



D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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Original Poetry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frampton Bell.

BY MRS. M. C. LEE.

Had you a child you dearly loved?
She has gone to Heaven above,
And would you meet that child so dear,
To meet with her in Heaven secure?
Then cleanse your hearts from every sin,
And let your Savior enter in.

Remember how she suffered here—
How patiently her pain she bore,
Say would you meet that child above,
And with her sing redeeming love—
Then change your hearts from every sin,
And let your Savior enter in.

The Bible teaches you the way;
Remember God's most holy day,
And let the Sabbath-breakers roam,
And with Lizzie seek a home—
Then cleanse your hearts from every sin,
And let your Savior enter in.

Keep the commandments to you given,
They'll guide your soul to peace in Heaven,
Now crowned in Heaven dear Lizzie stands,
Waiting for you to join her band—
Then cleanse your hearts from every sin,
And let your Savior enter in.

Now lead your children on the way,
Teach them to love God's holy day,
And then in Heaven you will be
An undivided family.
Now Lizzie stands with harp in hand,
Waiting for you to join her band.

A lovely crown adorns her head,
Weep not, your daughter is not dead,
But with the shining hosts above,
She sings of Christ's redeeming love.
Now Lizzie stands with harp in hand,
Waiting for you to join her band.

Could you but hear her earnest voice,
Implying you to make a choice,
To choose high Heaven for your home,
Where death and sorrow never come,
You would say Thy will, O Lord, be done,
Cleanse me from sin, Thou holy One.

Her spirit pleads for you above,
Oh, try to meet that child of love,
Think how she deeply suffered here,
But now she dwells in Heaven secure,
Inviting you to join her band,
Dear Lizzie stands with outstretched hand.

Brewer, Feb. 12th, 1865.

Correspondence.

[The following letter—as may be surmised from its date—has been on file for several weeks. The delay in its publication was occasioned by certain rumors afloat in this neighborhood affecting the official character of Capt. CAMPBELL. As these rumors have not been confirmed, we feel it to be our duty to lay this letter, which may be inappropriately styled "Chapter I of the History of the War in Clearfield," before our readers. We take this liberty the more freely from the fact that Capt. McKiernan, in a note accompanying his letter, submits the propriety of its publication to our discretion.—Editor.]

SMITH'S MILLS, March 24, 1865.

D. W. Moore, Esq., Dear Sir:—When the Republican containing Col. Campbell's letter was received at this place I was not at home, or I think I should have been tempted to reply to it.

As it is I want to say a few words to you. I know that the Colonel, as well as the Journal, alias H. B. Swoope, Esq., are charging that I did not vote for Mr. Lincoln—hence one great point in writing this letter. It is to bring me into disrepute with the Democratic party, and destroy what friends I may have among the Republicans. Without entering into a lengthy review of Col. Campbell's letter I will notice a few of its most prominent features. He says that I "had from time to time reported the impossibility of obtaining aid or assistance from the inhabitants in the prosecution of Lis (my) duties, that, on the contrary, deserters and non-reporting drafted men were secreted, harbored and employed in defiance of the laws, by many influential citizens—that his (my) efforts must prove fruitless unless sustained by a military force—and that he (I) had been repeatedly fired upon while in the execution of his (my) duty." It is true that I did report "the impossibility of obtaining aid or assistance," not from the inhabitants at large, but from the Republican party. I do not suppose that there was another officer appointed by the present administration so feebly sustained by the party as I was. There were but three or four Republicans that gave me anything like assistance, and as for asking Democrats, it was too much like asking a man to be his own executioner. The only instance in which I employed a Democrat, he did his duty cheerfully, and I believe faithfully. But, alas for him, how much better it would have been had he "touched not the unclean thing." Samuel Lounsbury will have cause to remember to his dying day that he was an employee of the Government.

