BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

VOL. 10.-NO. 17.

#### TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1,50 per annum in advance Anverrisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

#### PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

I RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

REDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of . Il kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or ders solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law. Clear-May 13, 1863. L. J. CRANS. : : : : : WALTER BARRETT. POBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear

field. Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store. May 26. H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE. Attorney at Law. Clear-field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo s

west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10. KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front St, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12

WALLACE & HALL, Atterneys at Law, Clear-field, Ps. December 17, 1862. WILLIAM A. WALLACE. : : : : : : : JOHN G. HALL

L' A FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. All or-ders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

TOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and Apr10, 59. attends funerals with a hearse.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry January 21, 1863. Street, Clearfield, Pa.

W. SHAW. M. D., has resumed the prac-tice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn's, where he still respectfully solicits a con-tinuance of public patronage. May 27, 1863. tinuance of public patronage.

B M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

DICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-R mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors

west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27. THOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863.

8. W. THOMPSON : : : : JAS. E. WATSON.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield. Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear

field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856. JAS. H. LARRIMER. IBRABL TEST. R. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional

services to the citizens of Moshannon and vieinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Moshannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Facon, etc., Woodlan I, Clearfield county, Penn'a Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumher shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'OULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield. Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3. T.J.M'CULLOUGH D. G. BUSH. BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S

### COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FISH-ER, DECEASED:

Clearfield County, so: In the matter of the appraisement of the Real Estate of Frederick Fisher, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of September 1863 read and confirmed Ni Si and ordered by the Court that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the 1st day of next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court Nov. 18, 1883 I. G. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

# THE ESTATE OF JOHN BURGUN-DER, DECEASED:

Clearfield County, ss : In the matter of the appraisement of the Real Estate of John Burgunder, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of September read and confirmed Ni Si and ordered by the Court 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 next term will be confrmed absolutely. By the Court Nov. 18 1863. I. G. BAR FER, Clerk of O. C.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, egatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or-bans' 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 partial account of J L. Reams and George Rheems, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Reams, late of Lawrence townhip Clearfield county, Penn's, deceased,

The account of Joseph Fiscus, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Fisher, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn's,

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, The final account of Andrew Pentz, administra-

tor of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Adam Emerick, ate of Brady township. Clearfield county Penn'a, The final account of William Rishel, adminis-

trator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Schucker, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa.,

The final account of James Wrigley, administrater of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Moses Norris, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased.

ISAIAH G BARGER,
Clearfield, Dec., 9, 1863

Register.

GOOD NIGHT. Downward sinks the setting sun. Soft the evening shadows fall; Light is flying, Day is dying. Darkness stealeth over all. Good night!

Autumn garners in her stores-Poison on the fading year; Leaves are dying. Winds are sighing. Whispering of the winter near. Good night!

Youth is vanquished, manhood wanes; Age its forward shadows throws ; Day is dying, Years are flying, Life runs onward to its close, Good night!

### UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

WHY THEY ARE NOT EXCHANGED.

As some persons may possibly even yet have misgivings as to the propriety of the refusal by the Government to accede to the demands of the rebels, regarding the terms of exchanging prisoners-not understanding fully and clearly what those demands and terms were-we think the following article from the New York Evening Post makes to understand the subject.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette says, in his report of the

recent battle

"General Hooker met with unexpected and bushes, and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men, taken at Vicksburg, and the question has arisdent from their conduct that they have been they supposed they had been exchanged, as they were told.'

aw. Clearfield, al Grant had suffered a bloody repulse, it of neglecting the prisoners had been promt-and adjoining would have been through the strength givhave sent North from Vicksburg, had he napolis, he said that they were extreme canot trusted in the promises of Jeff. Davis ses of consumption and that it was a grave at Chickamauga, that, too, was the result of this unheard-of and most dishonorable conduct of the rebels.

Can we trust such wretches? Ought our government to treat them as though they were men of honor? Would it not be absurd, and a bitter wrong to our gallant soldiers in the field, to do an act which would, we now know, simply reinforce the rebel armies by about forty thousand men? The ebels hold, according to official accounts, thirteen thousand of our men as prisoners of war; we hold within our hands now not less than forty thousand of their soldiers prisoners of war. Our government has made offers to the rebels, any one of which is fair and honorable, and would have been accepted at once if the rebels had not dishonorable intentions.

