THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,



BY SAMUEL J. ROW CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 9, 1863.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Since this glorious year opened, the Union armies have cleared the Mississippi of Rebels, taking 25.000 prisoners at Vicksburg and 5,-000 at Port Hudson. They have captured more than three hundred cannon from the Rebels, and not lost to them half that number. They have beaten them in the East on the desperate field of Gettysburg, in the West in half a dozen serious fights, including the late brilliant triumph on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, driving Bragg's army like sheep, and capturing more than forty of its guns. We have recovered nearly all of Tennessee, two-thirds of Arkansas, a large part of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southwestern quarter of Texas. Last New-Year's, we were mourning our late bloody repulse at Fredericksburg ; now we are on every side trium-phant and advancing.

WHAT & VOLUNTEER RECEIVES .- The following facts are given for the consideration of who are volunteering. From them it will be seen that it is as profitable as patriotic to onter the army under the call lately made for 300,000 volunteers. Suppose the war last three years, a recruit will get \$2543 per month, with rations and all necessary medical attendance. If the war lasts only one year, he will receive \$73 15 per month ; and it it should close in three months, he would receive \$165 95 per month. Veterans will receive, under the same contingencies, \$27.66. \$83, and \$175 95 per month. Thus it will be seen that the inducements to volunteers are great.

REBEL FIENDISHNESS .-- On the arrival of our army at the late battle field of Chickamauga, after the repulse of Bragg by Gen. Grant, many of the dead Union soldiers were tound with their bodies mutillated and their heads chopped off, which were stuck up on stumps and poles. Such brutality is beyond precedent in the history of the war. And this is the work of the "chivairy," sometimes denominated "dear Southern brothers" by Northern sympathizers. Shame on such outrages.

CURRENCY AS IT WAS, AND WILL BE After a year or two shall have passed in the

use of money, which every merchant and business man can trust as he receives it and as he pays it, it will not be easy to induce the public to go back to the days of wild-cat cur rency. The discounts now paid on the currency received by a mercantile house in its daily business amount to little or nothing, yet for a long series of years in the past they have constituted an important item in the general calculation of a year's business. How much, will it be supposed, is the aggregate of loss from depreciated paper and broken banks in the United States for the last forty yearsforty years of general peace and of general progress ? No statistician has computed it, nor is it easy to begin the calculation. In no single year of this period has there been anything like uniformity or reliability in the values of the bank notes issued in different parts of the United States. Ohio was the first State to raise a crop of wild-cats ; next Tennessee and Kentucky bank notes were at the bottom of the list for a series of years, from

1820 forward, their notes varying from 20 to 70 per cent. discount in the eastern cities. Next Alabama and Mississippi came in to vie with the States before named in the depth to which their "money" could be made to sink below par. Then came Michigan with the true wild-cat currency ; and close on her heels came Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The States of Illinois and Iowa kept up the system with great energy and singular success, raising crops of banks at every ten years' interval, or thereabouts, and gathering ample harvest of depreciation and loss to all but the lucky makers of money themselves.

What merchant is there of even ten years experience in business who does not remember, feelingly, that singular condition of the "circulating medium" of the country ? The day of its reign is so recent, in fact, that scarcely a year's release from it has yet been experienced. That release came when the terrible legal tenders were issued. Whatever harm they may have done to others, they cured the troubles of business men wonderfully. The producer and the puchaser alike were relieved, and for the first time in business history it was known what was meant when a sale or a purchase was made for a specified number of dollars in hand to be paid. And with every month's experience of the ease and safety of the new order of things, the puplic teeling is more and more directed to reliance ou it. There is one kind of currency that will pass anywhere, paying a traveler's fares or a country merchant's debts, and there yet remains a share of another currency which half those you offer it to will tell you is ·played out." Few people have time to consult a detector as to the discount on the country banks of remote States; if the note that is offered has the United States stamp on it

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

Meade's Retrograde Movement. As noticed last week, Gen. Meade crossed the Rapidan in force, and had several heavy skirmishes with the enemy on Sunday the 29th. It appears from dispatches, that it was evidently intended to attack the enemy's extended works on Monday. Cannonading was opened from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the right wing skirmishers were advanced to Mine Run, where it was found the enemy had built a succession of dams, which raised the stream to a depth of from four to five feet, with swampy margins. On our extreme right it was found the enemy had formed an abattis several hundred - yards in width in front of their works, and directly under their guns.

