be paid, either in trade or cash at the cheap store of R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, December 3, 1862.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Thursday, and Friday, the 18th and 19th days of December, A. D. 1862.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, their age and sex; the time of enlistment and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credible character, in whose affidavits, sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses proved, will excuse personal attendance. Dec. 3, 1862. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday of January, 1863, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of Theodore Dollen, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. of whom John Weld, Jr. was the first Administrator. The final account of Theodore Weld, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Weld, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. The final account of J. C. McCracken, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Nathan M'Cloughry, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. The final account of Jesse Hutton and Mary E. Hutton, Administrators of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James M. Kelly, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., deceased. The final account of George Dollen, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Wm. McCracken, Sr., late of Bell township, Clearfield county, dec'd. The final account of John Weld, (dec'd.) Guardian of Hannah Hoover, one of the children and heirs of Abba Hoover, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. The final account of Joseph Hoover and Jacob Beams, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Beams, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penna., deceased. November 12, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of Richard Curry deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment and hear all parties interested at his office in Clearfield Borough, on Friday, the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1862. J. B. McENALLY, Auditor.

NOTICE OF PARTITION OF MOSES BOGGS' ESTATE.—To Wm. Boggs, Robert Boggs, Margery, wife of R. Baxter, formerly Margery Boggs; Elizabeth, wife of John M'Conkey, formerly Elizabeth Boggs; Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley, formerly Martha Jane Boggs; Wm. Chandra, formerly Mary Boggs; and Roland Boggs, heirs of Moses Boggs, late of the State of Missouri and formerly of Clearfield county, Pa., and to all persons claiming the Real Estate in Clearfield county aforesaid of the said Moses Boggs either as heirs or devisees.

Take Notice, that a writ of partition has been issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county aforesaid to me directed, for the partition among the aforesaid heirs of certain real estate in said county, viz: One tract or piece of timberland situate in Bradford township, containing 40 acres 57 perches, more or less. Another message or farm situate formerly in Bradford township, containing about 129 acres and 43 perches.

In pursuance of which writ, on Friday the 20th day of January, A. D. 1863, upon the premises aforesaid, at and after 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, I will proceed to hold an Inquest of Partition to make partition of the same and to inquire and determine the enumeration to be made, and to make and report thereon accordingly. At which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend and be present.

ED PERKS, Sheriff, &c.
Sheriff's Office, December 10, 1862-63.

U. States Tax Appeals.

U. S. Assessor's Office, Nineteenth District, Pa. Office Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken within the assessment district composed of the county of Clearfield, by the assistant assessor, under the laws of the United States, will remain open to all persons concerned for examination for the space of Fifteen days from the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield, in the said county of Clearfield.

And, at the same place, the undersigned assessor of this collection district, will attend or the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, to receive, hear, and determine the appeals to be made, and to make and report thereon accordingly. In case of erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant assessor.

In regard to appeals, the law provides, "That no question to be determined by the assessor on an appeal respecting the valuation of the assessment of property, or liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessors aforesaid, shall be in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or grounds of the appeal, and the complainant of the same." DANIEL LIVINGSTON, Assessor of the Nineteenth Collection District.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Buerker, late of Brady township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. Dec. 10, 1862. ANDREW FENTZ, Adm'r.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The undersigned has received for distribution the books according to the Act of the 18th of Congress to provide Internal Revenue. All persons owning or operating Breweries or Distilleries in the counties of Erie, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Cameron, Elk, and Clearfield, are hereby notified to apply to the Office of the Collector, in this City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a Form No. 1, and a copy of the Act of Congress. J. W. DOUGLASS, Collector of Int. Rev., 10th Dist. of Penn'a. Erie, Sept. 18, 1862, sept. 24.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
All kinds of Furs wanted by the subscriber, such as Mink, Coon, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Cross Fox, Muskrat, Black Bear, Otter. Also, Deer Skins, Hides and Pelts. For which the highest price will be paid, either in trade or cash at the cheap store of R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, December 3, 1862.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Thursday, and Friday, the 18th and 19th days of December, A. D. 1862.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, their age and sex; the time of enlistment and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credible character, in whose affidavits, sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses proved, will excuse personal attendance. Dec. 3, 1862. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday of January, 1863, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of Theodore Dollen, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. of whom John Weld, Jr. was the first Administrator. The final account of Theodore Weld, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Weld, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. The final account of J. C. McCracken, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Nathan M'Cloughry, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. The final account of Jesse Hutton and Mary E. Hutton, Administrators of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James M. Kelly, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., deceased. The final account of George Dollen, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Wm. McCracken, Sr., late of Bell township, Clearfield county, dec'd. The final account of John Weld, (dec'd.) Guardian of Hannah Hoover, one of the children and heirs of Abba Hoover, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penna., dec'd. The final account of Joseph Hoover and Jacob Beams, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Beams, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, Penna., deceased. November 12, 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Expeller*, *Electric*, a great cure for colds and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Phlegm*. They have been thoroughly tested in this county, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

STOVES.—50 COOKING STOVES, of all sizes, for sale cheap for cash, by Dec. 3, 1862. R. MOSSOP, Clearfield.