1st. Our authorities offered to exchange man for man with the rebels; that is to say. let them release and send to us the thirteen thousand men they held, and we would at the same time send them thirteen thousand of their men now in our hands. This proposition they refused; but insisted that we should release forty thousand men against their release of only thirteen thousand ! Of course that is impossible.

2d. General Meredith, our commissioner of exchange, offered some days ago to receive all the prisoners from Richmond under a solemn pledge that they should not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the rebel authorities. without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this government would pledge itself to both feed and clothe all rebel prisoners in our hands. This, too, was refused by the rebels.

It is plainly impossible to make any fairer offers than these. But it would be folly and cruelty in our authorities to submit to the rebel demands. Not only would it neutralize the advantages gained by us in some of the most brilliant operations of the war, but it would leave a number of our men at the mercy of the rebels. They have, according to their own account, thirteen thousand prisoners of war; but how many more are languishing in Southern dungeons, of Whom they gave no account? Gen. Hitchcock tells us the rebels have given no returns of a single prisoner captured, officer or man, belonging to negro regiments or corps. The Government has, however, recently received, by chance, intelligence of one such officer, now confined in a dungeon, though the rebels had solemnly and readily agreed to exchange him. Gen. Hitchcock reports as fol-

lows upon his case: "Only a few weeks since a proposition was made from our side that all chaplains held as prisoners of war should be mutually released, irrespective of numbers on either side. The rebel agent, Mr. Ould. professed to accept this proposition 'cordially;' upon which we sent to the South all we had of that class of non-combatants in good faith; and received from the South about one-half the number belonging to us, supposing this was all they had in custody; but, as I now learn, upon authority which I am not at liberty to discredit, a chaplain belonging to a Massachusetts colored regiment, upon being captured, was heavily ironed and sent to a ty-one, is 68,816 of whom 3,070 are negroes. prison in Columbia, South Carolina, where he has been held, in violation of Mr. Ould's 'cordial' acceptance of the proposition for a God, says Lieghton and two of them are begeneral release of this class of persons. I stowed on the tongue—one in the first table have every reason to believe that this par- and the other in the second-as showing it

held. Another chaplain, who had been his fellow-prisoner, was separated from him and released, from whom we learned the facts in

the case as just stated.' Suppose we even consented to give forty thousand for thirteen thousand, how shall we be secure that some hundreds of our soldiers and officers are not held back, secretly, as was this chaplain, in violation of the most solemn agreements, to be the sport of rebel malignity? To submit to the rebel demand would be to surrender these unfortunates to hopeless suffering and death; it would be to give up the only hold we now have on these inhuman and treacherous scoundrels; and how could we be certain, even, that some part of the unfortunate sufferers in the Libby and other Richmond prisons, were not kept back by their jailors, who could laugh, at discovery of their treachery, when they once had their forty thousand men in their own hands?

#### Another Instance of Rebel Barbarity. BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The following despatch was received here this morning:

FORT MONROE, Dec. 12, 1863.—To C. C. Fulton, Editor of the Baltimore American: Please give notice that the Confederate the matter so plain, that we commend a authorities decline receiving any more pack-careful perusal of it to all who would wish ages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from

forwarding any more goods to this point. BENJ.F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding. The Rev. Mr. Torrence, who went to City success, and, as he swept around the mountain, cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks sent from Richmond to meet him. He informed him of the above decision of the rebel Government, and gave as the reason thereen, what is to be done with them. It is evi- for, what they alleged to be an imputation of their honor by the press and Government forced to take, up arms against us, and all authorities, that they were not delivering appear to be conscientious in saying that the goods forwarded in good faith to the prisoners, and asserted that, of his own knowledge, the officers in the Libby prison, From the best sources we learn that this from the immense supplies they had receivreport is correct, and that our men had, in ed, could set a table from their stores in the recent battle, to contend with prisoners | hand, equal to any hotel in the United paroled not only by Gen. Grant but also by States. He admitted that there had been General Banks at Port Hudson, and never some irregularities in the supplies at one regularly exchanged or set free. If Gener- time, but that theofficers who had been guilty en to Bragg by men whom Grant would condition of the prisoners returned to Anand other rebels. If Rosecrans was cut up error on the part of the authorities to have relieved such prisoners to return. For the present nothing would be received but letters and enclosures of money, and that Southern money had better be sent.