On the left, Gen. Warren moved forward his line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strongly intrenched as to make it more than hasardous to attack them in front. He however drove them back from the advanced post behind their works, and awaited further instructions. These and perhaps other considerations iduced a postponement of the premediated attack.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of Mine Run in full force. This stream has steep, craggy sides, and is difficult of approach, which facts give the rebel army great advantages as a defensive line and natural barrier. It was found impossible to cross it with artillery and cavalry in the face of an energetic enemy on the other side.

The position of the enemy was naturally a very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

It is understood that Gen Meade visited the entire line, carefully noting the enemy's strong positions, tormidable batteries and carthworks, and in consideration of the great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, after consulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north side of the Rapidan, and orders were accordingly issued to that effect. Accordingly the army returned to the North side of the Rapidan. Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign when it became evident that the enemy had anticipated his advance and rendered an approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an impossibility.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property. The entire casualities during the campaign vill not exceed one thousand in killed, ded and missing.

ding and skirmishing continued during the entire night.

Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon Gen. Ferrior's position, at Fort Saunders. They were met midway by a murderous discharge of grape and canister, and a steady fire from the rifle-pits, under which they faltered, and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and, in all, over a hundred dead on the field. A considerable force reached the port of the parapets, where the wounded and dead were piled in an undistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners, and the loss of the enemy in the assault was not far from 700, while that on our side was less than 2

Gen. Burnside humanely offered a truce to Gen. Longstreet until 5 o'clock this afternoon, to afford him an opportunity for the removal of his wounded and the burial of the dead. The truce was accepted, and the time subsequently extended for two hours. The rebel wounded are being brought into our hospitals, or conveyed in our ambulances to the enemy's line.

Three stand of colors were captured from the rebels.

On this (Monday) morning the weather is clear with trost. All is quiet around our lines.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Advices have been received from Charleson to the afternoon of the 1st. Sumpter is a mere wreck, no flag flies there now, and Gillmore is busy with better game, he has opened a terrific fire on Fort Johnson, which must be reduced before further progress can be made in the siege. Gen. Gillmore was tossing shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty per day. The inhabitants of the doomed city had been removed, beyond the reach of the explosive visitors. The rebels have earned another certificate for high-toned morality in the Moultrie House dodge. This large building, once a watering place hotel, has for a long time been decorated with the universally respected hospital flag. Of course our guns were carefully ranged wide of it, seconding to the practice of all civilized people. Wolhafter months of hospital immunity, down goes the Moultrie House one fine night, and discloses a powerful battery which the traitors had built and armed under protection of that hospital flag.

FROM FORT SMITH.

News from Port Smith Ark., to the 21 inst., states that the Rebels are stretched along the Little Missouri River (a branch of the Washita in the south-western part of the State, from 75 to 100 miles south of Fort Smith). The right wing of the Robel forces, under Gen. Price, is near Washington : the left wing, under Cabel. is at Suddo Gap ; and the center, under Marmaduke, is in the vicinity of Murtresboro. It is thought that the forces are preparing to attack Fort Smith or Little Rock. The Rebel General Cooper is

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS. Napoleon, the most astute of Furope mon-

archs, has by circular letter invited what he chooses to designate the fifteen principal powers of Europe, to a conference or congress. So far no favorable response has come from any of the leading great nhtions. England has positively declined to be concerned in this wholesale swindle. Russia flatly retuses until Poland is quiescent. Austria is silent, and Prussia shows her teeth. Spain, in the very face of the invitation, is reported to have contracted an alliance with the hereditary enemy of his throne, the heir and grandson of Louis Phillipe, the Court De Paris. This, it true, is an open bold defiance of the power of Napoleon.

Is the Napoleonic dynasty of the nephew of his uncle to meet with the same fate as that of the first / Is the ambition of the nephew to ressult as did that of the uncle ? Both possessed of keen, acute, subtle, far-searching intellects, the former did, and the latter will overreach himself by spreading too widely the meshes of ambition. No one intellect can control and govern a world. The interests of a world are too vast and divergent for

any one limited mind, however far beyond its compeers in power, to grapple, comprehend and govern.

Napoleon, infatuated success, has been vain glorious enough, notwithstanding the failure of the master-mind of his nucle, to believe that not by the military force of the French nation alone, but by vast diplometic international combinations, he could effect and rule the great intetests of civilization. Thus far his policy differs from that of his uncle ; and thus far it is wiser and cheaper. It costs France less but Europe more.

