

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC'R 24, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

On Monday night, the 15th, General Burnside recrossed the Rappahannock with his whole force. Much regret has been expressed on account of this movement, and many surmises have been made as to the cause. The following despatch from Gen. Burnside to the War Department will set the matter at rest.

"The army was withdrawn to this side of the river, because I felt the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack or retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us. The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss either of property or men."

The withdrawal of Gen. Burnside's army, is spoken of as "one of the most brilliant achievements of the war." "He endeavored to force the rebels from their fastnesses, but their position was too strong. With a fortified ridge in front, and a deep impetuous, and rising river in his rear—his communications depending upon a pontoon bridge which served a temporary purpose—he could only remain in Frederickburg at a great risk, with the danger of being beleaguered or driven into the river." Knowing this, Gen. Burnside acted with the promptness and energy and ability which characterize the true soldier and competent commander. His plan was a bold one, but was accomplished successfully, without the loss of a man or of property, and he is now again ready to move against the enemy, and upon the rebel capital.

Our losses in the engagement of Saturday, were greatly exaggerated. According to the official reports, our loss in killed was 1,162, and wounded about 9,000—making our loss in killed and wounded 10,162. Many of the latter are but slightly injured, and will be in the ranks again in a few days. We also lost 900 in prisoners, and captured about the same number, all of whom have been paroled. The rebel loss is not near so heavy as ours, as they fought mostly under cover of their entrenchments and rifle pits. Our men fought bravely, and nobly did they sustain the cause of the Union against a concealed and desperate foe.

The official report of the battle at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, puts down the loss in killed and wounded in Gen. Herron's command at 843; Gen. Blunt's 150; total, 993. The rebels admit a loss of 2,700, and nearly 600 by desertion. Gen. Herron had only 8,500 men in battle. The rebel force consisted of 22 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 22 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Dodge, with 2,500 cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, has had an engagement with a rebel force near Corinth, but the result is not given. Jeff Davis has been reviewing his troops in the west, with the view of a more vigorous campaign. The rebel force at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, is said to be 25,000, and it is supposed that Jeff contemplates an attack on Nashville.

The news from North Carolina is quite cheering. Gen. Foster advanced upon and took Kinston, and captured 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of cannon. Kinston is an important point on the Neuse river, half way between Newbern and Goldsboro—the latter place being a railroad nucleus on the roads running South from Richmond.

A Union force of two regiments of infantry and a company of cavalry, surprised a rebel force of two thousand at Tusculum, Alabama, on the 14th, completely routing them.—Seventy prisoners were taken, and their camp aqueduct destroyed—loss in killed and wounded not known. Our loss was four killed and fourteen wounded.

The surrender of a brigade at Hartsville, Tenn., is pronounced a "disgraceful affair." It appears the brigade was posted in a strong position, with a section of artillery commanding the whole field, and a river in front; yet no resistance made except by the 24 Indiana cavalry, who were surprised and fought on foot as infantry.

Gen. Hovey who had gone to Helena, Arkansas, has returned—having succeeded in dispersing the rebels, with a loss of one hundred and sixty killed, wounded and captured. Hovey's loss was thirty-four killed, wounded and missing.

The gunboat Cairo was so much damaged by the explosion of a torpedo, on the Yazoo river, that she sank in a short time. This is the first instance in which the rebels have done any harm by their "infernal" machines.

BUCHANAN AGAIN.—Ex-President Buchanan is out in still another letter in the *National Intelligencer*, re-closing his controversy with Gen. Scott. He attempts to show that extra supplies of arms were not distributed to the Southern States by Floyd, and cites as evidence a report of Lieut. Gov. Stanton, of Ohio, who a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

CABINET CHANGES.—The Washington *Star* of Friday last announces the resignation of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Frederick W. Seward, the Assistant Secretary of State. Later advices, however state, that there will be no changes in the Cabinet, that all the resignations sent in were withdrawn—the difficulties having been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE STERN MORAL.