> Army News in Church. A Piqua (Ohio) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing on Thanksgiving day, tells the following story of a fighting parson: "The glorious news from Chattanooga this morning cheated Rev. Col. Moody out of the opportunity of delivering his Thanksgiving sermon. We had met at the Green Street Methodist Church, in accordance with the President's proclamation, had sung the "President's hymn," taken up a collection of about sixty dollars for the Sanitary Commission, and our fighting preacher had scarcely got through his introduction, when the Gazette arrived, was brought into the church and handed to him by our patriotic sexton. The preacher stopped paused a moment and then shouted 'glorious news.' He then read the headings of the telegraphic news and said: "The congregation will all rise. Now, three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes." were given with a will and the walls of Green Street rang with the shouts of sturdy old stewards and leaders. "Now sing, all sing-Praise God from whom all blessing flows. The congregation all joined in the singing. 'Now," said the preacher, "I have too much good sense to think you would rather hear me preach than hear the news." So he read all the dispatches with the editorial, which was frequently cheered by the congregation. Then followed some excellent remarks by Dr. Wheelock, of the First Baptist Church, and the exercises were closed by a benediction-the congregation, by a rising vote, agreeing to meet in the evening

## Five Deaths at a Time.

to hear the Thanksgiving sermon, and take

another collection for the Sanitary Commis-

A Frenchman resolved to get rid of life, went a little before high tide, to a post set by the seaside. He had provided himself with a ladder, a rope, a pistol, a bundle of matches and a vial of poison. Ascending the ladder, he tied one end of the rope to the post, and the other end around his neck, then he took the poison, set his cloths on fire, put the muzzle of the pistol to his head, and kicked away the ladder. In kicking down the ladder, he snapped the pistol so that the ball missed his head, and cut the rope by which he was suspended; he fell into the sea, thus extinguishing the flames of his clothes, and the sea water, which he involuntarily swallowed, counteracted the poison; thus, in spite of his precautions, he remained unhanged, unshot, unpoisoned, unburned and undrowned.

MALE INHABITANTS OF OHIO. -The enumeration of the male inhabitants of the State of Ohio, for 1863, gives the following aggregate: 545,256. Of these, 535,319 are white men and 9,937 negroes. The male population of Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated, over the age of twen

There are but ten precepts of the law of ticular chaplain, because he had belonged to is ready, if not bridled, to fly out against a colored regiment, was deliberately with- both God and man.

### THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The new system of National Banks, authorized by the law of February 25th ,1862, has now been partly started by the es-tablishment of 120 banks, with an aggre-gate capital of about 15 millions, twenty of which are in Pennsylvania, and the number is increasing almost daily. There institutions will undoubtedly by very popular when once properly understood. These are many features in the law calculated to make the business of issuing the paper currency very profitable to banks, and also to make the notes they issue popular with the people. The mode of organizing the banks is very simple and effective; a number of persons, not less than five, may associate and organleast 30 per cent. of capital must be paid in, which, in the case of the minimum capital, notes, which, at the minimum, will be \$4,- with such apparent good-will that seems to 500. These notes are to be redeemed by the say to me, absence has not detracted from issuer in "greenbacks," and in case of his inability, by the United States Treasurer. They deposited with the Treasurer, the bank gets | thinking portion of the people. \$6,000 in gold, interest on the stocks so deterest of the stocks is 9 per centum in greenbacks, and 6 per centum on the loans of notes will be \$5,400, making, together, \$14,400 interest on one investment of \$100,-000. The law also allows any bank to consider the balance due to it by other national banks in other cities, as "lawful money on faculty of calling deposits with other banks

the business in the new banks. The following are the names of the officers and locations of the banks in this State : Philadelphia, O. W. Davis, president; Morton McMichael, cashier; present capital,

Carlisle, Samuel Hepburn, president Wm. W. Hepburn, cashier; present capital \$50,000.