England is no longer a stop to his organ. Her immense naval power is no longer at his service. He has provoked, both by the Crimean war and by his proposed interference in the Polish imbroglio, the eternal hatred of the Romanoffs. All the legitimists of Europe, monarchs and all dislike the purceau Emperor. They would rejoice in his overthrow. He' seems to be preparing the way to his downfall with fatuitous blindness.

Some of the deeer in Logan Square, Philaelphia, have become victous, and several is as have been injured by them. The nimals are to be disposed of. The deer have increased so rapidly that the authorities have determined to present a number to the anthorities of Baltimore, who have expressed a desite to obtain them

A soldier writing from Vicksburg says; We are making Vicksburg so strong that nothing can take it, except an earthquise of Gen. Giant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertusements set unlarge type, cuts, or out of usna stale will be charged double price for space accupica

WANTED .- A man to dig and put out 1 to will be paid by IRVIN BROTHERS Sept. 23. 1863.-3th

YOUR WANTED .- A good sober, indust. ous journeyman. Cabinet maker, can find ro stant employment, at good wages by applying soon to JOHN GUELICH Sept. 16, 1863. Clearfield P.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES. -The Collector of taxes for 1863, and previous years, will tal notice that no exonerations will be granted he Board of Commissioners after the 24th day December A D. 1863. Collectors neglecting th notice will be compelled to pay the full among on their duplicates. By order of the Board Nov. 25th 1863 WM, S BRADLEY, Clerk

OST .- A woolen Carpet sack, somewhere,b LOST.-A woolen Carpet sack somewhere, be tween Salona. Clinton county, and Curwey, ville, on the 7th or 8th of November-supposed be lost between Philipsburg and Curweneville The sack contained a valuable black shawl st. a number of other articles. The finder will liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Iournal office. or at Dr. Foster's in Philipsin (Nov. 25, 1863-pd) MARY MCNAUL

AUTION .- As my son Samuel left me were O out any just cause. I hereby caution all per-sons against harboring or employing him. Any person harboring or employing him without my consent, will beheld accountable for such amount of wages as he is able to earn ; and no debts contracted by him will be paid by me unless compelled by due course of law. WM CALDWELL December 2, 1863,-3t-n

UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will at tend to calling sales. in any part of the county whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address, JOHN M QUILKIN,

Address, JOH & Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. May 13 N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper ; rense are subject to a penalty of \$550, which participation will be enforced against those who may olate the same

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-All person E terested are hereby notified, that latters Testementary of the estate of Hon. James Ve-guson, late of Lumber city deceased, have the day been issued to the undersigned. All person indebted to said estate will make immediate pay ment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly anthenticated, for settle ELIZA FERGUSON, Executrix ment JOHN PATTON Ext.

October, 27, 1863 -pd

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LA

DIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery. Notion and Trim ming store on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goals onnots made over into the latest New York ad Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By pur hasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats Na bias, Hoods, Collars, Sleeves &c., which she will cil at the smallest possible profit for cash. Cic. n field, Pa. Nov. 18, 1853

ELLEF NOTICE,-The Board of Brid for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Welasday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th days -December, A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wa of the soldier must appear before the board. produce her sworn statement. detailing usual oldier, regiment and company, and when en the number of children, with age and cush; the t. wuship in which they resided time of enlistment, and their present residen and that she is without the means of support is Two witnesses of credibility from the townshi in which she resides, must also be produced whocertificate (sworn to before the Board of Esti-must set forth that the applicant is the person derepresents herself to be, that the statement of th number and age of her family is true, that she indestitute circumstances and her family in a tual want, and that all the fasts set forth in bapplication are correct and true.

Gen. Butler is making his new department pay its own way. Such charges as one dollar for a Provost Marshal's pass, and one per cent on all goods brought into his department for sale, furnish a fund that goes towards defraying the expenses of improvement in the city of Norfolk, and other outlays upon which he has entered. Butler is engaged in raising a negro cavalry force, and raised 107 in one week. The oath of allegiance is required from everybody on going outside his lines.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE BORDER STATES .- It is a note-worthy fact that thirty slaveholders of Tennessce, have sent resolutions to Washington, expressing themselves in favor of emancipation in that State, without compensation. Nor is Missouri lagging behind in the good work. Resolutions have been proposed in her Legislature to instruct Senators and Representatives to vote for an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States.