"The concave is peopled with ascending spirals;" to the bloody record upon which appear Manassas, Shiloh, Fair Oaks, Pea Ridge, Donelson and Antietam, Fredericksburg has been added, with all its heroism, suffering, daring and death. The holocaust rises before the majesty of heaven; the ghastly wounds with their millions of mouths, the groans which have burdened the air and pierced every heart in the loyal North, ascend and appeal to that Being who has declared "I am the same yesterday, to day and forever." History's bloodiest and most barbaric page, whether it reflected Nero as he burned and slaughtered, whether Attila desolating cities and States, whether Diocletian crucifying victims, Cortez torturing and butchering, or Hyder Ali moving like an avenging demon upon Carnatic plains, has never been inscribed with more gory and agonizing tragedies than those under which two brief years America has travelled. The thin mask of civilization, the veil of courtesy worn by slave-owning aristocrats, have been torn off and rent assunder, and face to face the giant Republic, glorious in strength, beauty and all heroic capabilities, stands with her enemy. Her foe is that same enemy of mankind who led Pharaoh to grind beneath his heel the Israelites; who inspired Emperors to torture the early Christians; who entered into the hearts of all the tyrants and butchers of the Dark Ages; who founded inquisitions, and who cursed America with dusky bondsmen torn from mysterious African shores, in the seventeenth century. He is the Spirit of Oppression and goes hand in hand over fields of blood and suffering, with his twin brother Avarice. Only in dim and vague vision does the youthful Republic recognize her hoary enemy. She heard that enemy sharpening his sword for a generation, yet the startled Nation looked with consternation when Slavery brandished the weapon the Government itself had furnished, and, like the eagle, shrank from the shaft plucked from her own pinion. The Philistines were upon the nation when Sumter's guns roused the giant, but he is thoroughly disintegrated from Delilah's wiles even yet? Are there not those who delude themselves into the belief that Liberty and Oppression can yet kiss and be friends while standing on the debris of battle-fields? Are there not epauletted individuals who are more loyal to Slavery than to the Government which protects and pays them? Yea, verily, and even beneath the shadow of the Hall of Liberty traitors loud of tongue or oily and smooth with the pen, defy the law, without which America is a chaos, and bereft of which, the world loses its last best hope of the advancement of humanity.

No loyal man can escape the stern lesson forced upon him by every new detail of carnage. Rebel slavery will draw out this Government in its own boar's blood, if rebel slavery be not trampled into oblivion by loyal strength. No compromise ground can be found between the zenith and the nadir. The vassals of slavery will strike down every son of a free mother, every freeman whose home is on loyal acres, if we do not crush and kill oppression, and every creature, in the North should feel that conviction, like a fire in his bones, so that we can

"Appeal to the bright years entranced before us in the dim west." With the hope which, since 1776, has animated the nation, that America has the proudest mission of liberty ever accorded to any people, and that the germ planted in the Revolution shall fill the earth, even though through generations its roots should be nourished by blood.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Judiciary Rebuking the Democracy.—We stated some time since, says the *Harrisburg Telegraph* the fact that by means of a conspiracy in the Councils of Philadelphia, the Democratic members of that body effected the expulsion of a Republican, Mr. Duffield, for no other reason under Heaven, than that of securing the election of certain Heads of Department in the local city government. On joint ballot, the Republicans have a majority of one vote. In order to overcome this vote, this ejection of Mr. Duffield was agreed upon, and carried into effect—but on an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, the action of the conspirators was exposed and reversed, and Mr. Duffield reinstated as a member of Councils.

This whole business is in keeping with the plans of the Democracy to get power. Power is now their dream and their object. They want it in the local government of cities, in State Administrations, in Legislatures and in the nation. Honor, truth, justice and right are all to be sacrificed to this purpose. But we trust that as they were thwarted in their base designs in the Philadelphia Councils, they will also be defeated in all their other plans. The rebuke of a high court of Justice, is the illustration of the corruption of Democracy.