Erie, John C. Spencer, president; M. Sanford, cashier; present capital \$400,000. Girard,\* Henry McConnell, president; R. S. Battles, cashier; present capital, \$50,

Hollidaysburg. \* William Jack, president Rob't B. Johnson cashier; present capital,

Huntingdon. \* James M. Bell, president G. W. Garrettson, cashier, present capital, \$100,000 Johnstown. \* Daniel J. Morrell, president;

Howard J. Roberts, cashier; present capi-Kittanning, John B. Finley, president; Chas. T. Neale, cashier; present capital,

\$60,000. Marietta,\* John Hellinger, president A. Bowman, cashier; present capital, \$60,-

Union Mills.\* John Johnson, president, E. D. Sunderlin, cashier; present capital, \$50,000. Meadville, C. A. Derickson president Gideon Mosier, cashier; present capital,

Newville.\* Joseph P. Hursh, president John P. Rhoads, cashier; present capital.

Pittsburg, James Laughlin, president John D. Scully, cashier; present capital. \$400,000.

1st Scranton, \* Jos. H. Scranton, president: William Cushing, cashier; present capital, \$200,000. 2d Scranton, \* Theod F. Hunt, president

Wm. W. Winton, cashier; present capital, \$100,000 Strawsburg,\* John F. Herr, president; E. M. Eberman, cashier; present capital,

\$73,000. Towanda, \* George F. Mason, president N. N. Betts, Jr., cashier; present capital, \$65,000.

1st Wilkesbarre, James M'Lean, president! Thomas Wilson, cashier; present, capital, \$51,500. 2d Wilkesbarre, Thos F. Atherton, president; Matt L. Everitt, cashier; present cap-

ital, \$100,000. Reading, Levi B. Smith president, A. F. Boas, cashier; present capital, \$100,000. \*No banks existed previosuly.

## The Battle at Kingston.

The Louisville Journal has some particulars of the battle of Kingston, on November 24, between part of Col, Mott's brigade and Wheeler's cavalry, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The fight continued without intermission for seven hours, and was participated in on our side by the 16th Kentucky, 25th Michigan, and six companies of the 2th Tennessee Cavalry. Artillery was brought into action on both sides. and the shells of the enemy were thrown into the town. The casualities on our side were comparatively slight. The brigade of Col. Mott numbers 2,700, but only the above-mentioned regiments were engaged, the others being posted in the rear of the town to prevent the enemy flanking him.

Gold continues at about 50 per centum

## Baftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 23, 1863.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

Letter from Fort Reno. Va. FORT RENO, VA., DEC. 9th, 1863. DEAR ROW :- As it seems to be the peculiar turn of some folks to be over anxious and over ambitious to thrust upon a generous public, through the public Press, any effusions that may generate in the empty wards of their attic, I trust that you, at least, will not charge me either with egotism or a desire simply to see my initials in ize, with a capital not less than \$50,000; at | print, if I should venture upon a correspondence without a proper subject, and, like a ship at sea without a rudder, be liable to would be \$15,000. They may then transfer to the Treasurer of the United States oneto the Treasurer of the United States one-third of the capital paid in which would be \$5,000 of United States bonds, and receive 90 per cent, of market value in circulating from them the grasping token of friendship

I have now returned safely to my post, are, in fact, United States notes, being pay-able by the Treasury. The issuers of the my resolve to do my best for the redemption notes will get 6 per cent. interest on their of our common heritage from the grasp of capital, in gold, from the Treasury, and can the Southern Oligarchs, with the reassulend their notes at 6 per cent, interest. In rance that the efforts of the humblest solthe supposition that \$100,000 of stocks are dier are really appreciated by the right