SIGNIFICANT .- The Northern rebel-sympathizing papers publish with great avidity any wrong perpetrated by a Union man or a Union soldier, but have not a word of condemnation for the rebel fiendistness exhibited in cutting off the heads and mutilating the bodies of dead Union soldiers. Why is this? Is it because their hearts are with rebels and their to have the power to "redeem" three dollars traitor cause ?

Ar least forty thousand deserters from the atmy of the Union are believed to be- in Canada and the adjoining British provinces. They are not all skulkers, or "bounty jumpers." A large proportion of them are men who have overstayed their turioughs, and are afraid to rejoin their regiments. -----

The guerrillas, under a son of ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, surrounded the house, at Tallequah, of John Ross' son-in-law. and butchered and robbed him and burnt his house. Other Indians took refuge in Fort Gibson. The Federal authorities did nothing.

THE Chicago Tribune of Monday says that during the forty-eight hours ending with Sunday night last, 33,764 live hogs arrived in that city. One establishmt alone received thirtyseven car loads. The people thereabouts must revel in spare-ribs and sausages.

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas, Chicago, on Wednesday night, December 2d, by digging a tunnel from the barracks to the outside fence. Between 20 and 30 have been retaken.

The case of the Noble country, Ohio, conspirators was decided on December 4th. Micherson and Coyle were fined \$5,000 and costs, and Raccoon \$1,000, and stand committed until the fines are paid.

It is said, that an immense fraud on the Government, amounting to \$64,000, has been discovered, and that the perpetrator is Capt. Wm. Studdard, the quartermaster at Alexan-

hey are satisfied; if not, the chances are three to one they will not touch it.

No one who has had experience of the present course of business preferences can be made to be lieve that there is to be any retrograde movement to country bank notes, and to the old order of unsalable broods-whole broods of State system issues. There can be and will be a currency with the stamp of United States authority on it, and this every man will seek and every man will trust.

Let any man who disbelieves these great facts take a table of the prices of State issue bank notes at the commercial centres for the last forty or fifty years, and note the deep chasms

section, west or south, or north or east. The banks that failed in the year 1841 alone had \$124,500,000 of circulation, and \$10,000,000 more was lost on the circulation of banks that did not wholly fail. This is but a sample of the proceedings of several years, which many can remember, and which those who experienced in their fullest magnitude of business losses can never forget. Such disasters were the essential condition of the currency systems

under which they occured-systems by which could get charters to make money at almost stumps and poles. any spot they should select, without giving security to anybody that what they issued as money would remain money any longer than it was their interest it should , and they chanced of issue with one of capital. To say that those

the case as it is now.

Our soldiers in Florida supply themselves with beef cattle by foraging in the enemy's country. They enjoy also the luxury of game of all descriptions, which abound in that State. Venison can be had for the shooting.

The death of John C. Breckinridge, from wounds received during the recent fight near Chattanooga, is announced. We presume, no loyal man will express much regret for the death of this chief of traitors.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION .- C. Godfrey Gunther, Democrat, was elected Mayer of New York City on Tuesday last, by a plurality of about 6,000-there being three candi-dates.

The Rebel Morgan is not in Canada, as was reported. It is thought that he is making his way south. We hope he may be captured and returned to his old quarters at Columbus.

R. Sheldon and R. B. Taylor, two of Morgan's captains, who escaped with him from | take impossibilities." the Columbus penitentiary, have been captured within six miles of Lewisville, Ky.

Thirty printers and editors were among the killed at Chickamauka. Well, it is not unusual for printers to be among the dead matter.

The Baltimore American places at the head as a candidate for the Presidency in 1864.

THE Supervisors of Albany bave resolved to pay a bounty of three boudred dollars to every volunteer enlisting there.

A fow mon who forded Mine Kun and on picket duty during Monday night, were | in the Red River valley, and Stunevait is in frozen to death, and several bodies of rebel the Creek Nation. Their total force is estiskirmishers were carried to the rear on mated at 22,000. streachers the same morning.

