



WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1865.

JOHN RUSSELL.—The brief mention we made of our "friend" John, in our issue of the 18th ult., has brought a whole peck of trouble upon us, as courtesy not only requires us to publish his long letter on our first page, but a desire vindicate ourself, as also the correspondent of the Journal, from any intention to misrepresent facts, and a determination, now that he has made it our imperative duty, to convict him of "deliberate falsehood," by publishing the address in question, which we will do in our next issue.

JOHN COMPLAINS that we did not qualify, even with an "if," our statement that he was "reported" to have said in his address: "We will honestly confess that the very reason why we made no qualification was, because we believed that the letter in question was written by John himself, and so believing, we took it for granted that he would not mis-report his own remarks." However, whether or not he was correctly reported, the public can judge when they see what *propria* to be a copy of the address. But if it was not correctly reported, if ideas, sentences, and language were given in the effort, which were not used by the author, why does he abuse us? Why not turn his batteries against the reporter, even if that would subject him to the charge of self-implication? Yes, instead of abusing us, if he was misrepresented, why not rather thank us for affording him the opportunity of removing any unfavorable impression the "reporter" may have created?

But John falsely charges us with "assailing" in a "scurrilous" and "undignified manner," his "religious views," and those of the society to which he belongs. There is no qualification here. The charge is broad, distinct, positive. "His" are just as scarce as they were with us. Then let us see what we did say of our "friends' "religious views" that warranted all this broadside of adjectives and epithets. Here is the whole of it.

"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—for, if we are to judge of the 'Rock' by its 'head' (Abraham Spencer) and one of the speakers, (John Russell) who, we presume, spoke only as the 'spirit' moved him, they belonged to the Society of Friends."

Is any thing "scurrilous" or "undignified" in this? Is their either "malicious or traducing of private character?" Then John, if there is not, we charge you as distinctly, and broadly, and unqualifiedly as you make the accusation, with the means of conduct in the eyes of the world, and the most heinous of sins in the estimation of all orthodox Quakers—the bearing of false witness against your neighbor.

Although John's memory may be at fault, yet he is not wanting in shrewdness. In fact he may be called "sharp." Thus he assumes that because no oath containing the language that "report" attributes to him, were administered to any one, and therefore leaving the inference that what "report" says of him can not be true. The denial is not positive—only inferential. The "report" is, that the question, perhaps facetiously, in about the identical language used by us, was put to "friend" John by the gentleman who then acted as "Commissioner," and that the responses were as we gave them. Will John deny this? If he does, then we will see what proof "report" can produce.

The address in question will appear in our next, when we may pay some further respects to our "friend" and if we shall make some references of a still more unpleasant character, not forgetting a very interesting chapter in the history of "Spirit Rapping" in Penn township—he must not complain, nor for a single moment think that we have any purpose to assail the "religious views" of his or any other society.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A reliable citizen of Elk county sends us the following particulars of an outrage recently committed upon a quiet and unoffending citizen of that county, and the prompt and salutary punishment of the author:

"A Deputy Provost Marshal came to the house of H. Horton, in Fox township, at a late hour in the night, and demanded admittance—which was granted. The stranger immediately demanded Mr. H's fire-arms. Horton asked for what purpose? The only reply was that he wanted them, and would have them. As it was generally believed that Horton kept some money about him, and as the stranger was in citizens' dress, he felt as if confronted by a burglar, seized his rifle and ordered the intruder to leave. With this the stranger seized the rifle, and presenting a six-shooter, succeeded in getting possession of it. He then left; but returned in a few hours with four soldiers—all in citizens' clothing—and effected a second entrance in about the same manner as on the first visit. Horton was then seized, handcuffed and taken to Mrs. Oyster's Hotel, and finally to Ridgway, where the tables took a sudden, and to the mark, quite unexpected turn. Mr.

Horton was released, the marshal arrested, his commission revoked, and after paying the costs, and for all the trouble he had occasioned, was released and sent about his business."

PROVOST MARSHAL CAMPBELL deserves the thanks of the whole community for this prompt action.

