be not only to relinquish a lever of power, aided the Rebellion, and all who have engaged but would also be a cruel and astounding in any way in treating colored persons or breach of faith. I may add at this point that white persons in charge of such, otherwise while I remain in my present position, I shall than lawfully as prisoners of war, have been not attempt to repeat or modify the Emanci- found in the United States service as soldiers, pation Proclamation. It should be observed seamen or in any other capacity. also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation, and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable and temporary state arrangement for the freed people, is of the votes cast in such States, at the Presimade with the view of possibly modifying the dential election of the year of our Lord, 1860, confusion and destitution which must at best each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not attend all classes by a total revolution of labor baving since violated it, and being a qualified throughout whele States. It is hoped that voter by the election law of the State existing the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give cession, and excluding all others, shall re-esup the cause of their officetive if, to this ex- tablish a State Government, which shall be tent, this vital matter be left to themselves, republican, and in nowise contravening said while no power of the National Executive to oath, such shall be recognized as the true prevent an abuse, is abridged by the proposi- Government of the State, and the State shall

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the Stateson what is called reconstruction, is made | in this Union a Republican. form of Governin the hope that it may do good without the | ment, and shall protect each of them againts great confusion. But why any proclamation or of the Executive, when the Legislature now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting news that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain reactive apparently for want of a rallying point-a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? And if A and B should act sooner than they otherwise would.

of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger or committals on points which be maintained, subject only to the modificacould be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the | in before stated, and such others, if any, not document as to avoid embarrassment from

. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation.

And while I do not repeat in detail what I subject, my general views and feelings remain omit no fair opportunity of aiding these steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however impornot again overrun them. Until that confi- able. dence shall be established little can be done

borne their harder part so nobly and well; and of America the eighty-eighth. it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable rmies, we do also honorably recognise the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them and to whom more than to others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. DECEMBER 8, 1863.

The following is the Proclamation appended to the Message :

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for an offense against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

Whereas, A Rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States, and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State,

public welfare, and Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and

Whereas, With reference to the said Rebellion the President of the United States has in regard to the liberation of slaves, and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said Rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States. and to reinangurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States :

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall every such person shall take and subscribe an oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be

of the tenor and effect following, to wit: -, do solemnly swear in presence fully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held woid by Congress or by decision of the Su-preme Court, and that I will in like manner of the President made during the existing Rebellion having reference to slaves, so long so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to sid the Rebellion; val officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the ar- his old comrades. my, of Lieutenant in the pavy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the

or pary of the United States, and afterward jabers! I'm a volunteer."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number immediately before the so-called act of Sereceive thereunder the benefit of the constitional provision which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State cannot be convened, against domestic vioience."

make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such a State Government, in relation to the freed people of such a State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent treedom, provide for their education lives. agree, how can they know but that the Gen- and which may yet be consistent, a temporary eral Government here will reject their plan ? | strangement, with their present condition, as By the proclamation a plan is presented which | a laboring, landless and harmless class, will may be accepted by them as a rallying point, not be objected to by the National Executive. and which they are assured in advance will And it is suggested as not improper that in not be rejected here. This may bring them to constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, The objection to a premature presentation the subdivisions, the Constitution and the general code of laws as before the rebellion tions made necessary by the conditions here contravening the said conditions, and which the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it terms will never be included. In saying that relates to State Governments, has no reference to the States wherein loyal State Governments had all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members of Con gress from any State shall be admitted to their seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective. Houses and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further have heretotore so earnestly urged upon this | that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the United States wherein the unchanged, and I trust that Congress will National authority has been suspended and the loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode by which the National authority and loyal State Governments may be tant, we must not lose sight of the fact that re-established within the said States or in the war power is still our main reliance-to any of them, and while the mode presented is that power alone can we look, yet for a time the best the Executive can suggest with his to give confidence to the people in the con- present impression, it must not be understood tested regions that the insurgent power will that no other possible mode would be accept. ing Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Gre-

Given under my hand at the city of Washinywhere for what is called Reconstruction ; Ington, the eighth day of December A. D. nence, our chiefest cares must still be directed one thousand eighth hundred and sixty-three, to the army and navy, who have thus far and of the Independence of the United States portant business before the House was the e-ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secre

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

If we except the blowing of Indian prisoners of war from the mouths of cannon by British soldiers to 1858 and 1859, nothing more atrocious has occurred in the history of our time than the recent bombardment of the town of Kagosima, in Japan, by the British fleet under Admiral Kuper.