With the exception of a few cavalry skirmishes, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Dec. 1 .- Gen. Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning after burning the mills, depots, public buildings, and raitway bridges. A cavalry reconnoissance, made for of worthlessness constantly occuring in some a distance of twenty-three miles southward, disclosed no signs of the enemy ; but he was found to be in force at Tunnel Hill The railroad track from Ringgold to Chickamauga has fire and the pilot house burnt; one negro killbeen destroyed by order of General Hooker. Col. Gross' brigade are engaged in burying our dead on the old battle field of Chickamauga. A large number of bodies were left uncovered by the rebels since that event, which occarred on Sept. 20th, more than two months ago. The heads of a number of our soldiers on the Chickamauga battle field were pertuacious applicants to State legislatures | tound severed from the body and stuck up on

Prisoners still come in in large numbers and will foot up near 7,000.

The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters trying to make their way home.

Dec. 2 .- The storming of the Ridge in the days are over is the briefest form of stating great battle before Chattanooga, on the 26th. is thus described by an officer in his report to

the War Department : "The storming of the Ridge by our troops was one of the greatest the rebellion, besides warm expressions of miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent, by any of the roads that wind along its front, can believe that 18,000 men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Gens. Grant cor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle pits along the base of the ridge, and cut off their occupants. But when this was accomplished, the unaccountable spirits of the troops bore them boldly up the impracticable steeps, over the bristling rifle

pits on the crest, and the thirty cannon entilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given singultaneously by Gens. Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back-hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence ; besides, the Generals caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to under-

Our casulties in the late battle were 4,500, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. We captured 6,400 prisoners, and 46 guns-rebel killed and wounded not ascertained.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Nov. 30 .- During Saturday night (Nov. 28th,) the enemy made a general attack in of its columns the name of Abraham Lincoln force on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and, at about midnight, succeeded in driving in our pickets. This was intended as a faint to conceal the real point contemplated for assault, and confuse our army. Cannona- and penetration as they.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Waterproof, below Vicksburg, which recently fired into the steamer's Emerald and Welcome. Five or six persons are reported killed and wounded. The tow-boat Harriet was fired into at Grand Gult on the 29th. She reports a battery of seven 12-pounders two miles below the month of Red River. Relugees report 1,300 guerrillas there. This battery fired into the transport Black Hawk a 12-inch shell, which burst in her. The Texas was set on ed, and a white man badly wounded. The gunboat Chocktaw silenced the battery.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 23d ult. On the 14th, Gen. Banks sailed from Brazos with a fleet of six steamships, and took posession of Corpus Christi Pass. The latest dispatches say that we now possess and will hold Brazos Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Fort Brown, and Mustang Island.

SENT TO PENITENTIARY .- By a general order just made public in the Smithsonian case, the banker lately sentenced to the penitentiary for treason, it appears that he was convicted under the 57th Article of War, for writing letters under an assumed name, and directed in cypher to one of Beauregard's officers at manassas, in 1861. The letters contained valuable information relating to the disposition of troops, and steps going forward to put down sympathy, even to the donation of all of his property to the rebels.

DESMARK .- The death of King Frederick the Seventh, and the acceptance of the throne. of Denmark by his cousin, King Christian the Ninth, was a fact thought likely to lead to a Government and the Germanic confederation. But, according to the London Times, the new accession will only complicate and embarrass Wales, and father to the King of Greece.

to Governor Andrew Johnson a silver service, bearing this inscription : From the loyal men of Nashville, Tenneseo, to Andrew Johnson, as a testimonial of their high regard for his and invaluable services rendered in the pre- tition in regard to quality and prices.

A WELL KNOWN modisto has been in the habit of purchasing, in Paris, Honiton laces worth a hundred dollars per yard, trimming her own dresses therewith, and passing them through the New York custom house as a portion of her wearing apparel. The pleasant little operation was repeated for the last time the other day, and the queenly looking lady drew her check for \$10,000 to settle arrearages at the custom house.

Napoleon said that "bayonetr think." Yes. and few thinkers have so much keenness, point

loinsure 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 | herself and children who are dependent upon he all other transient Notices at the same ra'er. Other a vertisemen's at \$1 personane, for 3 or less ince tions. Twelve lince (or less) count a square.

Rebel guerrillas have crected a battery at STRAY BULL .- Came tresspassing on the about the 16th of November last, a bull, one year obl. past, with a white stripe along the back. striped sides, blotchy face and short horas ; the own or is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be sold as the law directs. A. T. BOWERS

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 Or phans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1864, for confirmation and allowance

The account of Samuel Rank and S. P. White, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Smith, of Bell township, Clearfield county, Penn'a deceased

The final account of Andrew Pentz, administra tor of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Adam Emerick late of Brady township. Clearfield county Penn's.