"THAT LETTER"—What would our *Journal* neighbor give to know our reasons for not publishing the letter from our prisoners in Fox Millin, about which he makes so much ado, and at such a terrible slaughter of the King's English as to create the belief with some that the sublime production came from the pen of our "circulating" Postmaster? At the proper time, however, these "smart chaps" will most probably know all about it, whether agreeable or otherwise. For the present, they only know that the "bit didn't take"—and if we "was" to tell them why, they might think we "was" really as green as the instigator of that "masterly stroke of policy" took us to be.

VEDDERS PAY FOR THE STAMP.—By the following decision of the Supreme Court of this State, announced by Chief Justice Woodman on the 25th inst. it will be seen that it is held that the vendor of land by articles of agreement, must pay the stamp expenses:

Callaghan et al. vs. McGroarty et al. The only question upon this record is whether vendor or vendee of land by articles of agreement is to pay for the stamp which the act of Congress of July 1st, 1862, requires to be affixed to the file deed. The Court decides that from the act of Congress itself it seems clear that it is the duty of the vendor to add the stamp to his deed and of course to pay for it if the vendee have not expressly agreed to do this for him.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph. BLAIR'S MISSION.

JEFF DAVIS WILLING to Return to the Union on Lincoln's Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission has been crowned with complete success. Mr. Davis has pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. President Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would conclude a peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and Congress.

Mr. Blair had an interview with Gen. Robert E. Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down his arms and returning to the Union.

Mr. Blair also conferred with a majority of the Rebel Congress, who represented themselves in favor of ending further hostilities. There can be no doubt that in a day or two at the farthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels their new allegiance to the Union, Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Blair experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities and he reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire severance of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end admit the hopelessness of their cause.

The Explosion of the Magazine of Fort Fisher.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] Fort Fisher, Jan. 10.—This morning about eight o'clock, as I had just entered and was walking leisurely through Fort Fisher, studying the record of Lorror before me, torn to shreds by the explosion, I was suddenly struck by a terrific explosion, and the light of an immense column of debris going high into the air. Following the instant of rupture and the examples of those around me, and a cry of "Fisher is lost," as they say of Fort Fisher, and having acquired something of a habit of dodging the day before, I put myself under the best cover I could find, which, needless to say, was very unsatisfactory under the circumstances, and waited a long, a very long half minute for the impact of the shot to come down, thinking of City Point all the time. We happened to be in the outer edge of the breach, and very little injury, comparatively, was sustained in this quarter.

The record of the catastrophe was the explosion of the magazine of the fort. This magazine, which principally of an immense mound of earth, situated immediately back of the center of the main seawall of the fort. Some of our boys had been rummaging around in the mound, and the explosion, striking lights and behaving in a careless manner generally, and it is supposed that in this way the accident occurred. In fact, it is said that an officer conversed with a soldier for having a light candle in the magazine, but, receiving an insolent reply, left him to his fate, and that soon after the magazine went up.

The survivors of the three regiments and a large number of other volunteer regiments have been engaged a large part of the day in digging up the bodies with a prospect of not getting thoroughly through before night. There were a great many persons in the fort at the time of the explosion besides the three regiments on duty, drawn there by curiosity, and every foot of the debris on all sides of the crater will have to be dug over before the work can be properly relinquished.

Colonel North, who was arrested on the 27th of October on charge of fraud in transmitting the votes of New-York soldiers, and thrown into the Old Capitol prison without trial, was yesterday unconditionally released by order of the Secretary of War. This, we presume, is one of the effects of the action of the House in appointing a committee to investigate the excess of the prison confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prison. It is due to Colonel North, and to the state of which he was the official representative at the time of his unjustifiable arrest, that the administration make some adequate reparation for the injustice which by the act of an unconditional release, it confesses to have done him. N. Y. Herald.

Old was 22 in New York on last Friday.

Of the children of the late, on Sabbath, Jan. 25, the eldest daughter of John D. and Mary M. D. died in the month of her age.