A DESERTER SHOT.—A Soldier was shot at Port Royal on the 1st inst, for having deserted from the Ninth Maine Volunteers. The rebels returned the deserter to the federal lines, on the plea that a man who deserts could not be trusted. Of course, the poor wretch was tried, convicted and shot for his offence. There was a trick in this returning of a deserter becoming of the rebels. They requested the federal officer to make the same disposition of those who desert the rebel ranks, but in this of course they will be disappointed. There is always reason and justification for the desertion of a soldier from the rebel armies. Those desertions are an evidence of returning loyalty—and are not of a character to be compared to the desertion from the Union army. On this account, the rebels will fall of their trick in returning the deserter whose execution we record in this paragraph.

GEN. ROSECRANS, himself a Catholic, has arrested Father Bimmel, a German Catholic Priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE on the 15th, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act providing for duties on imports, and the act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to provide for the extinction of the Indian titles in Kansas, and provide for the removal of the Indians. Resolutions were proposed condemning ex-President Buchanan for failing to take measures to suppress the Rebellion. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by act of Congress that any loyal citizen of the United States, who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the present Rebellion, may set off such damages against any claim or demand made against him in any action at law by any such rebellious States, or the agents or trustees of such States. Mr. Garret Davis made a speech in favor of Slavery, and then the Senate adjourned. In the House, a bill was referred to establish a Post-Office Money Order system; also, to reduce the duty on paper 35 to 10 per cent; also, to aid the abolition of Slavery in Missouri. A resolution that in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin, was adopted, 81 to 24. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on revising the tariff, with a view of increasing the duty on foreign goods not of prime necessity, so that the importation of foreign goods shall not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and necessity of dismissing all unfit commissioned and non-commissioned officers from the service. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire as to granting bounties to soldiers enlisting in the regular or volunteer army since March 4, 1861. A resolution endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1864, was reported. Mr. Conway of Kansas proposed a series of resolutions on Slavery and the War. They were laid on the table by a vote of 132 to Mr. Conway. The House passed the Senate joint resolution additionally increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing \$40,000. A resolution to send convoys with the ships taking relief to English workmen was voted down. A bill was introduced to compensate loyal owners for property taken for the United States. A large number of resolutions calling for information were offered, and most of them adopted. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox of Ohio relieved himself of a speech abusive of the Government.

IN THE SENATE on the 16th, resolutions in favor of paying interest in coin were referred. A message from the President placed the sword of the dead traitor Gen. Twiggs at the disposal of Congress. A bill was introduced granting public lands to Minnesota, to aid in improving the navigation of the Minnesota and Red River of the North, and connecting the same by a canal. Another bill was for the relief of persons for damages sustained by the recent depredations and injuries of certain bands of Sioux Indians; and two others were for the removal of the Winnebago and Sioux Indians from Minnesota, and the sale of their reservations. A bill to improve the organization of our cavalry forces was referred. The resolutions censuring Ex-President Buchanan were killed, 38 to 3. The death of the Hon. Luther Hanchett of the House was announced, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Stevens' resolutions about the indivisibility of the Union, peace propositions, &c., were postponed for three weeks. A bill was referred providing for the removal of the Sioux Indians, and the disposition of their reservations in Minnesota and Dakota. The West Point Academy Appropriation bill passed without debate or amendment. Mr. Potter announced the death of Mr. Luther Hanchett, former Representative from Wisconsin. Speeches were made, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE on the 17th, Mr. Wilson reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers; Mr. Rice reported back the bill to forfeit the pay of absent officers. A bill passed relative to the transfer of certain naval appropriations. A bill was introduced to establish a branch Mint at Portland, Oregon. Amendments were offered to the act establishing the grade of line officers in army and navy. Mr. Salsbury wanted information on various points relative to soldiers and provost marshals in Delaware. Mr. Powell wanted to know if any State Prisoners had been required, as a condition of release, not to bring action against those who arrested them. Mr. Salsbury wanted information about the Home Guard of Delaware, what it was, how, and by what authority created, &c. The bill amending the act for the Collection of Internal Revenue was passed. The bill for the discharge of State Prisoners was discussed for a while, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, a bill was introduced so amending the Confiscation act as to provide for the payment of any bona fide claim filed by any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner. The joint resolutions instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report at once was passed. The Pension bill was reported; also, the Deficiency bill up to June 30, 1863. In Committee on the President's Message, Mr. Noel spoke in defense of the Administration. When the Committee rose, the resolutions referring the Message to appropriate committees were adopted.