The excuse for this outrage was the murder of an Englishman who, with the arrogance of his race, had undertaken to violate one of the prejudices of the Japanese, and who paid the enalty of his folly with his life. By way of etribution, the British first extorted a large sum of money from the Japanese Government, and, having got this, proceeded to bombard a town as large as Boston, without warning to the women or children. The ruffian who commanded the British vessels on this occasion actually felicitated himself and his Government on his belief that "at least half the town had been set in flames." And these are the Pecksniffs who abuse Gillmore for using Greek fire against a place from which all women and children had been warned a month

It seems likely that the English will find they have an elephant on their hands in Ja-Their business with the Japanese is to or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with | sell them British manufactures. They will | those who are sucking to save it from destrucsuch exceptions and at such times and on such | discover that they cannot bombard them into conditions as he may deem expedient for the buying British goods as easily as they bombarded the Chinese Government into repealing the prohibition on imports of onium. The Japanese will fight. The English may destroy "half a town" here and there, and put to death numbers of helpless women and children, but the population of the Japanese islands, led by the Daimios, will not give up the contest. issued several proclamations with provisions | And we are much mistaken if the Japanese sailors, who are brave and enterprising, do not presently carry the war outside of their own waters.

Bombarding a flourishing sea-port without notice is a very grand achievement, no boubt. But the God of war frowns upon such atrocities, and fley seldom lead to any thing but disaster .- Harper's Weekly.

The loyal Governor of West Virginia, in his message, says: "Free the slaves, and when the State is fully restored there will be no need of contention. The people will at once adapt themselves to the new state of affairs. Population and capitol, invited by our mild have intervened, and upon the condition that | climate and vast agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources, and commercial facilities, will immediately flow into the State of the House. from the North. The State will emerge from the rebellion regenerated, and enter into a noble and successful competition with her sisof Almighty God, that I will henceforth faith- | ter States in all that pertains to the true question of a free commonwealth."

The claim that the draft has secured ten million dollars and fifty thousand soldiers, fugitive slaves. Adjoruned to Monday. In made by Stanton in his annual report, has created a decided surprise. The deaft was only enforced in ten States. There is no doubt that, as Stanton says, three fourths of the whole army will re-enlist when their time exabide and faithfully support all proclamations pires. The paymasters re-enlist nearly as many men as they pay off.

> The Columbus (Georgia) Sun says that a country-man offered a cartload of inferior turnips for sale, in that city, the other day, at three for one dollar, or thirty-five cents apiece. He sold the tops separately. These are the op Hopkins of Vermont, author of a Bible Deprices."

General Meagher is not a prisoner. The story is cut out of the whole cloth. He is now all who are or shall have been military or na; at Fairfax Court House, the guest of Col. Corcoran. He was received with enthusiasm by

Pat was a volunteer, and he got sick. The first question the surgeon asked him was, All who resigned commissions in the army | "Pat, are your bowels regular?" "No be dreds, and will number thousands before the perhead organ.

Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUED J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 16, 1863.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled on Mondanger of harm. It will save labor and avoid invasion, on application of the Legislature, day a week. The galleries were densely crowded long before the hour for the opening of the session arrived. The Vice President, And I do further proclaim, declare, and Mr. Hamlin, called the Senate to order at noon. Rev. Mr. Sunderland offered a prayer expressing the gratitude of the country, that though the storm drives the Republic still

> Mr. Davis, from Kentucky, raised the question as to the right of the gentlemen from West Virginia to take their seats. He held that there was constitutionally and legally no such State as West Virginia, and there could be, therefore, no Senators from such State. After forter debate, Mr. Davis, as a test question, moved that the oath of office be administered to the gentlemen from West Virginia. The motion was carried-year 36, navs 5, may be deemed expedient by those framing Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, voted with the nays. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, gave notice of the introduction of bills to repeal the \$300 commutation feature of the enrollment act. and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army fifty per cent. The Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE .- At noon Mr. Etheridge, the Clerk, rapped the members to order, and said, this being the time designated by the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Congress, he would now proceed to call the roll of members, and of such only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. The Clerk then read the roll of members from all the States exceptgon, Missouri and Kansas. After some debate the gentleman from all the excepted States were admitted to seats. The next imelection of a speaker. The Hon. Schnyler Colfax, Union, from Indiana, was elected on the first bailot. Whole number of votes cast

181, necessary to a choice 91. Mr. Colfax, Mr. Mallory, 101 Mr. Stebbings, Mr. Cox, Mr. Dawson, 12 Mr. Blair. Mr. King, Mr. Stiles,

The announcement of Mr. Colfax's election was greeted with vociferous applause. Mr.