Again, "deserters and non-reporting drafted men were secreted, harbored and employed by—citizens," "not many influential." These words were added to my report. I was advised to arrest these men and hand them over to the U. S. Marshal at Pittsburg. The deserters of most notoriety at that time in the county were Tom, Adams and Jim, McKee. It was patent that they

were employed by some one. A. T. Mason and myself, left Clearfield town one morning, with the intention of arresting them or their employer. The deserters we could not find, but on his own acknowledgment I arrested Mr. Jacob Reed as having had them employed. I then knew nothing about the man or his politics, nor did I care. All I wished to do was to break up the nest of those bad men, Adams and McKee. I took Mr. Reed to Pittsburg and handed him over to the District Attorney. About the first word the Attorney asked me was, "Is this man a copperhead?" I said since arresting him he tells me he is a Republican. He replied by saying, "this is not the kind of men we are after. We want an outspoken Copperhead, one that is opposed to the draft," or words to this effect. He then asked Mr. Reed if he knew any such man. Reed said he did, and upon his making oath against Mr. Geo. Sloss as the kind of man wanted, and his having done the same thing that Reed was arrested for, he, (Reed) was permitted to return home.

When I found that no, but Democrats were to be prosecuted I made no more arrests. The fact is I do not know of one well-authenticated case of a Democrat "secretly, harboring or employing deserters, or non-reporting drafted men." You yourself know it was currently reported and believed at Clearfield town that Ellis Irvin, a Republican, harbored and employed Oscar Shirely, a deserter, and Joseph Lansberry, a non-reporting drafted man. And the only time—not repeatedly—I was "fired upon" was by Lansberry, whom I had just found in the employ of a Republican. Again, it is true that I told the Colonel that my "efforts must prove fruitless"—in the arrest of deserters—"unless sustained by a military force." The Colonel fails to tell his readers when I asked for this "force." It was immediately after I was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal. I told him then that there were a few deserters in Clearfield, that the county covered a very large scope of country, was sparsely settled, and that two or three deserters could keep me running after them all summer. Soon after this he wrote to me that Major Myers had written to him from Harrisburg that Thomas Adams, James McKee, Alex. McDonald and others, all deserters, were in Clearfield county, armed and ready to resist the officers of the Government, and that he should send "a military force" to have them arrested. "But," continues the Colonel, "I do not wish to do this, for fear they are deserters, will run, out of the county. (Surely there could have been no harm in turning them out of the county.) Were not these men left as a nucleus for disaffected persons to gather round? There must have been some ulterior motive. I believe if he had sent me at that time half a dozen soldiers to arrest deserters, not peaceable citizens, that the "numbers of deserters from other counties in the State" would never have been here. As to my having asked for a "military force" to enforce the draft I deny in toto. On the contrary, I was strongly urged and advised by A. C. Finney and H. B. Swoope, Esqs.; to not attempt to serve the notices in Knox township, but without reporting to Col. Campbell, to go to Gov. Curtin and ask him for troops to assist me.—It was not after that I asked advice of these gentlemen and seldom took it when given gratuitously. Hence the "charges" against me at Brookville. I had no fears of the people of Knox township, and the notices were served quietly and without the troops.

Feeling conscious that I have done no wrong to the people of Clearfield county, I am, sir, respectfully,
JNO. S. McKIERNAN.

The mode of treatment practiced by the Chinese, and the English officers in China, for the small-pox, is to rub the chest with croton oil and tartaric ointment, when the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears. That causes the whole of the eruption to appear on the chest, and relieves the other parts of the body.

Parisian society has been saddened by the death of a young lady of rank and fashion. On a post mortem examination it was found that her decease was owing to tight lacing. Her stays had forced three of her ribs into her liver. What a sensible woman!

Brigham Young is perfectly neutral. In a recent sermon he said: The North prays that their swords may strike into the heart of every Rebel, and I say, Amen! and the South prays that the North may cut down on a thousand battle fields, and again I say, Amen!

"Oh, mother! do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years. "What for, my dear?" "Why, there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he'll die if Jane don't marry him—and Jane says she won't!"

LETTER FROM THE ASSASSIN.

