

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 2, 1863.

MEADE'S ARMY MOVING. The news from the Army of the Potomac is good. Our men have crossed the Rappahannock, and with very little resistance. The Rebels slowly fall back, and contract their lines. Heavy cannonading was heard nearly all day on Friday, but no particulars have been received of the cause or the result. It was supposed to be along the plank road near Orange Court House, the probable battle-field if Lee fights at all in his present position. Meade made a dash on Thursday night and captured one of our forage-trains. Lee is supposed to have not more than 50,000 men. Ewell has been compelled to give up his command in consequence of his wound breaking out afresh, and Early takes his place. The Rebel cavalry is less than 6,000 in number. Meade's army is full of enthusiasm, and eager for a brush.

LATER.—On Friday our forces advanced from the ford at which they crossed the Rappahannock, and formed line of battle. At 1 o'clock P. M., a contest began on the road leading toward Orange Court House, but the enemy did not reply with artillery. At 4 P. M., Hill's Corps approached our center, and at 4 1/2 heavy musketry was heard, proving that our Third Corps was engaged. Up to 6 o'clock our casualties in the center were few. The battle ground was in a wood, and it was difficult to ascertain positions. On Thursday afternoon Gen. Gregg's cavalry drove the Rebel cavalry back upon their supports, and then himself retired—his loss is said to be 250, which is very large. But then our 5th Corps came up and forced the enemy back. In the mean time, Gen. French, with the 31st Corps, had a conflict with Ewell (on our right). He held his position, though losing severely, and reports the capture of 900 Rebels. On Friday morning, it was found that the Rebels had fallen back two miles from our center toward Orange Court House. This day skirmishing opened briskly, with considerable artillery fighting along our whole line up to 1 P. M., when it became very severe on both sides, and so continued until dark. On Saturday operations began at daybreak, Gen. Meade advancing to the front. Rebel lines continued until noon, and it was thought that the enemy would slowly retreat and decline any general engagement. Thus far our losses are not heavy, and the Rebels seem to be unable or unwilling to make a determined stand; but it is guessed they will do so at or near Orange Court House.

THE LATE BATTLE. The details of the great victory over the Rebels at Chattanooga, which we publish today, are received with joy, everywhere. The victory is decisive. The rebels have been driven from their strong hold. Their army is put to flight, and our victorious troops are in hot pursuit of the broken and disheartened rebel columns, who are fleeing towards Atlanta, Georgia. Abandoned wagons, caissons, caissons, stragglers, the burning of bridges and army stores along the road of retreat, attest the utter rout of the rebel army. We have captured a large number of prisoners, fifty-two cannons, five thousand small arms, camp and garrison equipage, and ten flags. This glorious victory over the enemy and his flight towards Atlanta relieves Burnside's beleaguered force at Knoxville, and Longstreet's isolated corps will have to abandon the siege and seek other quarters for safety.

There was no fighting by Grant's army on Friday. Bragg's forces were concentrating near Dalton and below there, intending to make a stand. An order from Bragg on the 26th recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville, and he is now trying to get to Dalton by a roundabout road. The situation all the way from Knoxville to Bridgeport is all that our side can desire. News from Burnside is to the 25th. The north part of Knoxville had been burned. Gen. Burnside was cheerful and confident.

John Morgan, and six of his officers—Capt. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Hoekerman, and Magee—escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on Saturday morning, between two o'clock and daylight. John Morgan, on setting, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier, and dag their way out under the wall of the jail.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—This truly high-toned Monthly for December is before us—spirited and spicy as usual. "The nation," the leading article, and that on "Reconstruction," will be read with much interest. The "Continental" is deserving of a liberal patronage. Price, \$3 a year. Address, John F. Trow, 50 Greene St., N. Y.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The editors of the Clearfield Republican, in their last issue, give us much praise for one "truthful sentiment" "on the subject of the war"—a compliment, which we acknowledge, but cannot return for want of the fact.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangement of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions, and exposures which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box.

PROPER PUNISHMENTS.