Upon this subject the Harrisburgh Telegraph and Union, some date as the following: Nothing was known in Richmond, at the time Mr. Blair left, of the result of his conference with Mr. Davis; nor had the latter called a cabinet meeting. There has evidently something come of the "mission," but what it is remains only conjectural—something evidently well pleasing to shrewdly speculators, as they are all "down on" Blair. So says our President Lincoln in the fall we shall know all about it. It is supposed Davis and Lincoln are getting to understand each other, and that both are willing to make some concessions, and that it is possible to be the reason the shrewd speculators and crazy Abolitionists are on the rampage against compromise and peace.

Forney's View also of the same date of the Telegraph, takes a very different view of the subject, dispelling in a single breath, all the bright anticipations of an early settlement which had been created in the minds of some of our over-confident citizens, and the prompt and salutary punishment of the author:

The late mission to Richmond was, no doubt, a failure, so far as it was intended to settle terms of honorable peace. If we are to gain any good from it, we must accept it as evidence of the necessity of the war, and as inspiration for renewed effort. Now is not the time to relax our energy. The door of return has been open from the first, and it is not the part of Government to stand on the threshold in perpetual supplication. Let us have some token of a desire to make peace on the part of the rebel leaders before we bid one soldier stand idly at his post. Till then let the war go on in its triumph. We look before and after, and see nothing but victory.

The Illinois Central Railroad is making an effort to have the capitol of that State removed from Springfield to Decatur, and offer, as an inducement, \$1,000,000 to build a new capitol at that place.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1864. Includes items like 'To amt rec'd from collectors', 'By amount of certificates', etc.

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Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1869. Includes items like 'To amt rec'd from collectors', 'By amount of certificates', etc.

Am't of out'dg ex. bounty bonds,

Table showing amounts of outstanding exchange and bounty bonds for various years and locations.

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Advertisement for C. W. & H. W. SMITH, DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic MERCHANDISE. HAVE STILL ON HAND A Fine Assortment OF Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queenware, Wooden-Ware, Household Goods, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW For Cash! Great Reduction in PRICES OF FALL & WINTER GOODS! J. P. KRATZER, Front Street, Clearfield, Penn'a. Having purchased a large stock since the late decline in prices is now prepared to offer great bargains in New Style Dress Goods, Richest Printed Goods, All-Wool Delaines, French Merinos, Good Black Silk, Coburgs and Alpacas, Woolen Shaws, Ladies' Mantles, Furs and Bonnets, Staple Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Millinery Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware & Queenware, Drugs and Groceries, Carpets and Oil-cloths, Household Goods. All of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Oct. 19-11. BOUNTY LOAN OF 1860. Money Wanted to Amount of \$75,000!! THE Commissioners are required to receive applications to volunteers and substitutes in order to fill the quota of the county in the coming draft, and they need money for that purpose. They now call upon the citizen to contribute toward and loan the county the money necessary for which COUPON BONDS, CLEAR OF ALL Bearing Six Per Cent. Interest, payable each half year, will be issued, running on 1865 to 1872, in sum of \$100 to \$1,000!! The settlement shows that the county owes but \$70,000 for bounty loans, and this loan is a safe and profitable investment. All are interested in having this loan taken, and it is hoped it will be met with promptness. If not taken before the 1st of February it will be placed in the eastern cities and the opportunity for investment will be lost. Subscriptions to the loan received at the Clearfield County Bank on Feb. 1st, 1865, and the money will be there paid in and bonds delivered. Come forward at once and aid us with your money. THOS. DOUGHERTY, AMOS READ, CONRAD BAKER, Commissioners. Jan. 25, 1865. Dissolution of Partnership. This partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the banking business as Leonard, Finney & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, papers, and assets are left in the hands of James T. Leonard, at the office of the firm, and all claims due to and by the firm will be settled by him. All overdue papers issued by the firm will be settled by him. JAMES T. LEONARD, A. C. FINNEY, W. A. WALLACE. The business will be continued by James T. Leonard as Leonard & Co. [Dec 21-1864.] ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thos. Campbell, late of Penn'a., Clearfield co., dec'd, having been granted by the undersigned, all persons indebted to said dec'd, or those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r. JACOB W. CAMPBELL. Ref't p., Jan. 65. pd.