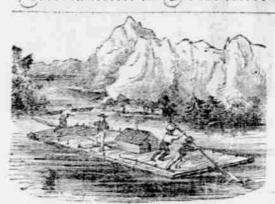
Raftsman's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 23, 1864.

LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES.

We have been desirous, since the election, to allay, as far as possible, all animosity and bad feeling that may have been produced during the excitement and turmoil of the canvass. Hence we have no reply to make to the bitter or angry things that have been, or may be said on the other side. The people have decided the great questions which were before them, and it is the duty of every good citizen to accept and acquiesce in that decision. We have no disposition to make the discharge of this duty more difficult or unpleasant than it would otherwise be. We are perfectly willing to overlook, and shall endeavor to forget, all the ascerbities of the campaign, and sincerely hope that patriotic men of all parties and creeds, will devote their energies to the fulfilment of the great national task before us-that of bringing the war to a speedy and triumphant termination.

Indeed, the victory achieved by the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, was not a party victory. He was supported by men of all the old political organizations-men who threw aside, for the time, personal preferences and party creeds, and united in his support because they firmly believed that upon his success, not as a man, but as the representative of a policy, depended the salvation of the country. Nor were all those who supported Gen. M'Clellan necessarily in sympathy with our enemies. Thousands of good, honest, and patriotic citizens, believed that Gen. M'Clellan would not be governed by the treasonable programme of the Chicago Convention, if elected, and therefore yielded him their cordial and hearty support. They are none the less ready to sustain their government, and will be found on the side of their country, faithfully discharging every duty that devolves upon them. Let us all, then, endeavor to act in the spirit of the President, who, in a speech on the occasion of a serenade after the election, thus addressed his fellow citizens:

"Now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? and generous terms to the people deluded [Ceeers.] For my own part, I have striven | into armed resistance to the rightful authorand shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. [Cheers.] So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am received, while the other commends itself to duly sensible to the high compliment of a the calm and dispassionate consideration of re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. [Cheers | May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers

SHERMAN.

After foreing his way straight through the enemy's territory, over mountains and across rivers, in the face of obstacles the most stupendous and in the midst of perils the most complicated-so fertile in expedients that he completely outwitted all the rebel designs, driving their entire army before him, until he planted his banners in triumph in Atlanta-Sherman is again on the wing, and his serried ranks are majestically and surely advancing towards the sea! What is to be the immediate point of attack no one can tell. Rebel strategists and Northern newspaper correspondents are alike confounded. Whether he is moving on Charleston, Mobile, or Savannah, is not known. But whatever be his destination, no one entertains flying! the slightest doubt that he will reach it, and hold it. His generalship and his army are both superior to any that can be brought against him. Even the vaunted Lee himself, is no match for Sherman. The annals of history will be searched in vain, for a sol-

dier more skillful and accomplished. It will be but a few days more until the result of this new movement will be known. Meanwhile the most intense anxiety prevails both North and South. We have an abiding confidence, however, that the great project, whatever it is, will be successfully accomplished, and that the hero of Atlanta and his veteran troops, will again cover themselves with glory.

HONORABLE .- It is a curious fact that Mr. Lincoln is the first citizen of the North upon whom the honor of a re-election to the Presidential office has ever been conferred. The preceding two-term Presidents have been Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—all from Virginia—and Jackson of Tennessee.

THE ELECTION. -We have very few offiour columns.

GEN. BUTLER'S PLAN.

The speech of Gen. Butler recently deliv-EVER they may be,

on the ground that the "war is a failure." Butler's peace, will be based on the sure foundation of its success. M'Clellan's peace would have been negotiated on the basis of our surrender. Butler's peace will involve the surrender of the rebels. M'Clellan's peace would have been the impeachment of the whole policy of the Administration. Butler's peace will be its amplest vindidication. M Clellan's peace would admit the ability of a minority to control the Constitutionally expressed will of the majority. Butler's peace will silence the herisy forever. M'Clellan's peace would sacrifice every great principle of popular government for which we have been struggling. Butler's peace will preserve them intact, and will transmit our Republican institutions, not only unimpared, but improved, to our children, and to their posterity, and to the millions who shall gather and rest beneath our starry flag down to "the last syllable of recorded time."

