# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 23, 1863.

HOW DO THEY KNOW? "Will these terms be accepted by the rebels now in arms? Not by a man of them." -Copperhead organ.

How very positive the editors are that not a man will embrace the pardon offered in the President's last Proclamation ! But from whence such assurances? Jeff Davis. is the only authorized person that could communicate the fact. Are we to understand. from the positive manner in which they speak, that our Copperhead neighbors are in direct communication with the aforesaid J. D., or one of his authorized agents? For our part we don't believe that there is a tittle of truth in their assertions, and our opinion is based upon information given to Mr. Foote said, in regard to taxation, that the public by officers in the Army of the he believed an advalorem tax was essential. Cumberland :

'Col. Mesener reports from Columbia that the Rebel deserters and citizens are flocking to that post in great numbers, asking to be allowed to take the oath under the President's proclamation. Col. M. says, in regard to the numbers arriving, that he has never seen the like. A Capt. Perkins of the 11th Tenessee Cavalry applied for permission to take the oath of allegiance under the Amnesty Proclamation. He says in a letter that the actual position of Tennessee is not understood or appreciated by Tennesseeans in the Rebel Army, and their eyes have been opened only since his capture.

This extract, we should think, would satisfy the most incredulous individual, that the editors of the Clearfield Republican to veterans who enlist will receive one month's the contrary notwithstanding.

# CHANGING FRONT.

The New York Herald, finding that the so-called Democratic Party is fast dissolving, opposition of its leaders to the war Policy of

#### Foote's Opinion of Jeff Davis. The Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 10th

says :- "In the Confederate Congress, Dec. Sth. Mr. Foote expressed great indignation Sth. Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course parsned by Jefferson Davis when Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy. The President We can only refer to the more important made him his companion, and carried him to Bragg's army where, as he rode by, the soldiers were heard to say "there goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg." The President never visits the army without doing it iujury-never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair. He instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro. He had opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and aid South Carolina liable to destruction. He charged Davis with having almost ruined the country, and declared that he would meet his champion anywhere to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again, &c.

'A certain Commissary-General, who was a curse to the country, was invested with authority to control the matter of subsis-tence. This monster, Northrop, had stealthily placed the Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and had attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands. From the 1st to the 26th meals were furnished the prisoners very irregularly and in a meager manner; for twelve days the supply was inadequate, and for eight days they had none. at all. This Commissary. General, said Mr. Foote, was a pepper doctor down in Charleston, and looked like a vegetarian, and actualv made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War showing that for the subsistence of a human Yankee carcass vegetable diet was the most proper. For the honor of the coun-

### The Draft-Volunteering.

Governor Curtin has issued General Order No.48, calling upon the people of Pennsyl-Governor until ready to be sent to their regiments : premiums of \$25 to vetearns and \$15 for new recruits, will be paid recruiting officers ; volunteers furnished by towns, etc., will be credited on the draft : complete companies of infantry will be raised for regiwill be accepted, for colored regiments, and

## THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The annual Reports of the several Executive Departments of the Government, are items in the reports named.

#### Post Office Report.

The annual report of Postmaster-General Blair gives cheering promise that the Department will soon become what it should beself-sustaining. The revenue for the past year was \$11,163,789 59, while the expenditures exceeded that amount by the sum of \$150,417 25, only. In many former years the deficiency has been counted by millions. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the Rebellion, the excess of expenditures over the revenue was \$5,656,705 49. Mail routes have been extended during the year 5,585 miles, while the annual cost of transportation has been reduced \$113,258. The present number of Post Offices is 29,047, an increase of 172. Stamps to the value of \$9,-624,529 62 were sold during the year, an increase of \$2,714,397 73. He again recommends a postal money-order system. This proposition has been repeatedly urged in annual reports, and it seems strange to those who are not Members of Congress that an act so palpably needed for the convenience and safety of that large class who are compelled to remit small sums through the Post Office, has not long since been passed. The report contains many curious and interest-ing facts in relation to the "dead-letter office," among which is a statement that about 10,000 letters containing photographs or daguerreotypes had been received at the office, of which 8,273 had been restored to the writers or owners.

#### The War Report.

The Report of Secretary Stanton occu-pies about six newspaper columns. He rapidly reviews the military operations of the vania to raise their quota of 300,000 soldiers past year, from which it appears that our called for, by volunteering. He also states several successes have been so great that the that when practicable old regiments will be Department is able to reduce its estimates returned to the State to be recruited ; vol- for the ensuing year more than \$200,000, unteers will be under the control of the 000. The present suspension of the exchange of prisoners is due to the bad faith of the Rebels in putting the parolled Vicksbarg and Port Hudson prisoners into the field before they were exchanged, and to their refusal to recognize colored troops as prison-ers of war. The Rebels are attempting by ments that have not the full number of barbarous treatment of our prisoners to comcompany organizations; colored volunteers pel the Government to exchange 40,000 for the terms offered by the President will be credited on the draft; camps of rendezvous their white officers to rebel mercy. If neces-accepted by many rebels, the assertions of will be established in various localities; sary for the protection of our soldiers, strict 13,000 and to leave our colored troops and retaliation in the treatment of prisoners will pay in advance and a bounty and premium be resorted to. The Enrollment act has of \$402; others than veterans will receive been enforced in twelve States, producing one month's pay in advance and a bounty 50,000 soldiers, and \$10,000,000 in commu-and premium of \$302. The Governor tation. The Invalid Corps numbers over says: "The short time now remaining, 20,000 and is in all respects a success. 50, within which to fill the quota of the State 000 colored troops have already been enlistif not already completely destroyed, by the by enlistments, and thus avoid the impen- ed, and their numbers rapidly increase. ding draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the impertance of providing, by local bounthe administration, has suddenly changed front, and denounces the Peace Shriekers Municipalities of other States, by this means Municipalities of other States, by this means are seducing from Pennsylvania the able- rifles, 282,389 carbines and pistols, 1,295,000 bodied men who should replenish her own | cannon shot and shell, 48,719,862 pounds of lead and bullets, 1,435,046 artilery cartridges, 259,022.216 cartridges for small arms, and other munitions in proportion have been purchased. The armies have been paid with few exceptions, to Oct. 31, of the present year, the latest period allowed by law. There are 182 general hospitals, containing 84,472 beds. The number of patients, June 30, in the general hospitals was 9.1 per cent, and in the field 4.4 per cent of the whole strength of the army, of whom I1 per cent are wounded and 2.5 per cent sick. By the system of inspectors the medical and hospi tal service has been greatly improved. The health of the troops has been good, and their mortality less than last year. The Signal Corps is differently valued by different Generals, but its continuance is recommended with proper restrictions. The Military Telegraph has been of inestimable value. On the 12th July, 1862, there were 3,571 miles of land and submarine lines, and during the year 1.755 miles were constructed, making a total of 5,326 miles in operation. It is estimated that 1,200,000 telegrams have been tracted while in camp, and was, before his severe illness, in the prime of health and ten to a thousand words. The Judge-Advocate-General and his assistants have been diligent and successful in the detection and prevention of military crimes and frands The office demands an enlargement of its facilities. During fourteen months 17.53 military trials were reviewed, and 2,400 reports issued. Credit is given by the Secretary to the Chiefs of Bureau in the War Department for their efficiency, and the report concluded with the hope that another year will see the Rebellion completely overthrown.

709,995 58. The actual receipts into the treasury from all sources were for the same period \$5,329,044 21 more than the expen-ditures. The receipts from all ordinary sources of revenue, except the internal revenue, exceeded the estimates: the revenue from customs amounted to \$69,059,64240. whereas Mr. Chase had estimated them at \$68,041,736 50. The internal revenue fell far short of the estimates, owing in a measure to the imperfect execution of the law. and principally in the change of the law of

Congress after the estimates were made. The receipts for the fiscal year of 1864 (including loans to the amount of \$594,090,000) are estimated at \$755,568,500 35, and the expenditures to \$749,731,950 42-this in-cludes the interest on the public debt. The national debt on the 1st of July, 1864, isestimated at \$1,686,956,601 41, instead of \$1,-744.685.586 80, estimated in the report of December last-a decrease not usual in such estimates.

Whilst the Secretary declares that he has no apprehension of deficiency from any of the estimated sources of revenue, loans, still he recommends a revision in some points of the customs duties, but more particularly in the internal revenue taxes, including in the latter a tax on bank note circulation of 2.2-5 per cent. ; on distilled liquors, 60 cents per gallon ; on tobacco, 20 cents per pound on leaf, and 5 to 12 cents on manufactured, according to quality; a change in the petroleum tax and other items.

The Secretary, whilst recommending the sources of revenue to meet our expenses in the conduct of the war, whishes not to be understood as advocating that kind of economy which is at the expense of efficiency. 'Such economy'' (he adds) is not extravagance. But efficiency is not prompted by profusion of waste, and least of all, by misuse of public money or puplic property. Every dollar, and every man, are freely offered by a generous people ; how sacred the obligation that not one man should be wasted, and not one dollar misapplied. Nor is rashness in war vigor. But the vigilance that misses no opportunity, the energy that relaxes no effort, the skill that vitalizes all resources, and the perseverance that never grows weary, these make true vigor.

If by such vigor the rebellion can be suppressed, and the war ended before the 1st of July next, the country will be saved from the vast increase of debt which must necessarily attend its continuance during another year, and the debt itself can at once be placed in a course of steady reduction. And whenever progressive payment shall begin, the value of national securieties will rapidly rise, and reduction in rates of interest will gradually diminish the burdens of debt. The Secretary alluded with much gratifi-

cation to the plan adopted by which the publie debt is being disseminated amongst the greatest possible number of holders, which has been accomplished by the universal diffusion of the United States notes and other subscription arrangements, including the appointment of a general agent, (Jay Cooke) and the sub-agents appointed by and directly and the sub-agents appointed by and directly responsible to him, to whom the Secretary pays a high compliment for their indefati-lot No. 3 north 88 degrees west 200 feet to a post, thence by gable efforts and great success, "by which at front street, thence by said street south onemeans nearly four hundred millions, of dolhalf degree 120 perches to a post and place of beginning, having a large two story frame dwelllars, in denominations of fifty, one hundred, ing house and store room. frame stable and other five hundred and one thousand dollars were out buildings crected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rusdistributed throughout the whole country not controlled by the rebellion, and asell McMurray. mong all classes of our countrymen. The side township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, history of the world may be searched in vain containing three hundred acres. more or less, for a parallel case of popular financial support bounded by George Atchison, John Patchin and McCoy and others, with one sawmill, three dwellto a national Government. The Secretary ing houses and one barn and twenty-five acres is unable to preceive in what better or more cleared thoreon. ALSO, two hundred acres, more effectual mode the important object of disor less, warranted in name of Caleb Way, hound-ed by Ischover, John Patchin, Ebenezer McMastribution could be accomplished, and he proposes no departure from it, except such ters and others. ALSO, one hundred acres, nore or less, bounded by David McCuttough. John as considerations of economy, harmonized Patchin, Wm. Keim and others, with log house with efficiency, may suggest. right acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

# New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, ents, 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 SI, Strays, SI; Auditors' notices, SI,50; Adminis-trators' and Executors' notices, SI,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other a wertisements at \$1 persquare, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

WESTERN CENTRAL R. R. CO.-No-W tice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Western Central Railroad Co will be held at the office of said Company in the Borough of Clearfield, on the second Monday in January next, (1864.) for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve for one year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary. Clearfield, December 18, 1863.

TICENSE NOTICE .-- The following named Ready-made clothing. Flour, Bacon, Mulasse, I persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county their Petitions for License at the January Session A. D. 1864, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate selves in prices.

the sale of Intoxicating Liquors." Ac : Thes. Robinson, Tavern, Lumber City. Daniel Bible, Tavern, Osceola. T. F. Boalich. H. H. Kephart. Tavern, de Tavern. do. Tavers, Beccaria lown John Lightner. Geo. N. Colburn, Tavern. Clearfield Bor D. F ETZWEILER, Clerk Clearfield, December 23, 1863.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Ba for the month ending Nov. 30th, 1863. ASSETS Bills discounted. \$92.90 Pennsylvania State loans, 58.998

Specie. 6.878 Due from other banks. 36.403 Notes of other hanks. 1.440 U.S. Demand and Legal Tender notes. 90.Checks, drafts, &c. 2.532 Over drafts. 956 815 764 Furniture. Expense of plate engraving. Ac. United States Revenue stamps, 900 Due Commonwealth. (special) 400 Loss and Expenses. -23/ Total amount of assets. \$203.623 LIABILITIES.

Capital stock. paid in, \$50.000 Notes in circulation, 39.993 Due depositors, Due certificates of deposit, 39.541 13.114 Due Commonwealth. 313 Due Banks. 2.262 Interest and exchange, 4.397 Total amount of liabilities. : \$203,623

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashie Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 16, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES -By virtue of sund writs of Venditioni Expanas, issued out the Court of Common Please of Clearfield cou ty, and to me directed, there will be exposed public sale, at the Court Housa, in the Borou of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE LITH DAY JANUARY, 1864, the following described R. Estate, to wit:

Two certain lots of ground situate in the B ough of New-Washington, Clearfield county, P said contiguous lots of ground each being six feet front and runing back two hundred feet, and known as lots No's one and two in the gener plan of said town, and containing together Eigh perches strict measure, bounded and described follows, viz: Beginning st a post at a corner Main and front street, thence by main street sou

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Burn-

David F. Smith, David Smith and Andrew Smith

and to be sold as the property of Joseph Whitman

WHAT IS IT?"

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GLEN HOPE, PA

EVERYBODY SEEMS PLEASED.

And Why Should They Not Be?

Surely, the people in that section of Clearfield

county have great reason to be rejoiced over

the pleasing appouncement that

JOHN ROBSON

has just opened in his New Store Room, the larg-est and best selected stock of goods ever brought

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

The undersigned having removed his store to

his New Building on Pine Street. Glen Hope, op posite the "Union House," is now opening and of-

fering to the public the largest and best selected

stock of seasonable goods ever offered in this place and neighborhood, and will be sold at pri-

His Stock embraces Dry-Goods, Notions, Hard-

ware, Queens-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready made clothing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Salt; Willow, Stone and Ear-

OF DRY-GOODS, he has Cloths, Cassimers, Sat-

inetts, Tweeds, Vestings, Flannels, Shirtings,

Prints, Coburg cloth, Alpacas, De Laines, Ging-

hams, Chintz, Kerchief, Nubias, Sontags, Nan-kin, Lawns, Linen, Lace Edgings, Collars, Trim-mings, Braids, Vails, etc.

OF HARDWARE, he has axes, saws, chisels,

knives and forks. locks. hinges, screws, augers,

to that part of the county of Clearfield

ces to suit the times.

then-ware, and Stoves.

ALSC-a certain tract of land situate in-



Second Arrival of Seasonable Goods at Irvin's "Corner Store."

# ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

Of every description, just received at the erener Store," and selling as low for Cash and conn. try produce as can be bought elsewhere in the county. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Gracerics, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Wil. low-ware, Wooden ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Syrups, Rice, Fruits, Candies, Nuts, etc. Parchasers should see the goods and post them December 16, 1853.

	E HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR oards and Shingles, and the cheapest goods
	sold, by E. A. Irvin.
	At the "corner store," in Curwinsville.
LA	DIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOODS.
S	ontags, Nubias, and every description of
	Winter wear, in great variety, at the
	"Corner Store," by E A. Irvin.
EĐ.	. A. 4RVIN'S STOCK OF LADIES'
	ress Goeds can not fail to please, and
	those who examine will always make
	a selection. Prices moderate.
CL	OCKE, LOOKING-GLASSES, WOOD.
	n and Willow wars, of every description
	cau be hail at Irviu's "Corner Store."
TH	E HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH
	or Flax seed and Clover seed, at the
	"corner store" in Curweusville, Pa.
LOC	CHAINS, HEAVY LEATHER WHIPS
	orse Blankets, and Sleigh Bells, at the
	lowest prices, at the . corner store."
A L	ARGE LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
	Home Manufacture, better than can be
	bought elsewhere, at the corner store.
BRC	DAD AXES, SEVERAL PATTERNS,
	d Chopping axes, of different makes,
	on hand and for sale at Irvin s store.
тне	ONLY GOOD STOCK OF GENTS
-	annel and Cashmere Shirts, can be
	found at E. A. Irvin's, Curwensville.
in the second	the second s

NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARN-

in a manner that is decidedly refreshing, as will be seen by the following paragraph, which we copy from its issue of Dec. 16th :

"THE FIFTY-NINE BLOCKHEADS IN CON-GRESS.-Fernando Wood persuaded fiftyeight other blockheads, whom he calls democrats, to vote with him in favor of opening peace negotiations with the rebel government. To negotiate with that government is to recognize the confederacy, and will authorize all foreign nations to recognize it. Negotiation is therefore the simplest and easiest way to accomplish disunion. offering such silly peace resolutions is also the simplest easiest, way to use up the remains of the democratic party, as completely as the tories were used up in 1785 and the federal party in 1812. Fernando Wood and his brother Ben are probably aware of this fact, and are acting with malice aforethought. In 1862 we took this democratic party and called it conservative, and nursed it, and coddled it. and gave it a few ideas-it could not take many--and a great variety of stimulants, and finally carried it triumphantly through the Central States elections. Then Fernando Wood and brother Ben (with all his novels about him), and the twin Seymours. thought that they knew a little bit more than anybody else in the world, and so they took the party and crammed it so full of peace that it burst into fragments, and is now almost entirely demolished. Fernando has determined to destroy even these few remaining fragments, and that is the meaning of his peace resolutions. The singular thing about it is that Stebbins and other Congressmen from this city and State should be such nincompoops as to follow the lead of such a New York ward pelitician as Fernando Wood.'

# THE WAR NEWS.

The Planter, the vessel run out of Charles ton harbor by Robert Small, in going through Light-house creek to Stono Inlet. was captured by the rebels, the pilot having run past the turn-off in the creek. The fate of the crew is a precarious one most of them being contrabands.

On the 17th some of Mosby's cavalry attacked Sangster,s Station, three miles from Fairfax, wounded one man, captured four, burnt some tents, and robbed two women of their jewelry, when our boys succeeded in driving off the guerrillas.

During the march of our troops from Chattanooga against Longstreet at Knoxville, Granger's corps got in advance of Longstreets amunition train. whilst Howard's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, the rebels run 40 car loads of amunition and two locomotives into the river.

Nothing of importance has transpired the past week. Gillmore, on the 15th threw the past week. Gillmore, on the 15th threw of the Government cannot be supported, yond anticipation crowned his efforts to dis-several shell containing Greek fire into and the country must succumb." At the tribute the 5-20 loan in all parts of the coun-Charleston. Gen. Banks is still successful in Texas. On the 17th Gen. Averill and his cavalry were in Staunton and tore up six miles of the rail-road between there and Gordonsville.

Draft Law is to be argued again before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the 30th instant, when, it is hoped and believed, the late decision of a majority of that Court, des has set life upon a cast, vainly striving to but \$1,098,793,181 37, whilst the disburse-claring the law unconstitutional, will be re- find friends to help him stand the hazard of ments for the year were estimated at \$693,the die. versed.

regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less proportionately than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show, by her promptness and alacrity now, her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore and still occupies among her sister States. in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

# The Death of General Buford.

The death of this distinguished cavalry General will create deep regret among all who have read the brilliant history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac for the past year. BUFORD's name, with that of Kilpatrick's, became a household word, heard daily in accounts of new movements and exploits, raids on the enemy's trains, and en-counters with Stuart. Nothing is recorded of him. in this period of his chief activity, but what is to his high credit as a bold and energetic general of cavalry. He was great-ly beloved by his command, and his loss will be lamented throughout the whole army. Gen. Buford died in Washington, on Wednesday the 16th, of typhoid fever, conmanhood. He graduated at West Point. in 1844, and had ever since remained in the regular service, being a captain of dragoons at the outbreak of the war. He won his first triumphs in Virginia, in the eavalry opera-tions under Gen. Pope. Shortly before his death the President appointed him a major general.

#### The Steamer Chesapeake.

This vessel, whose capture by pirates we noticed last week, was recaptured by the "Ella and Annie" on the 17th in Sambro harbor, twenty miles from Halifax. The crew offered no resistance, but at the sight of their pursuers fled to the woods, leaving a sumptuously prepared breakfast. Only three of the original pirates were captured, the balance of the crew had been shipped in The blockade of the Atlantic coast is unpar-Nova Scotia. The Dacotah, which had ellelled in point of extent, covering a disbeen sent in pursuit of the Chesapeake came up soon after the capture, and ordered Lient. there to await the sanction of the capture by the Canadian Government. The vessel being Tretaken in Canadian waters, it will require a permit, from the authorities there, for her removal into the custody of the sive of a number destroyed on the Missis United States Govenrment.

# "The Country Must Succumb."

Mr. Memminger's report of the state of impossibility of maintaining the rebellion. of his present office, says that the acts pas Unless some remedy for ruin is provided, he sed near the close of the last session, known declares that "the army can neither be as the "Loan" and the "National Banking"

#### The Naval Report.

The increase of the naval force during the past year has been very considerable. At the commencement of the Administration it consisted of 76 vessels, and of these only 42 were in commission. In December, 1862, the number of our vessels was 427; during the current year it has increase to 588. tance of 3.549 miles, with 189 harbor or naval openings. It is becoming every day more effective and completed. The Western Gulf Nickels to proceed with his prize to Halifax, and the Mississippi Squadrons assisted in some of the greatest victories obtained for our cause during the war. The number of vessels captured was 547 schooners, 179 steamers, 131 sloops, 30 brigs, 26 barks, 15 ships, 117 smaller vessels. This is exclusippi and other rivers, and on the coasts.

#### The Treasury Report.

The Secretary, in referring the early acts the rebels finances is an admission of the of Congress after his entry upon the duties either at Chattanooga or Knoxville within paid, clothed, nor fed; arms and munitions acts, were immediately followed by a revival of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the public credit, and success quite hesame time, let it be observed, he, with all try, as well as every other measure adopted his labor and experience, can suggest no by him for replenishing the treasury; the remedy, ner is there any that human inge-nuity can invent. Mr CHASE himself would fail in the attempt to drag the rebellion out of its hopeless bankruptey. It follows, treasury were afterwards promptly met. The question of the constitutionality of the therefore, that the rebellion is considered a The Secretary's estimate that the public failure by its own leaders, and it will not be debt would reach on the 30th of June, 1863, long before we shall see man after man es-caping from its toils, and Mr. DAVIS, who mark, as the actual amount is found to be 346.321 48, but the actual total was \$614,-

#### The Conscription Law.

An Amendment to the Draf Law is now Alse-a certain tract of land situate in township. Clearfield county. Pennsylvania. con-taining fifty acress bounded as follows; on the west by D. B. Kendle, on the north by Rebecca Batdorf, on the east by Shaw, on the south by William Irvin. Seized, taken in execution, before Congress, which reneals the \$300 commutation clause, and consolldates the two classes provided for in the 3d section of the original act. Persons procuring substitutes are to be exemted from any and Rebecca Batdorf. G. B. GOODLANDER, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Dec. 23, 1563. future draft during the time for which such substitute has been accepted. All claims to exemption must be verified by the oath of the party claiming exemtion, if within his personal knowledge; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim shall also be under oath. Persons procuring exemption by fraud, are made liable to arrest and trial for desertion by a Court-Martiat, and held to service for the full term for which they were drafted. The Attorney's fee for making out papers is limited to \$5 in each case. Parties guilty of swindling drafted men, by private arrangement with the Board, or any member of the Board convicetd of bribery or misdemeanor in office, on conviction, will be punished by fine and imprisonment for the full term for which the person exemted would have had to serve. It is thought that these amendments will be

# The Rebels Imitating us.

adopted.