Colfax, on taking the chair, said : GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES :- To-day will be marked in American history as the opening of a Congress destined to face and settle the most important questions of the country, and during whose existence the rebellion, which has passed its culmination, will, beyond all question, thanks to our Army and Navy and Administration, die a deserved death. Not only will your constituents watch with the strictest scrutiny your deliberations here, but the friends of liberty, to the most distant lands, will be interested spectators of your acts.

In this greater than Roman forum, I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions from that accretity which more instead of advances legislation, and with unshaken reliance on that Divine Power which gave victory to those who formed this Union, and can give even greater victory to tion by the hand of the parricide and traitor. I invoke you, also, to remember that sacred truth which all history verifies, that "they who rule not in righteousness shall perish from the earth."

Thanking you with a greatful heart for this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, and appealing to you all for that support and forbearance by the aid of which alone l can hope to succeed, I am now ready to take the oath of office, and enter upon the duties you have assigned me.

The balance of the proceedings of the day were in regard to the admission of members claiming seats from Louisiana and the teri-

On Tuesday very little was done in the Senate. In the House Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk.

On Wednesday, the President's, Message was read in both houses of Congress.

It is worthy of remark here, that most of the Border State-men voted with the Republicans for Hon. Schuyler Colfax, for Speaker

DEC. 10 .- In the Senate, notice was given of a bill to encourage volunteers in the Naval service, crediting all such to the military quota of the states. Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the giving up of the House, notice was given of a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties due on account of deceased soldiers. Mr. Pemberton gave notice of a bill to admit Members of the Cabinet to the Senate and House with the right to debate matters touching their several depart- above mentioned vessel to her destination." ments. The Treasury Report was handed in. The House elected a Chaplain; the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, Unitarian, had 80 votes; Bishkind of men who complain of the whigh fense of slavery, had 55; Mr. Chapping was declared elected. Adjounred to Monday.

At Booneville, Missouri, two hundred negro men were brought in by their owners to be enrolled in the army at \$300 per man. So it Court admits having shor McCook. is in many other parts of the State. They are flocking into the recruiting stations by hundraft takes place.

"I'p tremm was in nothing ab-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We this week occupy a large portion of our In their issue of December 9th, the editors space with the President's Third Annual Mes- of the copperhead organ, in this place, admit

been ratified by Great British-that the question of the coast rights of Cuba, and seizure of property by Chilian naval officers, which have been under discussion for some time, are leading to a favorable adjustment.

The course pursued by some of the naturaltion with our military operations, is referred to by the President. It appears that many naturalized citizens deny their naturalization to escape service in the army -and that many come to this country and are naturalized to escape taxation and service in other countries. The President thinks that Congress should adopt some measures to prevent this species some system by which to encourage emigration to the United States.

The heavy demands upon the Treasury, and the successful operations of Secretary Chase shows forth the great resources of the country. as well as the great alacrity with which those

Our armies now surpass those of any other nation, and our navy is equal to nearly the combined navies of the world, while our military resources are of an almost inexhaustable

The postal system, heretofore a heavy expense to the Government, is now really selfsupporting .- and the revenue from the sale of public lands, which was materially lessened at the commencement of the rebellion, is beginning to assume its former importance, by an increased sale of lands,

The rebellion is treated at some length by the President, who seems determined to bring Army of the Potomac is still in its old quar- of the soldier must appear before the board, and it to a successful close, by adhering to the ters on the north side of the Rapidan. A policy enunciated in the Emancipation Proclamation, and the several acts of Congress. on the 8th, but done very little damage. While the President is thus firm on this subject, be offers terms of peace to all who will throw down their arms and acknowledge the authority of the Government of the United States, by subscribing to an oath of allegiance.

Upon the whole the message is an able State paper-dignified, trank, brief and comprehensive, and the policy enunciated therein will have much to do with the "weal or woe" of the future of our country-with the successful or unsuccessful working-out of the great problem of popular government.

LABOR WELL PAID .- There is no country in the world where labor is so well paid as in the United States at the present time. The demand for skilled labor is so great as in a measure to defeat the requirements of the armies in the field, and a competition arises between the employers and the Government for the possession of this labor. States and cities, to induce volunteering to raise their required bounties, and employers, to retain their men, have to add to the amount of their wages. These high prices and high bounties are, however, not only attracting large numbers of emigrants from Europe, but the British Provinces are sending quite a large portion of their services adequately paid.