The two "plans" are radically and essentially different. The one was the natural offspring of sympathy with treason, and has just been rejected with loathing and scorn by the overwhelming majority of the loyal masses, because it involved a shameful and ignominious surrender to those in arms against the government. The other is the noble and magnanimous impulse of a loyal and brave man, who, esteeming country above party, yea, above fortune and life, would, in the hour of triumph, offer large ity of the Government. The one merited the Government and the people.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

It was a happy thought of President LIN-COLN, in accepting the resignation of Me-Clellan, to fill the vancancy in the Regular Army, by the appointment of Gen. PHILIP Sheridan. It will be remembered that and seamen and their gallant and skilful McClellan, in a speech made at Orange New Jersey, before the election—the sneech in which the name of Gen. Grant was so carefully omitted-paid a very high compliment to SHERIDAN, so that his friends will doubtless be satisfied that President LINCOLN in accepting his resignation, filled the vancancy on his own recommendation.

Nobly, indeed, has Sheridan carned his promotion. The victory of Cedar Creek. snatched, as it was, from the very jaws of defeat, stamps him one of the most skilful generals of the age. On his return from Washington he heard, while still "twenty

The terrible grumble and rumble and roar, Telling the battle was on once more! Putting spurs to his horse, he dashed off

with the speed of the wind, arriving only to find his men dispirited, broken, scattered,

·What was done-what to do-a glance told him both Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath, He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas, And the wave of retreat checked its course there

The sight of the master compelled it to pause !' The broken and demoralized ranks rallied to his electric call, gathered their flying columns into a solid line, turned their faces again toward the enemy, charged over the ground yet fresh with the imprint of their retreating foot-steps, scattered death and destruction all around them, turned defeat into victory, and sent the rebel horde once more "WHIRLING up the valley." If SHER-IDAN had achieved no other victory, this alone entitled him to his promotion.

General Early's Black Flag. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. -- Brig. Gen. Tyer has forwarded to the Adjutant General's office the black flag captured from Early's command last August, near North Mountains. He says, "the flag was in charge of two rebels, and was set up against a tree while one of them went in search of water. C. H. Marsh, a detective, who had been watching the flag from nightfall, determincial figures of the late Presidential election; ed to get it, if possible. Springing upon and hence, defer publishing the few that the man left alone, he secured him, took are to hand. As soon as the correct tables | the flag from the pole, and brought the flag are to hand. As soon as the correct tables the flag from the pole, and brought the flag | The public schools of Buffalo offer prizes | man the price of the coals upon his hearth are made up, we will give them a place in | and his prisoner safely through and within | to the young lady pupils for the best loaves | and the bread upon his table. Let some

The Only National Party.

One of the grave charges against the ered in New-York, will be found in full in friends of Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, says another column. It has produced a tremen- the Telegraph, was that he was a sectional York, on Monday evening, November 14th. dous flutter among the "Democrats." The | candidate and a minority President, forget- | Hon. J. Wadsworth on behalf of the assemmost blatant of them here have been congrat- ting that if he was elected at all, it was on bled guests expressed their gratification at ulating themselves upon what they choose account of the efforts of traitors to break up seeing Gen. Butler, and on their behalf reto call the adoption of their peace policy by the Democratic party and divide the Union: the Administration, as foreshadowed in Gen. and that if he received few votes in the views as to the results of the late election Butler's speech. But there is a marked dif- South, it was also because his supporters and prospect of the war. Gen. Butler then ference between this personal plan of Gen. were intimidated by the pro-slavery mobs. said tilities" - proposes no "policy of concilia- the seconded States, and by a majority of the plan differs in no wise from that already a- electoral vote in 1860, and now he carries dopted by the Administration. He only sug- | Missouri, West Virginian and Maryland, gests that we shall "once again hold out to and has received an almost unanimous supthe deluded people of the South" the of- port of Louisiana and Tennessee, where the fer already made by President Lincoln, and | friends of the Union claim the right to work ected by them—and then, in the event of | for Presidential electors. In 1860, but fiftheir refusal "to come back," to "meet them | teen States voted for Lincoln: in 1864, twenwith sharp, quick, decisive war which ty-six States gave him tremendous majorishall bring the matter to an end, and to ties. In 1860, the gentleman who ran for moral. It has taught to all the world who the extinguishment of such men WHERE- Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln was a Northern man. In 1864 the U-M'Clellan's peace, would have been a nion candidate for Vice President is a South- | the stress and strain of a civil war like that peace with separation—a peace soon to end ern man and a Southern Democrat. These never seen before, to carry on our institueternal war. Butler's peace will be a facts are cloquent, and prove the great peace with Union-a peace honorable, com- strength of the cause for which our armies plete, lasting. M Clellan's peace, would be are fighting, and its broad and genial nator wanting, without so much of trouble or