While among you I failed to see many, I posited, and \$90,000 in notes, which it lends | should like to see, for want of time-the at 6 per cent. interest. At this moment shortness of my furlough precluding it. It gold is 50 per cent. premium; hence the in- is for them, I wish to state some of the impressions made upon me in my visit to and from your neck of woods, away up in the free, pure atmosphere of the Alleghenies. Here, in the army, everything is necessarily subordinated to military rule, and as the individual is considerably circumscribed; so the mind is, to some extent, defeated in hand." With these leading points in its or- its range. Do not, however, understand me ganization, any institution may do a general as attempting to convey the idea that the banking business. Their power to increase soldiers' mind is really fettered at all; but their capital, and to issue notes, ultimately the idea which I wish to get at is, that the payable by the United States Treasury, is necessary result, which ought to follow from great, enabling them to meet any demand for a proper and liberal excuse of the mind, upbank accommodation within the limits of on the great questions of the hour, are more \$300,000,000, fixed by the law. Their or less defeated for want of reliable and notes will receive a popular confidence, equal proper standards from which to draw truththat in the government itself, while the ful conclusions. Frequently we find our selves engaged in heated discussions upon 'lawful money on hand," will consolidate the general policy of Government, and the relation and duty of the citizen in their proper spheres thereto; when it is plain, the longer we talk the wider the difference, in the details, although there is scarcely any difference in our views of the main

> our ideas, because, in these troublous times when everything is disposed of at a "double quick," newspapers are too often not, as they ought to be, the faithful exponents of public opinion-and hence it is, that we, at a distance, become strangers to some extent, to the sentiments of the people on all questions affecting the public weal. When one is released for a season, and is permitted to mingle with the people and observe for himself, he finds the tables almost directly reversed from what he was led to believe from the helps before at his command. I found this, at least, to be my experience as soon as I found myself outside the immediate influence of military law. When I started from the army, I was prepared to hear any amount of invective and complaint, against the powers that be, by those who seemed to range themselves distinctly against those powers, but I found, upon comparing notes, there was not now, after all, such a radical difference in our views, Being somewhat deficient in my auricular aparatus, I may not have been as close an observer as some, but I certainly did take note of many things, coming from sources I least expected, which was really a matter of gratification to me, and which went far to convince me that there is a great change stealing over the minds of the people, and that they are rapidly and surely coming to the conclusion that, after all, there can be no such thing as compromise, on the part of the North, with traitors; but the great problem, whether we shall be a great, a glorious and a united nation of freemen, a beacon light to the nations of the earth, or whether we are to be sectional provinces, rent and torn by dissensions, (an easy prey to the ravenous men of any European monarchy who might take a fancy to extend their dominions in this direction,) must and can be solved only by the red-handed authority of military power. Whether, in the "floating palace," in the Railway carriage, or the lumbering Stagecoach, I found this all important theme the subject of deep, earnest, and anxious solicitude; and it was pleasing to observe with what general unanimity every sensible, intelligent man accorded to the general Government the right to maintain its life upon all occasions, (whether assailed from enemies without, or foes within,) and their determination to give to that Gov coment their cordial and hearty support. That many have only lately changed their views on this point, for the better, I have no doubt. The causes which superinduced the change may be many, but chief among them I believe to be the following: that nearly three years of war has demonstrated that this Government, instead of being exhausted and impoverished in its resources, is more formi-dable and better able to cope with its adversaries, than ever before; that its credit is unimpaired, its cause just, and is unquessword until those who appealed to the sword dous quarrel is obliterated-while, on the

acy" is weaker in all the material of war, and its boundaries contracted within narrower limits, than when it first flung its treason-

able bunting to the breeze. Again; the voice of the people, in every State, save one, where expression was given at the ballot-box last fall, declared by unprecedented majorities in favor of the war policy of the Government and against traitors wherever found, has hastened conviction home to the heart of many a man who before was doubting and who now is irrevocably fixed in his determination to stand fast and demand that those who would tear the old ship from her moorings must submit, must come to terms-the shattered Union must be regained, and the supremacy of the Nation's laws, within the national jurisdiction, be everywhere acknowledged. But in this case, as in every other where great com-prehensive sational ideas are at stake, there