IN THE SENATE on the 18th, bills were introduced to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions; to extend the Walls Walla and Fort Benton Military Road to Fort Abercrombie; to provide for the protection of Overland Emigrants; for a commission on military claims in West Virginia; in relation to bounties to volunteer soldiers. The Committee on the Conduct of the War were directed to inquire into and report the facts relative to the recent

battle at Fredericksburg, especially what officer is responsible for the attack on the enemy's works, and who is responsible for the delay in getting ready for battle. The bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers was discussed, amended, and adopted. A resolution was offered calling for information in regard to the removal of Gen. Saxton from the command at Hilton Head. The bill to improve the organization of cavalry who passed. The Bankrupt act was taken up, and Mr. Foster made a speech in favor of it. A resolution inquiring into the character of certain unseaworthy vessels for the Banks Expedition was adopted, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, a resolution was offered inquiring whether any officer or employee of the Government is interested in any bank or firm in money business having contracts with the Government, and dealing in stocks or other property. Objected to, and laid over. The bill for the relief of loyal slaveholders was reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Debate ensued, in the course of which it appeared that the bill was so drawn as to compel officers of the army, on pain of civil suit for damages, to return to the civil authority all slaves within our lines who might be claimed by men professing to be loyal. The bill was laid on the table, 86 to 45. The Naval Committee were instructed to report whether letters of marque ought to be issued, with a view to the capture of the Alabama and similar dangerous vessels. The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Mallory moved to amend so that no money should be used to encourage, support or colonize escaped slaves. Amendment lost, 33 to 66, and the bill was reported to the House and passed, yeas 107, nays 3. Speeches against Slave Emancipation and against the Radicals were made by Mr. Yeaman and Mr. Cravens, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE on the 19th, a joint resolution to pay mileage for the present session was offered. It was resolved to continue the publication of the Naval Register. A resolution asking for information about the Baell Court-Martial was laid over. Memorials were presented in favor of authorizing letters of marque, with a view to the capture of the Alabama. Correspondence about telegraphic communication with Asia was called for. Bills were introduced to further emancipation of slaves in Missouri, and to provide for the construction of roads and telegraphs in Kansas. A brief discussion ensued, on Mr. Powell's resolution in regard to arbitrary arrests, after which the Bankrupt act was called up and some verbal amendments were made; without vote upon it, the Senate adjourned. In the House, information was asked about the return of negroes (recaptured slaves) to Africa. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill by which soldiers who have been rendered unfit by wounds and other disabilities, may be at once discharged from service; and that all soldiers at the military hospitals fit for duty be returned to their respective regiments; also, establishing a Board of Medical Officers to examine into such cases. A resolution contemplating improvements in the Convalescent Camp was adopted. The Senate bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers was passed without amendment. The certificate of the election of Benj. F. Flanders, as a member of Congress from the 1st District of Louisiana was read. Mr. Vallandigham objected to having the member sworn in, and the papers were referred. Mr. Mallory proposed a resolution to adjourn from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5, but his consideration was deferred. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of creating an Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific States. Mr. Delaplaine wanted a Special Committee to inquire into the Battle of Fredericksburg; but his resolution was objected to. Mr. McKnight wanted a bill to revise and define the duties of Quartermaster-General. The Secretary of the Navy was requested to communicate all facts about prize cases. The Invalid Pension bill was adopted. Mr. Stevens made an explanation as to the Revenue bill recently introduced by him, saying it was his own act without consultation with the Committee of Ways and Means or with the Secretary of the Treasury. He was opposed to the latter's financial scheme. The House then went into Committee, and Mr. Crisfield made a political speech, adjourned to Monday.