Lansberry's Politics. We observe it stated in a number of papers, in their notice of the recent horrible nurder of Col. Butler, that Lansberry is a Republican. Is is said that four years ago he voted for Mr. Lincoln. Whether he did or not we are unable to say, but who he voted for more recently is perfectly well known in this community. At the August election, he was brought up the back alley, and voted against the Amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote. At the October election, he was again brought to the polls, guarded by seven men armed with revolvers, to vote for Gov. Bigler and the balance of the Democratic ticket; and, no doubt, if the murder of Col. Butler had not occurred in the interval, he would have been promptly on hand with his body-guard to ote for M'Clellan and Pendleton.

It is also perfectly well known in this ommunity that he attended the Democrate meetings held previous to the election. He was present, circulating through the crowd at the Mass Meeting held in this town on Court-week, and was at the Pole Raising at Reed's. "He doubtless attended othectings also, but as to his presence at the two mentioned there is abundance of

The fact of his support, perhaps, reflects no discredit upon the candidates for whom he voted. But there is no use in attemptng to create a false impression in regard to it, and thus contribute to make its effect worse than it would otherwise be.

· Spain and Chili.

Another and even more striking instance of the Spanish lust for conquests in America has recently come to light in Chili. A correspondent of the London Times furnishes the following facts: There lies off the oast of Chili a small Archipelago known as he islands of Chiloe, among the inhabitants of which, mostly Indians, a person named Antil had obtained great influence. A runor having reached the Prefect that a conpiracy was on foot among the natives, Antil was arrested on suspicion, and in his possesion were found various documents showing rim to be the head of an organization havng for its object to declare in favor of Spain, and to deliver up to that country as much of Chilian territory as possible. Antil, it apcars, had visited all the islands of the Archipelago, the province of Valdivia, and the Araucanian territory, and had induced thousands of natives to become accomplices in his scheme. Fortunately the conspiracy was discovered before any serious disturbance had taken place.

The Columbia County Conspirators. The finding and orders of the Military Commission at Harrisburg, to try the Columbia County, Penn'a, conspirators, have been published. John Rantz is found guilty of combining with other persons to resist the draft by armed organization against the military authority, and advising citizens not buy arms and ammunition. The sentence which has been approved, is that he be imprisoned at Fort Mifflin for two years, and pay \$1,000. Samuel Kline was found guil- in the effort to restore peace to the country to shoot the Deputy-Provost Marshall of Bloomsburg, and is also, but without fine, sentenced to Fort Mifflin for two years, William Appleman, accused of a milder form of treason, he not having threatened violence or counseled arming, is consigned to Fort Mifflin until he pays \$500 fine, his imprisonment not, however, to exceed one year. The trial of the other conspirators is to be commenced soon.

U. J. Jones, Esq., who was well known to many of our citizens, was killed at Harrisburg, on Friday evening the 18th, by being run over by the Baltimore accommodation train. He was rolled up into an almost shapeless mass, and so terribly crushed that he was almost beyond recognition.

The public schools of Buffalo offer prizes

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

A grand reception was given to Gen. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New quested from him some expression of his

Butler, and that proposed in the Chicago Now Abraham Lincoln is elected by a large Mr. Wadsworth, Ladies and Gentle-Platform, or hinted at in M Clellan's letter. | majority of the votes of the whole people | MEN: The citizens of New York have done Gen Butler demands no "cessation of hos- of the United States, excluding, of course, me honor overmuch, your kindness, exhausting every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me; that I should be able to tion," and has not a word to say about an electoral votes of all the States, adhering add anything to the sum of intelligence, is a "altimate convention of the States." His and seceding. He did not get a Southern still greater honor. That I entertain very distinct views upon the subjects just adverted to, is most true. Peace bath her victories no less renowned than war, and of all the peaceful victories ever achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet that almost brooded over this land on the 8th of November was

Before we proceed for a moment to look at the material results, let us look at the shall look on, and it is not now a vain boast to be said of America that the eyes of all the world are upon us, that we are able in tions in peaceful quiet; that we can change re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in or re-elect our riners as we wegar the balance and find them either meritorious disorder or riot or commotion as attends a

constable's election in a parish in England. The moral, then, is that a Government embalmed in the hearts of the people, dependent on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest government on earth-strong in the affections, stronger still in the right arms of the people. And when we have heretofore been told that it was necessary there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, we see the bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands where other countries have not been able to wield ti em by tens, and these entirely subservient

to the people's will. The material results are not less striking which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the conduct of military operations there should be the arrest of a traitor, that question has been argued and settled and the verdict is "guilty and arrest him when he is guilty [cheers,] does any one complain that the true theory of the Constitution has been carried out which enrolls all able bodied men to fight in defense of the country's life and liberties, that question has been setded-and hereafter it will be more honorade to be drafted than to volunteer.

Does any one complain that the Government in its wisdom has organized troops black man would fill as much of a grave as f his color were whiter, when he falls in he no battle in defense of his country's libertieshim-yet he is elected by a majority second only to thet with which Jackson swept over the land in a season of financial peril.

These material results have been achiev ed. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present and future? The war cannot last always. The history of nations and the experience of the world has shown us this. War, therefore, must come of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government and bringing them into its folds and under the supremacy

In view therefore of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the strength the majesty, the might of the nation, might t not be suggested that now is a good time once again to hold out to the deluded peo ple of the South the olive branch of peace and say to them "come back, come back now, this is the last time of asking, come ack and leave off the feeding on husks and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones—if bygones are bygones-our country shall live in peace hereafter." [Cheers. | Are we not able to offer them that, are we not strong cnough, do we not stand with Union enough to be able to offer that to the leaders and to

There might have been some complaint I think, among a proud and chivalrous peoole, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty proclamation of resident Lincoln; but now, as we come to them and say "come back and you shall find the laws the same save and except as they are altered by the legislative wisdom of the land, are we not in a condition not takto pay bounties, but to save their money to | ing counsel of our fears or weaknesses, but from our strength and magnanimity, again to make the offer, and the last time to call on them, and then shall we not have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship ty of the same offence, and of threatening and who shall hinder this, and if they do

not come back who shall complain? I ask not for the Rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can and then chooses to come back, but state some time -perhaps the 8th of January, 1865, for the association will be as good as any-and when that time shall have come, every man who shall scout the proffered annesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love. in kindness, in charity, in hope of peace and quiet forever, then I say to him who then scouts the proffered love and kindness. 'let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall bring the matter to an end and to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be." And how is that to be done?

Blood and treasure have been poured out without stint and without measure until tak- panel agreed. ing advantage of the depletion of treasure bad men have banded together by speciating in that which should be the circulating medium, and have raised upon every poor measure be taken to stop that, and a better 'Union majority.

measure than any other is to let it be understood that hereafter we pay no more bounties from the taxes of the North, but taking counsel from the old Roman method of carrying on war, to say to our young men, "look on the fair fields of the sunny South, and unless they take our amnesty, let us go down South, and you shall have whatever you get in a fair fight," and we will open land offices wherever our armies march, and distribute their lands and divide them among the soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever.

This is a harsh measure, everybody will say, but is it not quite as just as that we should tax ourselves anew and anew, and raise the price of the necessaries of life for the purpose of paying bounties for the support of the soldiers to fight these men whom we have three times offered and called to be our friends, in 1862 and in June 1863, again in December in 1864, again by the 8th of January, 1865; and when that clock strikes the last knell of that departing day, then all hope of return to those who have not then made progress to that return shall be cut off forever, and they will have to go to Mexico. or the West Indies, or some place which I vill not name, because I know not any land bad enough to be cursed by them; at all e vents they shall never come here again.

I look with some interest to what I beieve to be the present results of this election, and I believe first that we have settled the war by determining that the people are strong enough to carry on the war, and never expect to see in arms or in council a greater victory than the one we have jus chieved, and I think we use now strong enough to make them and offer such a one that the most squeamish of our friends will go with us when they find that we have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship. and that we are now ready to make neace and are therefore prepared to make war t the hilt; therefore, I say, I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war, decided it not in a military point of view, but in that overpowering civil point of view which decides the fate of nations every where. To this it may be answered, and desire for a moment to that answer to ca your attention, so that every man may work out in his own mind the problem that if we carry on the war with the strength and strinrency with which I have suggested, how shall we live in the same land with men first in the fact that all disputed questions whom we thus fought against? Let us go to the teachings of history and there draw also from the history of that land which we the people. Poes any one complain that in are proud to call our Motherland, England Every considerable estate in the land of England under Cromwell passed through Courts of Confiscation; and yet when the King came to his own again after a time the nation came together again in friendship nev er more to be divided. Is there any diffi ulty then in the Anglo Saxon race in this land being again in unity and friendship and peace with them with whom they have has a fight. Is it not a well known rule that hose with whom we have tought bitterly i they have fought honorably after the fight is over they are more endeared to us after rrespective of color, and believes that the that fight and we are the more ready to take them by the hand; therefore I say there will North and the South coming together again, that question has been settled, and has pas- and letting bygones be bygones and I have sed away forever to be among the things | said that I desire the extinguishment of the that are past. Does any one now claim, as | bad men. Allow me to say that I am honwas claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lin- ored by this opportunity to tender to the was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lin-coln is President of a minority—that ques-citizens of New York, who have come here four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably was tion is settled by an overwhelming majority. I this evening to do honor to the Government Cheers and laughter. | And let us look for | which I represent, my most sincere and moment at the fact that if we count every hearty thanks; and now allow me to say to Rebel against him-if we count every Rebel | those who have done me, the honor to say sympathizer against him, as it were -if we that the presence of the United States count every untrue, disloyal man against troops here tended to prevent disorder, to say that far more did the influence of all good men here, all tending in one direction, tend to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of the occasion which even the bad men seemed to feel, and from these causes and the certainty that no bad man could find any support or countenance from any good man of any party, to that we owe the peace of the city. I again return you to an end; but how? In what way? A war my thanks and am happy to bid you God speed on the morrow when I leave you for the armies in operation at the front.

Shabby Treatment.

It was obvious, during the recent canvass. that the support yielded to McClellan, by the "peace-wing" of the opposition, was any- in the calm sanshine of peace and prosper 'y thing but hearty and cordial. He was a bitter pill to Vallandigham, Seymour, Wood. and their followers. Accordingly the New York Daily News, Ben Wood's paper, kicks the full amount received from our subscribes poor Little Mack after he is down in the

"It is rumored that a pressure will be rought to bear upon the new Legislature of New Jersey to secure the selection of General McClellan to represent that State in the Federal Senate, for the six years term, to follow Mr. Ten Eyek, whose term expires on the 4th of next March. hope that the Democracy of New Jersey will be on the alert to defeat such a -movement. General McClellan is linked to the corps of the War Democracy, and the most fitting place for both is a political sepulchre. New Jersey can count among her old citizens, identified for years back with her Democrattriumphs, many a staunch and consistent Democrat, with a pure record, to represent her in the Federal Congress. There is no need that she should take up one who is almost a stranger to her soil, and whose politcal antecedents are not associated with her own, except in the single instance of a Presdeutial campaign that conclusively demonstrated his political weakness. There are men who are a part of the political history of New Jersey, who have labored in her interest for years, who have been faithful to her Democracy throughout all the phases of popular opinion, and who deserves a better eward than to be slighted for one whose citizenship is of mushroom growth, and whose political existence has been confined thus far within the brief but fatal record of War Democracy. Gen. McClellan is a proven and acknowledged failure. Any attempts to bring him into public life would be to parade his failure.

The Constitution of Nevada provides that in civil cases three-fourths of a jury may render a verdiet, the same as if the whole

·In Chester county not less than thirty mills are at work manufacturing sorghum syrup. The price charged is 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

Minnesota gives between 7,000 and 8,000

A Fair Election.

