



Swear the Witness.

The last Journal contains a communication dated "Pennville, Jan. 6th," detailing the particulars of a donation given to the soldiers now quartered at Curwensville, on the 4th inst., by the ladies and citizens of Penn township. The donation was doubtless a very sumptuous and substantial affair, and presented in a becoming spirit, and with proper intentions, so far as the donors are concerned. All this is very well, and we have no doubt it was properly appreciated by the soldiers. But it seems that these kind-hearted ladies were not permitted to bestow their liberality in that plain and unostentatious manner becoming their peaceful habits...

He then gives us the following: "After being fully satisfied of seeing and being seen, the assembled visitors were invited to the spacious piazza in front of the mansion, while the ladies were formed in double line on the lawn, when all parties were gratified by listening to an introductory address from Hon. John Patton, in which he informed Capt. K. and his brave comrades, that although he was sorry to say that there were many disloyal people in Clearfield county, yet he could vouch for the loyalty of those present."

We now ask the special attention of Provost Marshal Campbell, and of the officers of the military force now stationed in this county, to the words which we print in italics. If this writer quotes Gen. Patton correctly—which we do not allege—it should save them a vast amount of labor in hunting up informers and witnesses. The informer is at hand, and all they have to do is to "swear the witness." Gen. Patton is a man of character—according to the ways of the world;—he knows the people of this county well; he has had better opportunities to know them. If he is correctly reported, he here makes, voluntarily, the distinct, unqualified charge that there are "many disloyal persons in Clearfield county," and as an honorable man,—and one of the highest responsibility in case of failure to sustain his charge—he is bound to point out and name these "disloyal" men. If he is not correctly reported, he owes it to himself, and to the community—but especially to himself—to disavow the fact.

The writer proceeds to say that John Russel followed Gen. Patton "by reading a very interesting address, in which he heartily lamented the necessity for the present display of the military force in our midst," &c., "trusting that no relaxing of the present means should be tolerated until every rebel and rebel sympathizer, both North and South shall have been deformed and traitorous heads." This is genuine, and no doubt correctly reported. John is a friend of the very straightest sect. He would not spill a drop of blood of either a "rebel" or "rebel sympathizer." He would only have them "hide." Well, that's consistency for you. But what will soldiers think of the author of this "interesting address," when we tell them that he was once before a military Examining Board; and that report says he there declared, upon a solemn affirmation, that he would not use carnal weapons against his fellow man—no, not even in the defense of his own life, or the honor of his wife? Will they not weigh with many grains of allowance, his high-sounding words of patriotism? Will it not afford them another evidence that Clearfield is inhabited by a "guet" people? Will it not cause them to think that the authorities have been grossly imposed upon and that the Democracy of Clearfield county has been shamefully traduced and slandered? The idea of a man lecturing soldiers as to their duty who swears he would not lift his hand to smite the destroyer of his wife's honor, is rich. Patriotism from such a source must be of a very spurious character; and so, we think, soldiers will view it.

Butler.—Gen. Butler has been relieved of his command of the Department of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to hand over all his papers, money and effects belonging to his department, and to report for further orders at Lowell, Mass. Gen. Ord is temporarily appointed his successor, and it is said that Burnside will succeed Ord. In his address to his army on re-entering his command, Gen. Butler very distinctly estimates that his refusal to uselessly slaughter his men by ordering them to attack impregnable fortifications, is the cause of his removal. This is a serious charge, coming as it does from Burnside's successor to Lincoln: Butler is charged with many failures, beginning with Big Bethel, and ending with Fort Fisher.

Justice At Last

It affords us real pleasure to announce the fact that Provost Marshal Campbell has ordered the Commissioner and Surgeon of the Enrollment Board of the 19th Dist, to meet in this place on the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., for the purpose of correcting the enrollment lists of this county. We insert the order at length in another column; without orders, or charge—determined that information of so much importance to so many Democrats of this county shall not be kept from them because we failed to pocket a few greenbacks.

In thanking Capt. Campbell, as we sincerely do—for making this order, we must be permitted to say that it is an act of justice that has been very long delayed. We do not charge that the fault is his. For ought we know, he may be entirely innocent and blameless. But we appeal to every unprejudiced man, or set of men, whether the people of this county have not been dealt with extreme harshness, as compared to other counties in the district, in almost every thing connected with the Draft. When the first draft was made they were required to report at Waterford, in Erie county, imposing upon them an overland trip of from 140 to 150 miles, or by railroad nearly 300 miles through a winter was attended with great hardship, and heavy expenditure of time and money. When the next draft was ordered, a petition, in respectful language, and numerously signed, was sent to Capt. Campbell, asking him to hold the sessions of the Board within the county. This favor was not granted—why, we never ascertained. But the Board did hold its session in Brookville. This was some better, and measureably silenced complaint. However, if a drafted man presented himself there with a substitute he was not accepted, and the principal discharged, until he delivered him at Waterford.

Such are among the causes of complaint, whether groundless or not we are not prepared to say. But they had no good effect. And among the reasons assigned for this sort of treatment was that the state of feeling here was such that the Board of Enrollment would not be safe, &c. We hope no one seriously entertained any such belief. There never was a time that the Board, or any member of it, would have been in the slightest danger in any part of this county. They would have been just as safe here as in any other part of the district.

However, the determination of the Board to hold a session here will go far towards removing whatever feeling may have heretofore existed on this subject. It will afford our people a better opportunity, and at less cost, to have justice done than they have ever yet had; and the officers of the Board will be convinced that the vile stories told about the character and disposition of the people, were infamous lies. Our county's quota is much larger than it should be, owing to the very facts above referred to. But now, when the opportunity is given to have all mistakes corrected, and to have green-handed justice meted out to us, we confidently believe that a much better feeling will be the result.

Peace!—How happy would we feel if, in writing this lovely word, we could feel that its blessings were likely to visit our land. But notwithstanding the rumors, in which some people seem inclined to find a hope, we have not the slightest faith. F. P. Blair is certainly in Richmond. So also is Gen. Singleton, a peace Democrat of Illinois. The Washington correspondent of the New York World asserts positively that they both went with the approbation of Mr. Lincoln, and gives the terms which they have his authority for offering to the South. These terms embrace free and full pardon to all offenders. In consideration for which they must surrender their arms, submit to the laws, and abandon slavery. Now, if there was any power at Richmond to abolish slavery, there might be some hope of these terms being accepted, and consequently, of peace. But as the South receded for the reason that they objected to the exercise of such power over the States by the Washington Government, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will now abandon the very principle they have seceded so much to maintain. It would be self-condemnation such as the world never before witnessed.

Should such conditions be offered them in good faith, and in rejecting them should they say that all other conditions are satisfactory, then the question will be plainly presented to the people of the North whether we prefer peace and Union, or war and Abolition. There are rumors that this effort for peace on the part of Lincoln is urged by information from France and England that they intend to recognize Mr. Lincoln only as President of the States that took part in the late election. This would be a virtual recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and if there is any truth in these reports Mr. Seward cannot be too quick in offering the most liberal terms, slavery or no slavery.

The London Times, of the 31st ult., says:—"In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render an appreciation of the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which we would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant government and nation. The first result of war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern Independence."

SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT.

The following is a partial list of the names of the persons drafted at the supplementary draft on the 11th instant at Ridgway:

- BRADY TOWNSHIP. Martin Ashenfelter, David Ellinger, David Walburn, John Mulholland, David Beams, Nicholas Solidity, Nicholas Faust, Samuel Fye. BOGGGS TOWNSHIP. G. W. Shimmel, G. W. Adams. COVINGTON TOWNSHIP. J. B. Mignot, Daniel Yother, Sylvester Lubert, J. B. Bergey, Louis Plubel, Francis Gett, J. M. Ritter. DECATUR TOWNSHIP. B. F. Parson, Wilson Kephart, Edington Kephart, Elias Kephart, J. B. Shoff, G. W. Murray, Perry Matson, Josie Goss, John Burns. FERGUSON TOWNSHIP. Rupert Kline, A. G. Johnson, Daniel Rose, Enos Straw, William Tauriton. GIRARD TOWNSHIP. Forty Renaud, L. M. Couret, Joseph Merritt, John Jory, Joseph Roper, Ed. Walters. GOSHEN TOWNSHIP. Ella Klyer, Nath. Catherman. GRAHAM TOWNSHIP. Jefferson Litz, George Murray, George Hess, Michael, William English, Henry Klyer. HARTHAUS TOWNSHIP. G. M. Kerlitz, Wilson Row, W. S. Sankey. KNOX TOWNSHIP. David Smith, R. J. Rex, David Cathcart, Oliver Shea, Henry Sloppy, Harrison Williams, Wm. M. Cathcart. LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP. William J. Antes, Joseph Watson, John M. Ogden, Abraham Hoyt, Ellis borna, Wm. Ceder, William Milligan, John Lova. MORRIS TOWNSHIP. Miles Felton, James Scott, Daniel Phillips, James Hollenbach, Jeremiah Hoover, John King, William Hoover, Loren Merrell. BLOOM TOWNSHIP. James Henry, Frank McBride, Henry Korb, Adam Weaver. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP. Andrew Rowles, Reuben Mahan, Elias Henry, F. H. Mullen, Matthias Shea. Our reporter failed to get the names of those drafted in Beccaris, Bell and Bradford townships. If any of our friends will be kind enough to forward them to us we will publish them next week.

PETROLEUM.—The "oil fever" continues to extend its range. The oil regions now are Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Colorado, and Canada, "with promising indications in New York, Michigan, Indiana and California." A tabular statement prepared by the New York World shows the amount of capital represented in the petroleum business of ten cities to be upwards of three hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars, thus:

Table with columns for City and Amount. Philadelphia: \$162,115,000; New York: \$124,045,000; Pittsburgh: \$15,740,000; Boston: 2,300,000; Baltimore: 1,750,000; Louisville: 4,000,000; Total: \$326,200,000. Other cities listed include Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington.

And this large amount does not include all the capital engaged in the development of our oleaginous resources. It only gives the published capital: In our own city and in New York there are associations of capital in the oil trade not published, and many private enterprises not "checked." This may be assumed to be the case elsewhere; and it is by no means a violent prediction that there are now at least five hundred millions of dollars invested in the discovery and production of an article that but a few years ago had no place in commercial calculations. The New York World, which has bestowed much attention to the rise and progress of the petroleum business, remarking upon the fact that the demand for crude petroleum as a lubricator, and the refined article for illuminating is greater than the supply, predicts that this will be the case for all time to come. Probably at no time, says that paper, in the history of the enterprise of the world, has so large an amount of capital been invested in any one enterprise where so great a portion of the investment would pay such large dividends to capitalists. It is used not only for lubricating and illuminating, but in the manufacture of soap and other finer articles for toilet use, while some of the most beautiful shades of colors ever known are being by chemical process, extracted therefrom. The residuum is also now brought into use as a steam generator, to navigate the ocean, with most flattering promise of success. Moscow and St. Petersburg are now lit with petroleum exported from this country.

IMPORTANT FROM MICHIGAN.

Serious Resistance to the Conscription—Poles and Germans in arms. [From the Detroit Tribune, of Monday.]

The drafted men in Huron county, Michigan have resisted the provost marshal's officers. The Poles and Germans in the town of Paris and vicinity, to the number of 75 to 100 have banded together with arms to resist the operations of the laws. C. B. Cotterell, special provost marshal of Huron county, states that on Monday evening of last week, in company with Joseph W. Makin, Sheriff of the county, he started from Sand Beach for Paris to arrest several drafted men who had failed to report. When about eleven miles out they stopped at a country tavern in Sandiac county, intending to take an early start in the morning. At this place the officers were recognized, and the friends of the drafted men were all informed during the night of the intended visit. The sheriff and marshal proceeded on their journey early in the morning, but found the whole country aroused. They succeeded however, in arresting two drafted men, one a German and the other a Pole, who lived alone in the woods. The men gave themselves up willingly but farewell to their friends, and were placed in a sleigh, and started for the lake shore. After proceeding about four miles on the country road two Poles with shot guns were met. As the officers passed, the latter fired signal shots, and a short distance beyond, twenty-five men, armed with rifles and double-barrelled shot guns, were found drawn up by the roadside. A parley ensued. The belligerents demanded the release of the prisoners, at the same time bringing their fire arms to a "ready." The situation was decidedly unpleasant for the officers. The latter tried to reason the case; but reason and argument were useless. The sheriff then started his horse and tried to drive on. In a moment a dozen rifles were levelled at his team, and he was told that if another movement was made his horse would be shot in their tracks. The officers held a brief consultation, and finally thought discretion the better part of valor, so making a virtue of necessity they yielded to the prisoners. Their troubles did not end here. After surrendering the prisoners, they had proceeded but a few rods when they were fired upon. One bullet whistled by the head, grazing the hair of the provost marshal. Another ball passed through the overcoat of the sheriff, in unpleasant proximity to his shoulder. Another volley passed over their heads. Three volleys were fired in all. The escape of the officers from instant death is wonderful. Mr. Cotterell arrested a drafted man in this section a few weeks since, and was chased thirteen miles, but finally escaped with his prisoner. A company of soldiers will probably soon be sent to this rebellious district.

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE.—The reports of the various officers concerned in the Wilmington expedition have been furnished to the War office by Gen. Grant, accompanying which is the following letter from the latter: Headquarters Armies of the United States Camp Point, Va., Jan. 17, 1865. To avoid publicity of the times of sailing and destination of the expedition against Fort Fisher, my order to Gen. Butler to prepare it were given verbally, and the instructions to the commanding officer of the expedition were made by him, and submitted to me. I append to the report a copy of Gen. Butler's instructions to Gen. Wetzel, together with copies of my written dispatches and instructions to Gen. Butler, relating to the expedition. It will be perceived that it was never contemplated that General Butler should accompany the expedition, but that Major General Wetzel was specially named as the commander of it. My hopes of success rested entirely on his ability to capture Fort Fisher, and I had even a hope of getting Wilmington before the enemy could get troops there to oppose us. I knew that the enemy had taken nearly the entire garrison of Wilmington and its defenses to oppose Gen. Sherman. I am inclined to ascribe the delay which cost us so dearly to an experiment. I refer to the explosion of gunpowder in the open air. My despatch to General Butler will show his report to be an error where he states that he returned after having effected a landing, in obedience to my instructions. On the contrary, these instructions contemplated no withdrawal or failure after a landing was made. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Loss of the Steamer Melville on Her Way to Hilton Head—Loss of Life. New York, Jan. 12.—The barque Recha, from Ragged Island, reports that on the 8th inst., in lat. 38 deg., long. 74 deg., about three o'clock A. M., being attracted by calls, she sent out a boat and found on a hurricane deck, which was part of a wreck, a man named Albert L. Baydon who said he was a passenger on the Whitney & Hathaway steamer Melville, which sailed from New York on the 5th, for Hilton Head. Mr. Baydon reported that on the 7th inst., in a heavy storm, at about 9 o'clock P. M. one of her bows was stove in by the sea. A boat was lowered, and the captain, chief engineer, first cook and one seaman, with several others, were swamped. The vessel was kept afloat till morning by the efforts of all on board when the remaining life boat was lowered; but before the lady passengers could be got into it the steamer went down, and Mr. Baydon saw a number perish, and many clinging to the pieces of the wreck. At sunset, he lost sight of the life-boat, which was free of water and contained three persons—two men and a lady. There was a vessel in sight from 12 o'clock at night until the Melville foundered, and the mail consisting of three newspapers and one letter bag, was burned, together with everything else combustible, in order to signal the vessel. There were sixty-five passengers, five of whom were ladies, and about sixteen officers, and crew.

New York, 12.—The brig Harriet, from Porto Cabello, reports that on January 8th she picked up a boat containing the mate, 3d engineer Captain Watlington was lost in the swamping of the first boat, which was launched. The names of those rescued by the Harriet are A. Peacock of Philadelphia, Joseph M. Korney, Mate and Wm. Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. III.—1865. The Old Guard.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. AND THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF 1776 AND 1789. C. CHAUNCEY BURN, Editor.

THIS MAGAZINE WILL CONTINUE to defend the principles of Government which guided our fathers in the foundation of this republic. The spirit and doctrine of the volume will be fully maintained in this issue. We have no compromise to make with error—no parity to make with depravity. We counsel of course, not as a party, but as a citizen, rather as an abiding principle. No other journal of popular liberty, and no other journal of popular liberty, has so long and so bravely defended the principles of the American Revolution of 1776, and the Declaration of Independence. To preserve these honored doctrines, the Old Guard party was organized by the very founders of the Federal Government, and it remained true to them down to the fatal and dishonouring rupture at the commencement of this war. The Old Guard is an organ of Democracy as it was before this cowardly surrender of principle, and it must be again, before it can reform our country from the rule of faction and despotic will, be enlarged to double its former dimensions, to forty-eight pages; for the purpose of giving it all respects, as to style and matter, a first class Literary and Family Magazine. Among the literary attractions of the work will be an Original Novel of great power and interest, written by Dr. Thomas Alex. Bruce, which will be published in chapters, beginning with the number for January.

TERMS: One copy one year, \$3.00 Seven copies one year, \$18.00 Single copies sent, post-paid, for 10 cts. Terms invariably in advance, and the Magazine will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., by J. R. Caldwell, Esq., FRANKTON McCRACKEN to Miss MARY JANE FERGUSON, both of Ferguson tp.

DECEASED.—At his residence, in Bell township, on the 4th inst. of contests of the lungs, THOS. CAMPBELL, in the 75th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thos. Campbell, late of Bell tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the duly authenticated receipts thereto.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts on the Books of G. L. REED, & Co., will please call and settle them, as we are desirous of closing our Books.

REMOVAL FROM SHAW'S ROW TO GRAHAM'S STORE.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and numerous patrons that he has left his old stand in Shaw's Row and has broken out in a new place in Graham's Row, in the shop formerly occupied by B. Stumph as a Boot and Shoe Shop. He would like all his old friends to give him a call on Court Week, and bring as many new ones along as possible, as he can accommodate all on short notice, at the Short Shoe Shop. FRANK SHORT.

STOLEN.—A HORSE, SADDLE, Bridle and Halter, were stolen from me on Monday night the 26th ult. The horse was a small Dark Brown, with a star in his forehead. The hair was partially off his right shoulder, caused by rubbing it with coal oil. The horse had been lame in this shoulder, nearly now covered with black leather. The thief is supposed to have been a man by the name of LACEY, who escaped from prison on the night the horse was stolen. He was seen in New Washington, Clearfield county, on Friday last, 30th ult. I will pay any reasonable sum for the return of the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him and the other property taken. W. JACK.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—The subscriber lost, between the 15th and 18th of December last, either at Curwensville or between his residence and the "Farmer's Mill," a black Morocco Pocket Book, (small size), containing one \$5 bank bill, and about \$3 in currency; together with one receipt for \$5. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Lawrence tp, Jan. 11. A. H. REED.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN McPHERSON, late of the borough of Clearfield deceased, having been taken out by the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

For Sale—A Fruit Farm. The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms his FARM situated in Lawrence township, about midway between Clearfield and Curwensville. It contains about 85 acres, with about 55 acres thereof cleared, with a Frame House, one ed Apple trees in good condition—some 200 Pear trees, with a quantity of Cherry trees, Grapes, and other small fruit therein—the whole being well located. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Clearfield.

SAWYER WANTED. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a man thoroughly competent to run a first-class Circular Saw Mill and who is willing to go to Mexico for a term of not less than one year. Wages payable in Gold. Address, stating amount of experience, references, and wages desired. JAMES STEWART, Lancaster, Pa. Dec. 14, 1864-2t

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the banking business as Leonard and Leonard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.