prehensi still remains an unhappy diversity of opin-ion. While some are willing enough, if let alone, to lend their aid to the constituted authorities, notwithstanding, suffer them-selves to be warped, controlled, and led by the nose by a set of party scheming demagouges till, finally, they find themselves reieved of the necessity of thinking for themselves and are passed over to be the willing tools, and fit instruments for performing any amount of dirty work which their unscrupulous masters may require. Another class seems determined at all hazards to do all, and risk all they claim of political character, in complicating the difficulties already in the way of the restoration of the national authority over every foot of its territory, by discrediting its integrity, decrying the finances, while, at the same time, with wolfish greediness they snap at every "greenback" that floats within their reach, well knowing that no safer investment can be made than that based upon the integrity of the nation,-by discouraging enlistments, and by encouraging desertions from the armies of the Union, and screening them as much as possible from the observation of the law. I regret to say that Clearfield county has the lion's share of this latter class, some of whose political principles are loathed and detested by even their own family connections, as was related to me by a fellow traveler in the coach. Judged in the light of genuine Democraey, such principles are indeed reprehensible, and are so viewed by the mass of those who are, even now, standing as a protecting barrier between the nation's enemies and these same latter-day proselytes of an infamous dogma, protecting them and theirs from the scourge of contending armies, from violent deaths or persecutions, from the desceration of their hearth stones, and their broad acres from destruction. On the other hand; how much more commendable, how praiseworthy, and how refreshing to the sol-With our only reliance, for data, upon the dier in the far off loneliness of the camp, daily periodicals we could never harmonize are the efforts of the friends of the Union to strengthen, by every device, the hands of the Government-to make sacrifices, that the ark of liberty may be preserved, and float safely and triumphantly over the fierce breakers that threaten to engulf it-and last, though not least, to bear up in eloquent and earnest prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that His great wrath on account of our national sins may not be visited upon us, and that soon this great affliction may be withdrawn and that we may finally be preserved a united, prosperous and happy people. Let us not then despair of the safety of the great Republic. The prospect daibrightens, and the gloom which has spread ike a pall over all our national yearnings, and national hopes, has been gradually rising, till now the rays of light begin to peer brightly out from beneath the frowning fringe and greet our joyous vision; and today the recommendation of our worthy President comes to us, to once more turn our hearts in reverential thankfulness to the Great Author of all good, for the deliverance of a member of our national galaxy, once more, from the polluted tread of the

destroyers. The duty of every man, who is not now doing his utmost to advance the great work now so anspiciously in progress, is plainly set before him. The last call for fresh men to fill the places of those whose terms shortly expire is far from being filled, and I see no move on the part of Clearfield to fill her quota. Men of Clearfield! let your best efforts be put forth for the accomplishment of this important work. Do not delude yourselves with the hope that your services can or will be dispensed with. Escape the rigors and unpleasantness of the draft, by promptly volunteering in defence of the dearest right of man! Remember, if prompt action is not soon taken, the "draft" will catch many a holder of a lucky prize, and, when thus caught, it will require a larger 'pile' to tempt our venerable uncle to release him than before. The old fellow has now "lots" of money from the last "haul." and is not in want, and this time he undoubtedly means men, and, I would guess, that men he will have, for there is not a doubt but the Conscription act will be so altered as to compel every drafted man to

serve, or find a substitute. I found, on my return here, everything jogging along in peace and quiet-no news occurring to mar the oppressive stillness. An expedition of light troops has been sent out in a southerly direction, but, as yet, I have heard nothing from it. Excuse the length and prolixity of this, for this time, and I promise not to "bore" you again soon. Yours truly, W. R. B.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The Provost Marshal General has decided that soldiers tionably determined never to sheathe the who have received a discharge from the army on account of temporary disability, are satisfied and acknowledge their wrongs, | may be received anew under the last call for and every cause which led to this stupen- volunteers. They will not, however, be alcrowed to re-entre the army as veteran solother hand, during the same period, the reb- diers, but will receive only the bounties ofel resources, we have every reason to be- ofered to fresh recruits. The decision will be lieve, have been gradually and surely dwin-dling away, so that the boasted "Confeder has heretofore been closed against them.