The final account of William Rishel, administrator of all and singular the goods and chatteis rights and credits, which were of George Schucker, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased.

The final account of James Wrigley, adminis trator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Moses Norris, late of Pike township. Clearfield county, Pen deceased. ISAIAH G BARGER, Penu'a Clearfield, Dec., 9, 1863 Register.

ATTENTION !!!

THE GREATEST RUNNING ON RECORD. A "CHASE" AFTER "GREENBACKS"!

Excitement in Lumber-City, Pa.

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Better time was never achieved . than that made by the citizens of Lumber City and vicinity, on the announcement that KIRK & SPENCER had just settlement of the difficulties between that received and were opening at their new store room, the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to this section of the country; and that they were selling them at astonishingly low prices. The high price heretofore paid for goods, had well nigh caused the people to dispair, but relief same; and the running commensed : "Green-backs," long hoarded away, 'mid, "sighs for better came: days." were speedily brought forth, swiftly con-veyed to the New Store, and converted into '5.20" unes cheaper goods than can be had elsewhere in the county

The public may confidently expect the running to continue from day to day, as they are determined to sell goods cheaper than any body else. Their stock will be found to comprise everything that the people my desire Dry goods, Gro-ceries flardwars, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Brooms, Buckets,

Rope &c., &c READY MADE CLOTHING, particular attention is directed to this department, as they defy compe-

The Ladies are particularly requested to call

goods and trimmags, shawls, coats, sontags, scarfs, nubias. hoods, gloves hosiery &c. Lumberman are invited to call, as it is their intention to keep constantly on hand, everything that will secure to them a complete out fit. In fact, everybody can be exactly suited by call-

ing at Kirk & Symmer's New and Cheap Store. Their motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits. for Cash or ready pay " Timber, Boards, Shin-gles, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Up River Lumbermen can be supplied, without travelling to any "Meeca of Humbugery." KIRK & SPENCER

Lumber city, Pa , December 9th 1863. ISAAC KIRK : 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 H W. SPENCER.

Forms containing these requisitions can be a tained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance WM. S BRADLEY CICK Nov. 4, 1863

U.S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not you given notice of any intention to withdraw the popular Lean from Sale at Par, and until to days notice is given, the undersigned, as distant AL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY For HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBST-BED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, much within the last seven months . The large demail from abroad, and the rapidly increasing hour demand for use as the basis for circulation b National Banking Associations now organizing all parts of the country, will, in a very she period, absorb the balance. Sales have late ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, B quently exceeding three millions daily, and a is well known that the Secretary of the Treasur has ample and unfailing resources in the Dati on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the sue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Tree sury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come. seek a market for any other long or permanent LOADS, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ACT PAVABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the mind of those contemplating the formation of Nations Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no UN in subscribing to this most popular Loan It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to: handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Lonn., when it was all sold and

could no longer be subscribed for at par. IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN. THE INTEREST MO PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN. THUS VIELDING OVE NINE PER CENT, PER ANNUE at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin ; these duties have for a lot? time past amounted to over a Quarterof'a Millio of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greate than that required in the payment of the intereon all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Tree sury, at no distant day, will enable the Unite States to resume specie payments upon all lishi ities

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years. yet the Govern ment has a right to pay them off in Gold at par at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, vigt of the first days of November and May

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5000, and \$10,000. Banking purposes and for investments of Trusmonies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities towns or counties, and the Government tax aland examine their large and varied stock of dress them is only one-and-a-half per cent. on the a mount of income, when the income of the haider exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum : all other investments, such as income from Mortgaga-Railroad Steek and Bonds, etc., must pay iron

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 promptly attended to The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the diman being so great ; but as interest commences the day of sub-ription, no loss is occasioned every effort is being made to diminish the delay JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent 114 South Third Street, Philad-Iphia

Philadelphia, November 25, 1863.

servation of her Capital."

patriotic labors in defense of the Constitution and the Union-and especially for his zealous and able defense of the Government, in the Senate of the United States, December 18 and 19,1860, and for his devotion to Tennessee,

The loyal men of Nashville have presented

matters still further, for the Duchies refuse to receive Christian as their mouarch, and call upon the Confederation to sustain them. Christian is father-in-law to the Prince of

December 9, 1863-pd REGISTER'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby

