

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.50 per annum in advance Abven-TISEMENTS 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.

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

LIREDERICK LEITZINGER. Manufacturer of ders solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

ARANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-May 13, 1863, WALTER BARBETT / field. Pa. L. J. CRANS. ROBERTJ. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row. Market

street, opposite Naugle's sewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jeweiry, &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, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Par December 17, 1862. December 17, 1862. WILLIAM A. WALLACE. 1 I I I I : : JOHN G. HALL

F. A FLEMMING, Curwensvile, Pa., Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Cruamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery All or Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery All or ders by mail promptly attended to.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Doméstic Merchandise. Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

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

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

W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the prac-tics of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn's, where he still respectfully solicits a con-tinuance of public patronage. May 27, 1563. tinuance of public patronage.

B M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining ties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn-

FODDER CUTTERS -of a superior maker for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa. SALT! SALT !! SALT !!!-A prime arti-

cle of ground alum salt. put up in patent sarks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP. November 27

TOUR WANTED .- A good sober, industrious journeyman. Cabinet maker, can find constant employment, at good wages, by applying soon to JOHN GUELICH. Sept. 16, 1863. Clearfield, Pa.

STRAY BULL.-Came tresspassing on the D premises of the subscriber in Chest township, about the 16th of November last, a bull. one year old, past, with a white stripe along the back, striped sides, blotchy face and short horns ; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be sold as the law directs. A. T. BOWERS

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

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, 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, JOHN M QUILLON, Pa. 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. May 13

N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper li-cense are subject to a penalty of \$60, which pro-vision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN VING-LING, DECEASED:

Clearfield County, ss : In the matter of SEAL the appraisement of Real Estate of Benjamin Yingling, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 28th day of September 1863 read and confirmed Ni Si and 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 next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 18, 1863. I. G. BARGER. Clerk of O. C.

THE ESTATE OF ISAAC KLINE, DECEASED:

(SEAL) Clearfield County, ss : in the mat-ter of the Estate of Isaac 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 Court ordered that much

Select Poetry.

RIDING IN A SLEIGH. Gliding down the hillsides, O'er the frosty snow-Sliding through the valleys, Jingling as we go-Happy voices joining In a noisy lay ; Bless me, how delightful

Riding in a sleigh. Girl whom you invited Is certain she shall freeze; Nestles closer to you. Gives your arm a squeeze ; Hints at old school friendships, As any maiden may-Says it's very pleasant Riding in a sleigh.

Driver gets excited, Thinks he's very smart-Snaps the whip a little. Gives the nags a start. Girls and gallants mixing. In an awkward way: Bless me, how delightful Riding in a sleigh !

Round the corner rushing, At a speed too rash. Suddenly upsetting. With a horrid crash In a snow bed tumbled. All the lovers lay-Ha! ha! how beautiful

Riding in a sleigh. Beavers sadly battered. Hoop-skirts all awry

Some o' the girls a ladghing, Others want to cry ; Careless driver swearing. Says the deuce's to pay ; Never 'damped'' a load before, Riding in a sleigh.

Matters once more righted. Jingling on we go. Through the woods and meadows, O'er the frosty snow. Jingling, laughing, kissing, . All the merry way ; Bless me, isn't it pleasant Riding in a sleigh !

WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK.

There may have been a time when names were things, but if there ever was such a golden era it has long since passed away. Names, now-a-days, are but too often "false tokens" that, like the predictions of the witches in Macbeth, "keep the word of hadn't calculated on no bumble bees bein' November 1863, read and confirmed Ni Si and the promise to the ear, to break it to the hope." smuggled in." be made in one Adulteration, for example, hasmade the whole newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed series of downright fibs. To begin with bread. The lexicographers will tell you that it is a composition of flour, yeast and water, baked in an oven. But submit your baker's bread to an analytic chemist, and he will find upon his Excellency to congratulate him on alum, potatoes, Indian meal, and perhaps a little plaster of paris in it. Let him dissect men in the humble walks of civil life have your port-wine, and he will give as the re- been here for the first time, and couldn't sult, decoction of log-wood, cider, elderberry juice, pure spirit and essence of Cogniac. From your claret he will produce you crystals of sugar of lead, a deadly poison put into it to correct the acidity; and from your gin and brandy, if you are mad enough to Chief Magistrate very little leisure or peace drink such fluids, plenty of terpentine, cayenne, and perchance a triffe of strychnine and blue vitriol. If you are a teetotaler, don't be too sure that your tea and coffee are the articles their names import. The tea may have been used before, and recurled and retinted with the aid of heat and metalic oxides. As to the coffee, if it is only half rye, chicory and beans, you are well off. Choice The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Havanas now come principally from Connecticut, and are made sometimes of the horrible tobacco grown there, and sometimes within the last seven months. The large demand of cabbage leaves liberally peppered, and I believe ?" said Mr. Lincoln. spotted with acids to give them a Cuban appearance. One would think that Adulteration might keep its pernicious fingers out of our physic. But no, it dabbles them in our castor oil, blue pill, jalap, rhubarb and ipecac, so that after having been sickened with deteriorated food and drink, we are liable to be poisoned with fraudulent medicines. Surely trade was never more unconscientions than at the present day. Ask the la dies how much wool there is in "all wool" loakings, how much cotton in silk poplins, how much flour in the best shirting muslins. and how little honesty in dry-goods generally. They will tell you that there is scarcely an article that comes under the yard-stick that is not more or less debased with some inferior material. There is hocuz pocus in everything. You buy a first class house of Mr. Skimp, the architeet, (who builds "mansions" by the block in order that one may hold the other up) and find it a shell composed of rotton bricks and almost limeless mortar, pinned together with sappy timber. You affect the antique, and get smoked daubs for the gems of the old masters, ancient coins manufactured the other day at Berlin, and Pompeii and Herculaneum vases direct from the English potteries. Reality seems to be out of fashion. From electrotyped jewelry to ladies shapes, all is deception and vanity and vexation of spirit. A patriotic old lady recently sent three smoking caps as presents to officers in the Potomac army. One was for Gen. Meade, and the remaining two she desired to be presented to two Generals, one of whom must be a teetotaller, and the other one who never indulged in profanity. Gen. Williams, Chief of Gen. Meade's staff, took the Anti-Profanity Cap, and Gen. Hunt the Temperance cap. For some unexplained reasons a great deal of fun continues to be made about the distribution of these presents.

A MUSKETO STORY.

The musketoes down on the Mississippi believe the story of the man who came to quantity of it was manufactured to supply look for his cow one day, and found the the pupile demand. This is not now the skeleton on the ground and a large musketo case, as most of the vinegar which is at preon an adjacent tree picking his teeth with sent consumed in cities is made from high one of the horns. But I will say that it wines (whiskies) and molasses. Vinegar one of the horns. But I will say that it wines (whiskies) and molasses. Vinegar high, thirty-eight feet higher than the Niag-would take a man gifted with considerable may be made by several different processes ara. Snake river is full as large as the Niimagination to exaggerate the prowess of and from a great number of substances. It agara, and the cascade is one solid sheet or those Southern swamp musketoes. We is made from apple juice by the slow process body. The locality of this immense waterwere discussing one night in a hotel in New of fermentation, but from high wines or li- fall is near the point heretofore designated told the following anecdote :

"There was once a man in the city who shirt and coat, and lay down on his face. stood it like a Trojan ; didn't give utterance The ground all around was covered with ing about in a most discreditable style. Λ quarter of an hour ensued ; more intoxicated | keto chap's back. First he winced, the he squirmed, then he yelled and scrambled up.

'I have come across a considerale number ot musquitoes in my life," he remarked, scratching with one hand and working into his shirt at the same time, 'but I assure you gentlemen. I never seen a musketo like that before. He wasn't much to hum, gentlemen,' he continued ; 'but when it come to biting, that musquito was a snorter."

"He lost his ten dollars and went home grumbling that when he made 'ar bet he

VINEGAR--ITS ADULTERATIONS.

Cider vinegar has always been preferred river are supposed to be rather large, and by our people on account of its wholesome tolerably ferocious. I am not prepared to properties; and at one period a sufficient

warm high wines mixed with water to the insisted on it that he was musketo-proof, atmosphere, while passing in thin streamand who offered to lie down in the worst lets over a very extended surface of beechplace that could be found and let muske- wood shavings. By this mode of operating, toes bite him for an hour for \$10. My the alcohol combines chemically with a cerfriend hearing him make the proposition tain quantity of oxygen and forms acetic took him at his word, and with several oth- acid-vinegar. This is the system which is ids. making a descent of seven hundred feet ers, they both started off for a nice marshy now most extensively followed in vinegar in seven miles, and the sound gave color to place between the town and Lake Ponchar- manufactories. Any substance which contrain-a regular musketo paradise. Arrived tains sugar may be converted, by fermentaon the ground the musketo chap took off his | tion, into alcohol and finally into acetic acid. At present, when high wines and substances The insects came down in crowds, lighted on | containing sugar, such as molasses, are so his back, and biting commenced. If the high in price, possibly the vinegar which is man scratched he would loose his ten dollars; | made from these may be adulterated by suleven squirming was prohibited. But he phuric acid, before it reaches the purchaser. It is well known that when the price of any to a single grunt. Half an hour passed. article becomes high, adulteration is practiced to a much larger extent with it, begorged musketoes, who sucked until they cause the addition of a small quantity of a were as drunk as judges, and were stagger. | cheap foreign substance largely increases the profits. As a small quantity of sulphuric acid added to vinegar permits the use of a suckers, and the man as unmoved and in- large quantity of water, this acid has been different as a log. Suddenly one of the frequently and extensively used for adulteragentleman took two or three strong puffs at | tion. It has been asserted by manufacturhis cigar, and then chucked it on the mus- ers of vinegar that as the acetic acid made ted that, with the stupendous grandeur of from weak wines, beer, malt, and molasses, was liable to putrid fermentation and decomposition, some sulphuric acid was ne- of the world. cessary to counteract this tendency and prevent it from becoming turpid. The least quantity employed for this purpose was about one gallon to one thousand gallons of Lund, in June 1776, occurs the following vinegar. But when the manufacture of vin- passage, in which he most graphically deegar is properly conducted there is no ne-cessity for adding any sulphuric acid. The mode of detecting such acid in vinegar is described by Dr. Muspratt as fellows :-- "If men, the justice of which the present camthe vinegar be suspected to contain a con- paign is likely to verify : siderable quantity of sulphuric acid, make a solution of sugar and heat it to 200° Fab. : if a drop of the suspected vinegar is added that we made a better appearance, and went to this, it will carbonize the sugar, causing through our exercises more like soldiers than a blackish spot to appear at the point where the vinegar came into contact with the saccharine solution. This happens when the form of their brethren of the four New Envinegar contains one-three hundredth of its weight of sulphurie acid : when it contains | tiality for my own countrymen, and prejudifrom six-hundredths of its weight of this acid, | ces against them. I can but consider them as it produces a greenish spot in the solution." But the principal test for this acid in vinegar strong, vigorous and healthy people, inured is the use of a soluble salt of paryta, such as to labor and toil, which our people seldom the chloride. When this is added to vinegar are; and though our hot and eager spirit containing sulphuricacid, insoluble sulphate | may suit better in a sudden and desperate is produced, which falls down in a heavy enterprise, yet, in the way in which wars are white powder. Moderate quantities of good now carried on, you must look for permavinegar are beneficial in assisting digestion, nent advantages only from that patient and but sulphuric acid does not favor digestion, and when taken in considerable quantities it labor. The New Englanders are cool, coninjures the coating of the stomach. In ev- siderate and sensible while we are all fire ery sense then, sulphurie acid is an injurious adulteration of vinegar and should not be premitted. Hydrochloric and nitric acids not shine but we burn. They have an unihave also been employed for adulteration, formity and stabilitity of character, to which but to such a limited extent that they do the people of no other States have any prenot invite public attention. Vinegar made from pure alcohol and water does not possess the flavor of wine or cider vinegar, and is therefore inferior to them for table use; but a little acetic ether added to it renders it agreeable. Raw spirits containing some fusel oil produce a more pleasantly flavored vinegar than refined spirits hence a few drops of fusel oil added to rectified spirits, in making the wash for vinegar, improves its aroma. A little oil of cloves, or butyrie ether added in the same manner improves its flavor. A very small quantity of cider vinegar gives a large quantity of whisky vinegar a pleasant flavor. An inpeople said they could'nt take very well to my | fusion of chicory is sometimes added to high wine vinegar, to give it the color of cider vinegar. Fancy or aromatic vinegars are sometimes used for the toilet, for fumigation and table use. A good aromatic vinegar is made by macerating cloves, rosemary, sage, nutmegs, caraway, peppermint, cinnamon and calamus, each one ounce, in two gallons of strong vinegar, adding a little tincture of camphor. In fact any of the essential oils, such as those of cloves, bergamot, lavender. &c., added to vinegar render it aromatic. A good joke is perpetrated by a rebel pri-soner captured at Chickamauga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he "didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer.' Why not?' inquired the Feds. "Because, said he, "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit your men on the other side.

VOL. 10 .-- NO. 18.

GREAT WATERFALL. A detachment of troops recently scouting in the valley of the Snake or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, discovered a waterfall which, it is said, is entitled to the distinction of being called the greatest in the world. The entire volume of Snake river pours over a sheer precipice one hundred and ninety-eight feet Orleans, when one gentleman of the paaty quids containing alcohol it is manufactured as the Great Shoshone or Salmon falls of by a quick process, consisting of exposing that river, but they have always been enveloped in mystery. Almost a dozen years ago the writer passed along the Snake river road. For two days we heard the roaring of these falls, but learned no more respecting them than if they had been in the moon. It was said that there were a series of falls and rapthe report. For hundreds of miles across the great plain. Snake river flows through a cannon, with vertical walls hundreds of feet high. It is only at long intervals that salient points are found by which the river can be reached. The road crosses from point to point of the bends, only approaching close to the river where there is a chance to descend for water. From these facts very few, if any, of the tens of thousands of adventurers that have crossed the plains ever looked upon the great falls. The late discoverers report beside the main cataract many others of less height, varying from twenty to fifty feet each, near by. Some day they will be visited by the tourist and pleasure-seeker, and looked upon as frequently and familiarly as Niagara is to-day; and it will be admittheir surroundings, they are as far beyond Niagara as Niagara now excels the balance

Washington's Opinion of the North.

In a letter of Washington to his friend

"We have

ton. 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

DICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Doa mestie Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, quors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

TIMOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Bourds and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863. 5. w moursos - As. E. WATSON.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clear-1 field. Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856. JAS B. LARRINGS. ISRAEL TEST.

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

WM ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Oroceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, scon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a, also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumter shingles and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland. Aug 19th, 1863.

THOMAS J. MCCELLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. IF BEMR. T.J.M CULLOUGH BUSH & MCULLOUGH'S

COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FISH. 1 FR, DECEASED:

Clearfield County, sa: In the matter of the appraisement of the Real Estate of SEAL othe widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of eptember 1863 read and confirmed Ni Si and orone 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, 1863 I. G. BARGER, Clerk of O C.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN BURGUN-DER, DECEASED :

Clearfield County, ss : In the matter of SEAL the appraisement of the Real Estate of and Burgunder.deceased, setting out John to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 30th of "plember 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 con-finned absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 18 1863. I. G. BAR +ER. Clerk of O. C.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby It given, that the following accounts have been trainined and passed by me, and remain filed of cord in this office for the inspection of heirs, egutees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or-phany Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January. 1564 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 foodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a,

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

The final account of Andrew Pentz, admi listratights and credits, which were of Adam Emerick, te of Brady township. Clearfield county Penn's, ased.

The final account of William Rishel, adminisnior of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Schucklate of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., decensed.

The final account of James Wrigley, adminisiter of all and singular the goods and chattels, ate of Pike township. Clearfield county. Penn'n, icensed ISAIAH G BARGER,

learneld, Dec. 9 1882 Register.

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.

THE ESTATE OF DAN'L M. WEAVER DECEASED:

(SEAL) Clearfield County, ss : In the matter of the Estate of Daniel M. Weaver deceased, the appraisement of tha Personal Estate of said deceased, set out to the widow on her claim of \$300, was on the 2d of October 1863, read and confirmed Ni Si and 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 next term the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 25, 1863 L.G. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

U.S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENER" AL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT." will continue to supply

Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADT SUBSCRI-BED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY. mostly 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, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury Frederick Fisher.deceased, setting out | has ample and unfailing resources in the Dutie on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Trea. dered by the Court that publication be made in sury 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 LOADS, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD. Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no 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 ANNUE at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin ; these duties have for a 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 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So 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 liabilities.

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

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, 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 denomina-tions, and in addition, \$5000, and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trustmonies the Registered Bouds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, was or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent . on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum ; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stook 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 ights and eredits, which were of Moses Norris, every effort is being made to diminish the delay. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphis. Philadelphia, November 25, 1863.

A new pass through the Andes has been discovered to the southward of the city of Mendoza, in the same latitude with Buenos Ayres. It is practicable for a wheeled vehiele, and will facilitate the traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific.

THE WORKMEN who were on a strike at the Allentown Rolling mill have resumed work without increase of pay.

How the President got rid of a Bore.

Mr. Lincoln had been greatly bored by visitors of late, notwithstanding his in disposition. The Hon. Mr. Blowhard and the Hon. Mr. Doolittle have been calling his message and his proclamation; gentleleave without seeing the successor of George Washington; persons with axes to grind have insisted upon a little aid from the great American rail-splitter; and between them all they have given our convalescent. of mind. An individual whom the President knew to be a very tedious sort of customer. called at the White House a day or two ago, and insisted upon an interview. Just as he had taken his seat, Mr. Lincoln sent for a physician, who immediately made his appearance.

"Doctor," said he holding out his hand, what are those marks?"

"That's varioloid, or mild small-pox,' said the doctor.

"They're all over me ! It is contagious,

"Very contagious, indeed," replied Esculapian attendant.

"Well, I can't stop, Mr. Lincoln; I just called to see how you were," said the visit-

'Oh, don't be in any hurry, sir!" placidly remarked the Executive.

"Thank you sir; I'll call again," replied the visitor, executing a masterly retreat from the fearful contagion.

"Do, sir," said, the President. "Some Proclamation, but now, I am happy to say, I have something that every body can take.' By this time the visitor was making a desperate break for Pennsylvania avenue, which he reached on the double-quick.

THE NEGRO IN ROME -It would appear from the following paragraph, which we find in the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph of December 2, that the prejudices which some of our Catholic fellow-citizens so often display against the negro, is not derived from Rome-the headquarters of Catholicity -to the teachings of which they are supposed to render such implicit obedience:

"A young American Democrat went recently to Rome to study for the Priesthood in the Propaganda. He began his first letter from the Eternal City as follows : "The first thing which foreibly attracted my attention here, was the discovery that the Prefect of the class in which I am placed is a nigger." What a dreadful thing ! A young American not only compelled to associate with a negro, but to acknowledge him at the head of his class. What is to become of the church ?'

Those who have visited Rome at any time during the past five years, have often met students from the colleges, white and black, walking the streets arm and arm together.

It is asserted that in Mayence, where the annual consumption of wine is three hundred and sixty bottles per adult, "gout, delirium tremens and liver complaints are quite un-known." We are not told what kind of wine it is that is drunk in Mavence.

THE number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the quarter ending September 30th was greater by 16,500 than it was du-ring the same period in 1862.

A sweet temper in a wife is worth more to a husband than a sugar plantation.

The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator says, in a recent letter, that "everybody in France appears to agree on one point-that an irretrievable disaster of the French troops (in Mexico) or a war with the U. States would instantly sound the deathknell of the Second Empire."

The Washington Aqueduct cost the Government \$2,900,000. It is capable of supplying 67,000,000 gallons of water per day to the city. This much, diluted with whisky, ought to keep Congressmen from fam-ishing, we should think.

It is now discovered that pictures may be photographed on steel, and an engraving thus obtained will give five thousand copies. Illustrated books will now be the rule rather than the exception.

THE bullion held by the Bank of England on the 14th of November was about twice the amount of that in the vaults of the banks in New York city.

au a general review. and I have much pleasure in informing you gland States. I do assure, with all my parthe flower of the American army. They are persevering temper which is the result of and fury. Like their climate, they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we cantensions; hence they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire. Were it not for the drawbacks and disadvantages which the influence of their popular opinions on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably will, give law to it."

TEXAS .- A New-Orleans correspondent of The Boston Traveller writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success. The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers. All the Texans required was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them they would soon have Texas all right again. They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that State, and the work is still going on, the Texans coming from their places of concealment and enrolling themselves in the Union Army.

RECRUITING IN ARKANSAS :-- A Little Rock (Ark.) letter says : Recruiting here goes briskly on. One cannot but be astonished at the great number who have managed to escape the rigid conscription of the rebels. There are, even already, from eight to ten thousand Arkansians in the Federal service, and still they come. There are eight regluar Arkansas regiments, either formed or in process of formation, besides the several thousand who have joined other regiments from other States. To-day two entire companies came in for the 3d cavalry, and some three hundred for 2d infantry,

The Memphis Journal says that the printers of that city commenced at 11 o'clock on Monday the 14th to organize a military company, and before two in the afternoon, they had swelled their list of enlisted men to something over a hundred. This is what we call quick work, and don't think it was ever beat in any section of the country. The company was mustered in by Gen. Veatch, and we expect to see the printers in this, as they are in everything else, the foremost in the ranks. 'So mote it be.'

Col. Fishbach.

THE Opinione, a leading journal at Turin, says; "Italy, foreseeing coming events, must prepare to take up arms."

A soldier in one of the Kentucky camps says the motto with them is : sleep; divided we freeze !" "United we

Happy ignorance-ignorance of crime.