Can anybody tell us why it is that we are denounced as "traitors," "rebel sympathi. father. The young man thinks it would be PAVABLE IN GOLD. zers," &c., by men who, in former days, cordially agreed with us on all contreverted questions touching the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments?" -- Copperhead organ.

Most certainly. In times of peace all were for the Union-now, in times of war, we are divided into two classes, to wit: War men and Anti-war men-Unionists and Secessionists-Loyalists and Rebels-Patriots and Traitors. Those who agreed with you here tofore, we presume, hold to the former class. whilst they consider you as favoring the latter, and hence, the designation of "traitors," and "rebel sympathizers." Do you see? It

MAXIMILIAN is getting ready to start for his new empire. A Vienna letter of November new empire. A Vienna letter of November | P for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL 17 says: "The captain of the steamer Eliz- and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa. aboth has received orders to be prepared to take the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte to Mexico, and it is probable that the frigate Schwarzenberg and the sloop Frederick will accompany the

"Now, we are perfectly sure that our ideas and principles have undergone no change."-Copperhead organ.

Not recently, sure. For your ideas long since centered on the "nigger," and your principles dwindled into Secesh sympathy.

Gurley, the guerrilla who murdered Gener. al McCook of Ohio, is on trial at Nashville. Gurley pleaded not guilty, but outside of the

"The "stray sheep" that has broken into the editorial pasture of our neighbor."-Cop-

Pray, whose ass does your braying?

"ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN."

sage. It is one of the most important docu- that "Patriotism can take no Democrat (i. e. ments of the times, and will be read with Copperhead) to the field." This is just what much interest by all classes. The President we have frequently intimated. Whilst Buttreats the various subjects in a terse, pointed | ler. Burnside, Dix. Corcoran, Steadman, Roand pleasing, and, no doubt, satisfactory man- secrats, and a host of others, are found in the ner, to loyal men generally. Perhaps, not in Union army battling against treason, such the history of our country, has it fallen to men as Woodward, Lowrie, Frank Hughes, the lot of any statesman to speak in a crisis | Vallandigham, the editors of the Republican, more momentous, or to deal with questions of etc., remain at home and try to create dissena graver import, or of a more varied charac- sions among the people to sid the rebels. The ter, than the President was called upon to do first named are true and patriotic Democratsthe others wily copperheads. The former are The President sets forth the cheering fact, trying to restore the authority of the Consti that our relations with Europe are of the most | tution over the States in open rebellion-tife amicable nature-that toreign nations are set- latter, so far as their puny efforts go, are him tling down to a really mentral position in ret. dering the consummation of that much desired erence to our intestine difficulties-that all end. "Patriotism can take no (copperhead) questions arising out of the blockade have to the field," but the "nigger" could, accordbeen satisfactorialy arranged-that the treaty ing to the declaration of the editors of the in reference to the African slave trade has Republican. It the war was for the enslavement of the whole black race in the United States, (we infer from their language,) then they, (the editors,) would be found in the front ranks of the army. Yea, they would not then say "Go" but "Come, boys, to the rescue of our glorious inheritance"-the "inigized citizens of the United States, in connec. | ger." Well, we do not envy you your aglori ons inheritance," if such it be. You have long bugged it to your bosoms, and are welcome to it. In the language of Governor Bramlette, your "thoughts linger in the shadow of the negro," and not in the salvation of the Government under which you live. A "glorious inheritance," indeed-plenty of "niggers" and a divided Union, rather than of frand. Congress is also nrged to establish a restored Government without them. Alas poor Cops! what will you do should Governor Bramlette's prognostication, "that the destruction of slavery may be the result of the war," come true ? Would it not, in that ein raising the means to pay all the troops in | vent, be advisable for you to emigrate to Afthe field, are a source of gratification, and rice where you could revel in your reglorious inheritance" unmolested f To that kingdom where no Lloyd Garrison would haunt your resources are made available. The National dressus by night, nor a Wendell Philips your Banking Law is also deemed a complete suc- thoughts by day? To that region where no "Union as it was" need be restored, because The army and navy are highly speken of. no traitor hands have been raised to destroy it, or trample its flag in the dust? To the realms where the King of Dahomey still rules unmolested over his sable subjects, and where no "patriotism" would be required to take you ito the field" of battle? Oh! what a glorious inheritance,"--what sweet elysian possessions - a perfect paradise, that must be ! Long may live the king of Dahomey, and the editors of the Republican be his sprouts.'