Two cases have been determined by the general court martial which possess a national interest. William T. Smithson, a banker of Washington, and John K. Stetler, a merchant of Philadelphia, have been tried for serious offences against the Government, and sentenced to five years, imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. Mr. Smithson and Mr. Stetler each belong to a representative class, and their punishment will produce good results. The former was found guilty of holding treasonable correspondence with the rebels—the latter accepted a contract for furnishing the army with coffee, and gave instead an adulterated article. The offence of Mr. Smithson was particularly heinous. There is a class of men living under the protection of the General Government who take pride in boasting of their disloyalty; rejoicing over every defeat, and weeping over every victory. In Washington city this class is particularly large. Before the war broke out there were certain citizens of that metropolis who deemed it fashionable to be Southern in their ideas, and to sneer at everything Northern. When the war began, their fashion became offensive and insulting. The most honorable among them quietly took up their beds and walked within the limits of the Southern army, content to cast their lot with the rebellion in which they believed. It was not so with others. They had lived under the Government for years. They had enjoyed its patronage, and made money out of its necessities. They were content to continue making money, and all this while to oppose, denounce, and endeavor to destroy the Government. Mr. Smithson's opposition was of the most serious nature. He was a banker, and stood high in the society of Washington. He had many opportunities of obtaining information, and of gaining access to the secret counsels of the Government. All the information thus gained he diligently communicated to the enemies of the Government. The result was that our enemies were thoroughly apprised of what we were doing, and were enabled to strike their blows with vigor and effect.

Mr. Stetler sinned as deeply as Mr. Smithson. He professed to be a loyal man. His business was the preparation and sale of coffee, and the Government entered into a contract with him to furnish the army with large quantities. He received his own price—a fair price, which enabled him to make an abundant profit. It was a pure business transaction; and had Mr. Stetler been a reasonable man he might have retained his self-respect, the good opinion of friends, and prospered. He went beyond this, however, and, for the purpose of gain, adulterated the coffee with deleterious substances. He was detected, tried, and punished. Men guilty of the offences charged upon Mr. Stetler have brought more scandal and shame upon this Government than any other class. Thousands of dollars have been unlawfully obtained by these practices. Nor did the evil end there. Our brave soldiers have suffered. The war has other rigors added to those that necessarily accompany it, and men have gained wealth by the unnecessary miseries of our friends and brothers. We are glad that examples have been made of Mr. Stetler and Mr. Smithson. Their offences can have no possible excuse, and we trust that all who sin likewise shall likewise be punished.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE "SYMPATHIZERS."

Once more we appeal, says the Phil's Esquire, to the southern sympathizers in the loyal States. Again we inquire if they have no bowels of compassion for the oppressed beyond the Potomac? They hurried fierce, if not eloquent invective against the Government for the midnight arrest of VALLANDIGHAM; why do they not hurl as noisy thunders against the military despot who invaded the house of JOHN MORGAN BORTS in the dead of night? Is a man who goes about making violent harangues against his Government, in the loyal States, more to their taste than a Union man in the South, who stays quietly at his home attending to his own affairs? Is the house of the Northern agitator and malcontent more sacred than the home of the orderly and quiet Southern patriot? If these are not the views of the sympathizers, why are they not heard from on the subject of the cruel treatment of Mr. Borts?

The contrast between the course of Mr. Borts and that of VALLANDIGHAM is as broad as the difference between the light of day and midnight. The latter was a brawler and mischief maker, fomenting divisions among a people who should be united in their efforts to avert a blow aimed at the life of the Republic. The other is the victim of the greatest crime ever perpetrated against humanity; yet, being within the lines of the conspirators, he maintained a discreet and dignified silence, giving them no just cause to persecute him. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested on charges, tried and convicted. Mr. Borts was arrested on a military warrant, without provocation, at the mere whim of an upstart Rebel General, for having entertained General MEADE at dinner. Hence it would appear, to an unsophisticated mind, that the men who went into spasms over the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM should have some indignation to bestow on the persecutors of Mr. Borts. But nothing of the kind is heard. "That," says EPHRAIM SMOOTH says, "is not at all in their line."

MAJOR WHITE, State Senator elect, now a prisoner at Richmond, came to City Point with the Surgeons, when a dispatch was received from Richmond ordering the Major to be returned to prison, which was done.

The siege of Charleston continues uninterrupted. Gen. Gilmore has been throwing some shells into the city, but with what effect is not known. Rebel accounts say that little damage was done.

It is said that the rebels have 2,000,000 bales of cotton accumulated at Atlanta, Geo.

A DRAFT—PATRIOTISM.

In our issue of the 18th November we published an article headed "The Quota of Pennsylvania," in which we remarked that "should the matter of filling up the Union ranks be placed upon the ground of patriotism" instead of trying to arouse "political prejudices against that system" (volunteering), "there would be little difficulty in raising Pennsylvania's quota by volunteers"—providing "the proper encouragement (was) given by the press and people throughout the country, in connection with the large bounties now offered by the Government."

The editors of the Clearfield Republican, in their issue of November 25th, comment at some length upon what we then said. Read the following extracts from their article, in which they define their position on the subject of recruiting the Union armies:—"We certainly feel under a deep obligation to our neighbor for this unqualified endorsement of the position we have held ever since the President threw off all disguise, committed himself body and soul to the Abolitionist, and consented to make this war, not for the restoration of the Union, but for the extermination of negro slavery."

"We are not, as our neighbor insinuates, in favor of a draft. By no means. The whole machinery of the draft is in the hands of the Abolitionist; and even if we were sure that the Bonus grants would be fairly treated in every instance, we would like it none the better, for the reason that 'patriotism' can take none of them there as long as it is a war for the extermination of States and State institutions."

Now, we conceive the plain English of the above to be, that the editors of the Clearfield Republican are averse to filling up the Union ranks, and for two reasons—the first, because they imagine that the war is "for the extermination of Slavery"—and second, because of their opposition to a draft.

Then first: Is this war "for the destruction of slavery, or the restoration of the Union?" We leave Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, answer this question. In a letter dated November 7th, 1863, in reply to a citizen of that State, who asserted that "the object of the war is not for the purpose of restoring the Union, but for the overthrow of the institution of Slavery," (and reiterated by the Republican), Governor Bramlette says:

"But you say the object of the war is to destroy Slavery and bankrupt the slaveholders. That the destruction of Slavery may be a result of the war seems no strong probability; but such is not the object of the war. We had to submit to the destruction of our Government, or fight to preserve its life. This is the testimony of a Kentucky slaveholder. He unqualifiedly declares that the destruction of slavery is not the object of the war, but to preserve the life of the Government. Which will you believe, Governor Bramlette or the editors of the Republican? The one a loyal Southern Slaveholder, the other Northern Copperheads. The former openly thanks God, 'though he has sustained loss of property by this Rebellion, I have not lost my Government'—whilst the latter secretly sympathize with the rebels and openly condemn every measure of the Administration to preserve the life of the Nation."

As second position, that the editors of the Republican are opposed to filling up the Union ranks, "because of their opposition to a draft," needs no special comment, for they positively declare "We are not in favor of a draft; by no means," and they "would like it none the better, even if we (they) were sure that the Democrats would be fairly treated in every instance." And why this opposition? They answer, "For the reason that patriotism can take none of them there" so long as they can make their readers believe it is "a war for the nigger." But is this patriotic war, "a war for the nigger"? Let us hear what Governor Bramlette thinks of the patriotism of those who make such special pleas as "this is a war, not for the restoration of the Union, but for the extermination of negro slavery." In the letter referred to above, he says:

Did it ever occur to you how closely allied is the patriotism of those who are not willing to save the Union without Slavery, and those who are not willing to save it with Slavery? The patriotism of these two classes is exactly the same. It is a low grade of patriotism, and I confess I see no preference between them. Though two sentiments, they are in constant dispute. So short is the vision and feeble the grasp of the Unionism, that they neither see nor can they grasp any object or thought of a great free government. The "nigger" brands the horizon of their vision of free government. What, to such is the grand progression of our race? What care they for the growth, the prosperity, the happiness and development of the Anglo-American? What care they for that grand nationality which, the Union covers, and which, like the Providence of God, covers us "at home and abroad, on the land or the sea"? What, to such, is the great fundamental idea of the sovereignty of man in free government? With such government "lives, moves, and has its being" in the "nigger."

A magnificent photograph of the editors of the Republican, is that. Their song by day and by night is "nigger, nigger, nigger." Governor Bramlette must have had the editors of the Republican in his mind's eye when he penned the above paragraph, for certain he could not by accident hit upon so good a picture. He must have had the originals before him.

Next, the Governor characterizes those who are continually finding fault with the measures adopted to suppress the rebellious as "ranking in the body politic," who irritate and keep alive the rebellion. The remedy he gives is "the suppression of the rebellion." And how is this to be done? By throwing obstacles in the way of filling up the Union ranks? Nay! For the Governor says "If we refuse to sustain our armies in the field, we help the rebellion." Are the editors of the Republican free from such faults? That they are perfect fanatics in the business of finding fault we presume no one will deny. And how about filling up the Union ranks? Do they really desire this to be done when they call on their political opponents, exclusively, to enlist, and denounce the conscripting of men as "harsh, and unfair, and unconstitutional, and despotic"? Do they wish to fill up the Union ranks when they insinuate that if any "Democrats" are drafted hereafter, "fairly" or not that the "patriotism" of our brave boys who are now fighting the battles of the Union "can take none of them there"? Surely, such expressions are not patriotic nor will they benefit the Union cause. Nay; according to Gov. Bramlette, they "help the Rebellion." What do you think, reader?

Read the new advertisements.

THE WAR NEWS.

A BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

THREE DAYS HARD FIGHTING. Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge Taken.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE. 3,000 Prisoners, 5,000 Small Arms, 52 Cannons, and 10 Flags captured.

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT. Our Troops in Pursuit.

On the 23rd November, at 11.30 A. M., Gen. Grant ordered a demonstration against Missionary Ridge to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order and advanced in line of battle as if on parade. The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy the two bold knolls situated in front of our left, half way between our lines and Missionary Ridge.

The troops moved out of their position just before 1 o'clock, P. M., and remained in line for three quarters of an hour, in full view of the enemy. At last everything being ready, Gen. Granger gave the order to advance, and Gen. Hazen and Willick rushed out simultaneously.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summit of Missionary Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill; so openly, so deliberately and so regularly was it all done as the line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., reached our picket lines.

They opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who returned it, and ran into their advanced lines of rifle pits. After them went our skirmishers, into them, along the centre of the line of 2,500 troops, which Gen. Thomas had so quietly displayed, until we opened fire.

Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for arms, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3 P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob, and the lines right and left, were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night.

On the 24th, at daylight, Gen. Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer Dunbar, repaired at the right moment, rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over 6,000 men.

By night fall Gen. Thomas had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge, nearest the river, and was outrenching himself. Gen. Howard with a brigade opened communication with him from Chattanooga on the south side of the river.

Skirmishing and cannonading continued all the day on the left and centre. Gen. Hooker seized the tops of Lookout Mountain from the Valley of Lookout Creek, drove the rebels around the Point, captured some 2,000 prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga.

This was the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had before them to run to Kelley's Ford, whence ten miles of hauling over the mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges, brought us our supplies.

All night the front of Missionary Ridge, on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and fogs, and much of General Hooker's battle had been fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but through which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon (the traitor's doom) shone upon the beautiful scene until 1 A. M. Twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on; then it ceased.

A brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga Creek, and opened communication with Hooker.

Gen. Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23rd and the day of the 24th were in Woods' redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in the Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the stars and stripes were hoisted on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain, and Hooker moved to descend the mountain and striking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming by regiment and brigade along the narrow summit of Missionary Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman or marching on the railroad and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga. Would they abandon that of Chickamauga? The twenty pounders and riddled guns of Woods' redoubt opened on Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which with rilled Parrots answered, and the cannonade thus commenced and continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Woods' Redoubt opened on Missionary Ridge. Grant and Thomas and staff, who were with us in this favorable position, where the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre.

The headquarters were under fire all day long. Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman. General Howard marched the 11th Army Corps to join him. Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the rebel pickets, and closed them into their entrenchments, and at the foot of the Missionary Ridge General Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, entrenched on a high knob next to that on which General Sherman lay fortified.

The assault was gallantly made. They reached the edge of the crest, and held their ground, for, it seemed to me, an hour, but were bloodily repulsed by the reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle some two miles in length. At the signal of his leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, they moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels. The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill—A few turned their pieces, but the greater number fell collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to the top.

The advance was supported and the whole line ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and to one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers the men swarmed upwards; they gathered to the points least difficult of ascent and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the Summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A force musketry light broke out to the left, where, between Gen. Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the Ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him. Gen. Grant pieces of artillery, and our soldiers there did not only know his height.

Some of the captured artillery was put in position, and the artillerymen sent for to work the guns, and caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces, and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Bragg's line, who was hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

General Hooker coming in a favorable position, swept the right of the ridge, and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after three days of maneuvering and fighting, was won.