The Greensburgh Herald of the 16th in. stant, thus illustrates the manner in which the Democratic election officers in that her. ough labored for a "fair election." The same impartial fairness characterized the conduct of the same men all over the country;

"Two members of the Provost Guard this place—both belonging to the Invalid Corps—the one an Irishman and the other a German-both single men having seried over two years in the army, and both ways ralized a few weeks since, taking out the papers in Pittsburg-both having been as sed and having paid taxes in this it. ough, presented themselves at the polls on Tuesday. It was claimed and not denied that neither had any residence any other place in the United States, and yet the I rishman was allowed to vote, and the Garman was refused that privilege. Now in any of our readers want to know they the one was taken and the other len." swer: The Irishman was going to vote for M Clellan, and the German was going u ote for Lincoln. That was the reason and

New Advertisements

style will be charged double price for space of

OTICE TO COLLECTORS .- Co. of Taxes for 1864, are hereby notified that all balances due on duplicates must be poid at w before the 1st day of January 1865 to the leasurer of the county, or interest will be charged on the same from September 1864. By order of the Bloard. WM S BRADLEY, Clerk Comm'rs Office, Nov. 23, 1864.

PRUIT TREES .- The understand having been appointed an agent of the Mariotta Nursery in Lancaster county, sould respectful Nursery" in Lancaster county, the respectation of Clearfield accounty that he is prepared at all times to fill orders for every kind of Fruit Trees, and Shrubbery at proprietors prices

8. B. Taylor, Agent Curwensville, Pa., Nov 23, 1841

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY .- D W M. Cardy, A. B. Principal. The next quarter will open on Monday, the 5th of December, 1851. TERMS OF TUITION AS POLITOWS :

ommon English, comprising the branches not higher than Rending, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Ristory, per Higher English branches,

THO THE ASSESSORS OF CLEARFIELD OUNTY - By directions of Inspector Gen eral Todd, you are hereby notified, to make complete and forthwith return to this office, your lists f enrollments and classifications of the militia men of the county in accordance with the precents in your several duplicates It is desired that the same be completed during this month.

WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865.

Comm'rs Office, Nov. 23, 1864.

PROSPECTUS The Military and Naval successes of 1864 with he auspictous result of our Presidential contest have lifted a heavy weight from the breastrof the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge trius phant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants and that Slavery her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign interven-tion and of Western insurrection are safely pass ed; Abraham Lincoln no longer assails ble as the now closing-with its credit so reduced that in surse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command out six cepts on the dollar-but awaits the been which shall soon strike the sword from its particidal hand and remit its master-spirits to the juice, or it may be to the elemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incereed but forbearing and magnatimous People, ruch are the suspiced which justify our year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes Book unchallenged from every of Liberty for All jumevably imbedded in the constitution of our Union.

The New York Tribune, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickered hopes and enlarged mesos of usefulness. Its rinciples need no re-statement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have generally been recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injusting to the poorest the weakest the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member-then will our land bask once more

The Tribune has for the last year been published without profit to its proprietors, solely because the depreciation of our Currency below the the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerable stors On our Weekly edition, the net less has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large eccipts from Advertising have been wholly ab orbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correl pundence. Telegraphing, &c . devolved upon us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons sire that we should work at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may de sire it, we have somewhat advanced for the en suing year the prices of our Semi-Weskly and our Daily editions. This increase is purely non inal: there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy The Tribute for so little of their own products or labor as they

can by the following TERMS : DAILY TRIBUNE Mail subs's. I copy. I year-312 numbers, \$1019

SEMI-WHEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail subs'rs, I copy, I year-104 numbers, 2 copies, do 5 copies, or over, to one address for each copy

WEEKLY TRIBUNE Mail subs'rs, single copy. I year, 52 numbers 2 56
do Clubs of five, to one address, 15 59 Persons remitting \$20 for 10 copies, to our aldress, will receive one copy extra gratis-Persons remitting S40 for 20 copies to out at-dress, will receive one copy Semi-Weekly statis Persons remitting S80 for 40 copies, to out ad-

dress, will receive one copy Daily, gratis Drafts on New York payable to the order of the 'Tribune," being safer, are preferable to any er mode of remittance. But where drafts tau not be conveniently procured. United States of National Bank bills are the next best, and met be sent by mail; but in case of loss, The Tributs will not be responsible unless furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the inclosures. Address.
THE TRIBUNE, New York

Pittsburg Saw Works. HUBBARDS AND LONG.

Manufacturers of Patent Ground Circulars warranted cast steel saws of every description Mill, Mulay, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of knives and springs made from sheet east steel. Extra refined Reaper and Mozing knives, &c. Particular attention paid to retention. toothing, gumming and straightening circular saws; together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouse and Works, corner of Water and Short streams. Pittelian Park 13, 1884-1 pp. streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 13, 1864-1 59