While the opponents of the Government denounce it for its mismanagement of the war, they are answered not only by the success of the war, but by the change course of the rebel administration. The legislation at Richmond this winter will attempt to improve the condition of the South upon the principles of the legislation at Washington, and the only wise suggestions of JEFFERSON DAVIS' message are stole bodily from the war policy of the United States. But the difference in the application of these principles is remarkable. The legislation of the Union is based upon the voluntary consent of the people; that of the rebellion presupposes compulsion in all departments. The rebels, however, admit the wisdom of our Administration by imitating it to the best of their ability.

FERNANDO WOOD is anxious to have negotiations opened with Jeff. Davis, so that the arch traitor will have an opportunity of making his terms with our government. On Monday he introduced the following resolution in Congress, which was voted down by 98 against it to 59 for it :

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three commissioners who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution.

Of course every Copperhead voted for the above.

At hand-the hollidays.

hammers, nails, spikes, Stoves of various patterns and sizes, flat irons, etc. OF GROCERIES, he has coffee, sugar, molasses, teas, rice, pepper, cinamon, cloves, Flour, hams, sides, shoulders, fish, etc.

OF QUEENSWARE, he has tea sets, cups and saucers, cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, pitchers, howls, plates, dishes, etc.

OF CLOTHING, he has coats, pants, vests, un dershirts, shirts, drawers, neck-ties, gloves, socks, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc.

All the above, and numerous other articles, for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of lumber and country produce.

Remember, that I am receiving goods weekly from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, and that any goods can be furnished on very short notice Call and examine the goods and prices and sat-

isfy yourselves of the utility of buying at JOHN ROBSON'S. Glen Hope, December 23, 1863.

COOK STOVES and Parlor stoves. (for either coal or wood.) and stove pipe, for sale cheap for cash at the store of J. D. THOMPSON. Curwensville A LARGE STOOK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S

FLOUR-A good article for sale at the store of [jan16] WM F. IRWIN. Clearfield.

ishes, etc., can be found at Irvin's corner in Curwensville, at reasonable prices.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, AND Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on hand and

for sale at E. A. Irviu's corner store.

A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS. OF VArious sizes, on hand and for sale, by E. A. Irvin, at his store in Curwensville.

A FINE LOT OF GOOD OLD TOBACCO, of all descriptions, and Segars and Pipes in variety, at Ed. A. Irvin's store.

BUFFALO ROBES, JUST RECEIVED AT the "corner store" in Curwensville, and for sale at very moderate prices.

GUM COATS, PANTS AND GLOVES, A large assortment, for sale at E. A. Irvin's.

SOLE LEATHER FOR SALE BY E. A. Irvin, at the "corner store" Curwensville.

CALL AND SEE ED A. IRVIN'S NEW Stock of Clothing, at the cheap 'corner.'

DOUBLE & SINGLE PULLEY BLOCKS, of all sizes, at E. A. Irvin's cheap store.

CARPETS VERY LOW AT THE .COR. ner Store" of E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.

STAPLE DRY GOODS FOR SALE VERY low, by the piece or yard, at E. A. Irvin's

COAL OIL AND LAMPS, IN VARIETY, at Irvin's "corner store," Curwensville.

COOKING STOVES FOR SALE CHEAP

at the "corner store," at Curwensville.

SALT, COARSE AND FINE, BY SACK or pound, at the cheap "corner store."

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, SELLING very low at the store of E. A. Irvin.

GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, VARI-

·ous sizes, at Irvin's "corner store."

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, FOR

sale at Irvin's cheap "corner store."

FLOUR, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, IN

large quantities, at Irvin's "corner."

PATENT MEDICINES, A GOOD ASSORT-

ment, for sale at the "corner store."

100 BUSHELS OF GOOD WHITE BEANS for sale at the cheap "corner store."

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF PRO-

duce, by E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.

E. A. IRVIN. Docember 23, 1863.