CALIFORNIA.—What is there not in California? Discovery follows discovery there. The squatters find gold, the gold hunters find silver, the silver miners stumble on quick-silver, fruits of every kind grow in profusion, in short, no sooner is anything wanted by the world than California furnishes it. Now that North California has stopped sending forth her naval stores, California comes to the rescue, and tells us that she is getting turpentine and rosin for us, and will soon be furnishing a large supply. And besides this, she puts into the service a regiment that offers \$30,000 for the privilege of coming east to get a shot at the rebels. Is not she a sister worth having.

KEBEL RAID.—A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000, made a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on this side of Jackson, Tenn., on the 19th, and tore up the track. They then moved this way and took Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and were moving on Union City. At Trenton they burned large quantities of cotton, and at Kenton 2 locomotives and 1 car.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says: "Contracts have been concluded by the French government for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. From this it is reasonable to infer that a prolonged occupation of the country is intended."

It is stated that 9,309 applications had been made for pensions under the act of July last—9,049 in the army, and 260 in the navy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set 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; Auctioneers' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient notices at the same rate as others. Transient notices at \$1 per square for 8 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

LIST OF CAUSES, for January term, 1863, commencing 2d Monday, 12th day.

Wm. & D. Kerlin,	vs	Edward M. Garvey.
John Hopburn,	vs	Isaac Bloom.
Daniel Shively,	vs	L. W. Weld.
John Patchin,	vs	John Thompson.
Fitch & Boynton,	vs	Abraham Goss.
Goss, vs J. Kepler,	vs	Whitcomb & Sons.

Dec. 24, 1862. D. F. ETZWEILER, Prot'y.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Western Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing One person to act as President, and Twelve persons to act as Directors of said company for the ensuing year.

GEORGE R. BARRETT, Pres't.
L. J. Crans, Sec. Dec. 24, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned Executors of David Irving, deceased, will expose to public sale at Luthersburg, on Saturday the 24th day of January, 1863, the following described real estate, to wit:—All that tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by Leger's tract, on the north by lands of Tilton Reynolds, south by Thomas Moore and Joseph Russell, and west by lands of Eli Fy, containing 30 acres, and being part of tract No. 1879.

TERMS.—One half in cash at date of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest.

CHOTILA IRVING,
JAMES IRVING, Executors.
December 24, 1862-tf.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons, in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the January Session A. D. 1863, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.:

Isaac Ricketts,	Tavern,	Beccaria town p.
John Miller,	Tavern,	Brady township.
James Bloom,	Tavern,	Broad town p.
George Knarr,	Tavern,	Brady township.
John Kimb,	Tavern,	Barnside town p.
Geo. N. Colburn,	Tavern,	Clearfield borough.
T. F. Boehlch,	Tavern,	Beccaria township.
Daniel Bible, Sr.	Tavern,	Decatur township.
Peter Bloom,	Tavern,	Jordan township.
Isaac P. Carson,	Tavern,	Woodward tw. p.

D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk.
Clearfield, December 24, 1862.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24,
H. W. SMITH & CO.,
WILL OPEN FOR SALE
A Fashionable and Choice lot of Goods,
consisting of
Empress Hoods, Zephyr Sleeves, Double Nubias, Cloth Coats, Plaid Shawls, W. Long Shawls, Imitation Seal-skin Coats, Fancy Delaines, etc.

Recollect, we offer a Superior lot of Goods. Also, a superior article of Gents' Wool Hose, at 25 cts.

A superior article of Army Mitts, very comfortable for driving in. Comforts, Scarfs, and wool goods in all styles—cheap.