The strength of the Rebellion, in the contest, was broken, Burnside relieved from danger, East Tennessee, Kentucky and Tennessee rescued, Georgia and the South East threatened in the rear, and another victory added to the chapter of UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER GRANT.

To night the estimate of captures is several thousand prisoners, and thirty pieces of artillery. The loss for so great a victory is not severe.

Bragg is going the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit. To-day I viewed the battle field, which extends for six miles along Missionary Ridge, and for several miles on Lookout Mountain. Probably not so well directed or so well ordered a battle, has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed; but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Gen. Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might still be in Chattanooga. No reply has returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without impediment.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

The Philadelphia North America gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the counsel:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loan of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their value of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, so early any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unflinching confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment, for capital, than the "Five-Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless unjust apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil."

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign, than to incur the enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their population, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. A great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its self-support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end."

COLD AND SNOW.—On Monday morning last the ground was frozen quite hard. We also had a light fall of snow, but it was only sufficient to whiten the ground.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of common style will be charged double price for space occupied.

Insurance attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Casualty, \$10; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Advertisements and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 300 lines insertion. Twelve lines (or less) count as square.

CAUTION.—As my son Samuel left me without any just cause, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or employing him. Any person harboring or employing him without my consent, will be held accountable for such amount of wages as he is able to earn, and no doubt contracted by him will be paid by me unless compelled by due course of law. WM. CALDWELL. December 2, 1863-3p.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th days of December, A. D. 1863. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier may appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, in a sworn statement; the number of children, and when enlisted; each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, and are dependent on her husband; Two witnesses of credit from the township in which she resides, must be produced, bearing certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the personal and legal wife of the soldier, that the family is in destitute circumstances, and her family is in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms for obtaining affidavits can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proved, will excuse personal attendance. Nov. 4, 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has just given notice of any intention to withdraw the popular Loan from sale at Par. and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as General Superintendent Agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized by Five Hundred Millions of Dollars, NORTHERN FINANCIAL NATIONAL BANK, has been already subscribed for by the public, and the Treasury, monthly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Association, now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have largely ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample means and resources in the United States, on imports and internal revenue, and in the issue of the interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time, to come to the market for any of the loan, and that the Loan, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. Prudence and self-interest must for the mind of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, be the prompt conclusion that they should have no more subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a ridiculous amount, as was the case with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD, THE YIELDING OVER SIX PER CENT, PAR ASSET AT THE PRESENT RATE OF PREMIUM ON GOLD.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Gold; these duties have for a long time past amounted to the sum of \$100,000,000, and it is estimated that the Government requires more than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans, so that it is hoped that the surplus Gold in the Treasury, on no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all facilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at any time, and the rate of interest is 5 per cent.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May. Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to order, and are worth \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$1000; Registered Bonds, some denominated in, and in addition, \$5000, and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Transients the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as Second Street Mortgage, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort will be made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, November 23, 1863.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trim Store, in Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, near the depot. Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. Old bonnets made over into the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing at Mrs. H. D. WELSH'S, you will obtain the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nu bias, Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

The War in Curwensville!

New Goods Extremely Low.

STILL A GRAND MISTAKE!!!

THAT ALL THE MERCHANTS AT CURWENSVILLE were wounded. 'Tis true, that I was "shot at, but missed," but I have procured another and large assortment of goods from the city, and at a lower rate, than I have ever had at my house in the country.

READ! READ! READ!!!

Among the Ladies' dress goods will be found Poplins, shallice, delains, lawns, and a variety of other seasonable articles, at the lowest war prices. Ladies who wish to make a good investment should call and examine my stock.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

Rye, oats and corn for sale. Also, bacon, 50¢, etc., at very low figures. Best sugar at 12 to 15 cents per pound. Best Syrup at 30 cents per gallon. All other groceries at the same rate. Boots and shoes, and Shoe findings, cheap.

Now is the time to buy, when goods are plenty, and all I ask is, for persons to examine my goods and I feel persuaded they will not go away without purchasing. J. D. THOMPSON, Curwensville, May 20th, 1863-J.

COOK STOVES and Parlor stoves, (for either coal or wood,) and stove pipes, for sale cheap for cash at the store of

J. D. THOMPSON, Curwensville.