THE WAR NEWS

We have had very little news of interest from our armies within the last week. The

Longstreet has raised the siege of Knoxville, and has retired to Morristown, where it is said he will make a stand. The rebels admit a less of 500 in their attack on Knox-

The stege of Charleston continues, but nothng of importance has transpired lately. During the storm on the 6th the fron-clad Weehawken sunk suddenly at her anchorage off Morris Island, with 30 of her crew on board.

No other vessels were injured. A daring act of piracy was committed off Cape Cod on Monday the 7th. The steamer Chesapeake was seized by 17 secesh passengers, who had gone on board at New-York. The chief engineer and mate were wounded, the second engineer killed and thrown overboard, and the balance of the crew were landed at St John's N. B. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$180,000. Latest advices report the vessel at St. Mary's, destitute of coal, where, it is to be hoped, she will be re-taken. quota, have to increase the amount of the This is the most during act of piracy that has accurred during the war.

THE Cleaveland Leader states that the son f John C. Breckenridge, who was taken prisoner at Chattanooga, accompanied the escort of the bodies of Colonel Creighton and Crane. laboring population to this country. In the astar as Nashville, and that in conversation with army or in the workshop they will find their | Sergent-Major Tisdell, he declared himself in favor of the Union. He said that he had been forced into the Confederate service by his only necessary to put down the leaders of the rebellion to secure a prompt and honorable Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all peace. This statement is made on the authority of Major Tisdell, who had the conversation with young Breckenridge.

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 accompa ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

FODDER CUTTERS -of a superior make

N THE MATTER of the Estate of Benjamin Bonsall, late of Brady Township, Clearfield County.deceased :- The undersigned who was duappointed Auditor to distribute the money re maining in the hands of Lever Flegal Esq. Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clear-field, on Thursday the 24th day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. November 25th 1863. T. J. McCULLOUGH.

THE ESTATE OF ISAAC KLINE, DECEASED;

Clearfield County, ss: in the mat-SEAL | ter of the Estate of Isane Kline, deceased, the appraisement of the Personal Estate of said deceased, set out to the widow on her claim of \$300, was on the 2d day of November 1863, read and confirmed Ni Si and the Court ordered that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of the next term the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 25, 1863. I. G BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

WANTED.—A man to dig and put out 2 to 4.000 bushels of coal. Highest cash price will be paid by IRVIN BROTHERS. Sept. 23, 1863, 3tp. Parasia.

JOUR WANTED. - A good sober, industristant employment, at good wages, by applying soon to Cleurfield, Pa

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

OST .- A woolen Carpet sack, somewhere, be A tween Salons. Clinton county, and Curwens. ville, on the 7th of 8th of November-supposed to lost between Philipsburg and Curwensville. The sack contained a valuable black shawl and a number of other articles. The finder will be a number of other articles.

liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the
Journal office, or at Dr. Foster's in Philipsburg
(Nov. 25, 1863-pd.) MARY MeNAUL

CAUTION -As my son Samuel left me with. 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 be held accountable for such amount of wages as he is nole to earn; and no debts contracted by him will be paid by me unless com-pelled by duecourse of law. WM CALDWELL. December 2, 1863,-3t-p.

UCTIONEER.-The undersigned having A been Licensed an Anctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county. whenever called upon. Charges moderate
Address. JOHN M'QUILKIN. Address, May 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper H. cense are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enferced against those who may violate the same

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons in Testementary on the estate of Hon. James Fer guson, late of Lumber city deceased, have this day been issued to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate pay ment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settle-ELIZA FERGUSON, Executrix. 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 Trius ming store, on Second Street, next door to 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 purthasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nu bias, Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible prefit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednes day and Thursday, the 23d and 24th days of December, A D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife produce her sworn statement, detailing name of regiment and company, and when entited; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t-waship in which they resided at the time of collistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for

herself and children who are dependent upon her Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. B. Hilness of the applicant, properly preven, will excuse personal attendan

Nov. 4, 1863. WM. S BRADLEY, Clerk

U.S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE THEASURY has not y t given notice of any intention to withdraw that popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten lays notice is given, the undersigned, as thank M. SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply The whole amount of the Loan authorized is

Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRI-BED FOR AND PAID INTO THE THEASURY, mostly 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 Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, fre quently exceeding three millions daily, and as it well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Datie on Imports and Internal Revenues, 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 seek a market for any other long or permanent LORDS, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result 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 COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT PER ANNUR 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 long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-26's and other permanent Loans. 50 that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabil-

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

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on 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 denominaions, and in addition, \$5000, and \$10,000. For

Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies 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 percent on the amount of income when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Steok 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, 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 is being made to diminish the delay

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, November 25, 1863.