Clearfield, Pa., December 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE—1863—The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a large and a widely distributed circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on the 9th of December, 1862, follows:—Daily, 50,125; Semi-Weekly, 17,200; Weekly, 148,000; Aggregate, 215,375. Preeminently a Journal of News and of Literature, The Tribune has political opinions, which are characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men—Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion to grasp the empire of the New World and to divide the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart, the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" beneficent and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the investigation and success of the War for the Union, and to the corresponding accounts every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Liberty to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that not otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.—The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of The Tribune. Our new terms are:—DAILY TRIBUNE.—Single copy, 3 cents. Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) \$8.—SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—One copy, one year (164 issues) \$5. Two copies, one year \$9. Five copies, one year \$12. Ten copies, one year \$22.50. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—One copy, one year (52 issues) \$2. Three copies, one year \$5. Five copies, one year \$8. Ten copies, one year \$15. A larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty to clubs of thirty. The Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent. To clubs of fifty The Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. Address, THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should be plainly written on them. Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, also it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1863, will be ready about Christmas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.—EIGHTEENTH YEAR.—VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of doing without the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are not found in any other publication.

To the INVENTOR.—The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany. The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers: \$3 a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

24, 1861. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to report distribution of the money in the hands of D. J. Cathart, 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. Salsbury, in the Borough of Clearfield, on January 4, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dec. 10, 1862. J. H. FULLER, Auditor.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The undersigned has just returned from the east, and is opening a large stock of seasonable goods, at his Store in Ansonville—such as cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Ladies dress goods, Cloth Cloaks and Bonnets; Ready-made clothing; Hatters' Goods, Boots and Shoes; Saddlery and Leather, Cooking-stoves and Stoves, &c. In fact, a good assortment of all articles as are needed at this season of the year. Country produce taken in exchange for goods—Cash not refused.

Ansonville, November 25, 1862. H. SWAN.

REGISTRAR'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, & 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 Charlotte West, late of Clearfield township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 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, Pennsylvania, deceased.

The final account of George Knarr, Jr., Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of E. B. King, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

The final account of A. C. Tate, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Alexander McKay, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Dec. 10, 1862. ISAAH G. BARGER, Register.

LIST OF JURORS, for January Term, 1863, commencing on 2d Monday.

GRAND JURORS.

Beccaria township—Thomas Washburn.
Broad township—John Bridge.
Brady township—J. H. Stewart, Isaiah H. Williams.
Brady township—R. W. Moore, Lever Flegal, Samuel Dunlap.
Burnside township—Samuel Brillhart, Thomas W. Kitchen.
Chest township—William McFarvey.
Clearfield borough—John Boynton.
Covington township—Hubert Hugeney.
Decatur township—Solomon Hammerschlag.
Girard township—Nicholas Rouslet.
Graham township—David McDowell.
Kenton township—James T. McCracken.
Lawrence township—A. T. Bradley, John Fenton.
Morris township—James Hollenbach.
Pike township—William L. Bloom.
Penn township—William P. Johnson.
Union township—John Dressler.

Beccaria township—John Harsh, Henry Beyers.
Bell township—David McCracken.
Boggs township—Samuel Lambert.
Bradford township—Absalom Pearce, Absalom Barger, M. J. Hill.
Brady township—Andrew Liddle, John Nalder, John Hand, James Nelson, Eli Harman, Robert Boyle, Andrew Wilson.
Clearfield borough—Benjamin Babecek.
Covington township—Charles Schnarrs.
Curwensville borough—Archy Montgomery, John P. Dale.
Ferguson township—Grier Bell, Foster Davis.
Fox township—Judson G. Bundy.
Girard township—John Nelson.
Goshen township—A. L. Flegal, John Sankey.
Guelch township—Geo. Neveling, Lisle F. McCully, John Whiteside.
Huston township—Stephen Bundy.
Karthaus township—John Michaels, Jr., Edw. McCarrey, Wm. S. Sauscy, Wm. Harshberger.
Knox township—David Cathart.
Lawrence township—Geo. Hall, Wm. Mages, P. Antes, John Cessa, Levi Derrick.
Lumber-city borough—Noah Farwell.
Morris township—Michael A. Brown, Wm. T. Rothrock, John Haysburn.
New Washington borough—James M. Rose.
Pike township—Geo. Price, Samuel Bloom of A. Penn township—Eliha Fenton, David Lee.
Union township—John P. Dale.