The following verbatim copy of a letter, in writing which is the hand-writing of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, has been furnished us by the Hon. Wm Millard, United States Marshall of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John S. Clarke, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clark by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping." Mr. Clark being ignorant of the contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clark's house, asked for the package, and it was given him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterwards he returned the package to Mr. Clark again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth," Philadelphia Press. The letter is as follows:

1864.
My Dear Sir:—You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master)

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN"—
Right or wrong, God judge, not man. For he my motive good or bad, for one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago, spoke plainly, war—war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South was wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of his enemy presses on the trigger? In a foreign war I, too, could say, "country, right or wrong." But in a struggle such as ours (where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart), for God's sake, choose the right. When a side, she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, untrammelled by any fealty sworn to, to act as his conscience may approve.

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never be.
This country was formed for the white, not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, Heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than I could I but see a way to still better their condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since for war have been as noble and greater far than those that urged our fathers on. Even should we allow they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylae will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown (who was a murderer on our Western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted, before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god), I was proud in my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping my common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration! Vice to become a virtue, simply because more indulgent in it.

I thought then as now, that the Abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate of poor old Brown, not because they wish to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living I doubt whether he himself would set slavery against the Union. Most or many in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from I know my choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name, United States, and the Declaration of Independence, both provide for Secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I

shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field of labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion,) seems insane; but I do a country that discards it; more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle-field; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them (in every State, save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy,) and that He would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago, I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught, to see her what she was. O my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream from which we could not awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor! How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day she has been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression till, now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look down upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it's impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find her true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that "same ditch" by her side.

A Confederate, doing duty upon his own responsibility.
J. WILKES BOOTH.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The assassination of President Lincoln brings to mind the attempted assassination of President Jackson, in 1835. Mr. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View" gives the following account of it:

On Friday, the 30th of January, the President with some members of his Cabinet, attended the funeral ceremonies of Warren R. Davis, Esq., in the Hall of the House of Representatives—of which body Mr. Davis had been a member from the State of South Carolina. The procession had moved out with the body, and its front had reached the foot of the broad steps of the eastern portico, when the President, with Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, were issuing from the door of the great rotunda—which opens upon the portico. At that instant a person stepped from the crowd into the little open space in front of the President, levelled a pistol at him, at the distance of about eight feet, and attempted to fire. It was a percussion lock, and the cap exploded, without firing the powder in the barrel. The explosion of the cap was so loud many thought the pistol had fired at the foot of the steps, far from the place, and a great crowd between. Instantly the person dropped the pistol which had missed fire, took another which he held ready cocked in the left hand concealed by a cloak—levelled it and pulled the trigger. It was also a percussion lock, and the cap exploded without firing the powder in the barrel. The President instantly rushed upon him with his uplifted cane; the man shrunk back; Mr. Woodbury aimed a blow at him; Lt. Gedney of the Navy knocked him down; he was secured by the bystanders, who delivered him to the officers of justice for judicial examination. The examination took place before the chief justice of the district, Mr. Cranch, by whom he was committed in default of bail. His name was ascertained to be Richard Lawrence, an Englishman by birth, and house-painter by trade, at present out of employment, melancholy and irascible. The pistols were examined, and found to be well load-

ed; and fired afterwards without fail, carrying their bullets true, and driving them through inch boards at thirty feet distance; nor could any reason be found for the two failures at the door of the rotunda. On his examination the prisoner seemed to be at his ease, as if unconscious of having done anything wrong—refusing to cross-examine the witnesses who testified against him, or give any explanation of his conduct.

SHERMAN'S NEGOTIATION WITH JOHNSTON.

A Surrender and Peace Under Consideration.—The Agreement Countermanded by the President and Cabinet.—Hostilities to Re-commence.—Gen. Grant to take Command of Sherman's Army.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Yesterday evening a bearer of a dispatch arrived from General Sherman. An agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis of peace, had been entered into on the 18th instant by Johnston, the rebel General Breckenridge being present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disavowed by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately; and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was sent by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference to arrange for terms of peace. The letter of General Lee was published in a message of Davis to the rebel Congress.

General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hands the following reply, which he submitted to the secretary of State and Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865, 12 P. M.—Lieut. General Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.

He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The orders of General Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or to Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received from Richmond says: "It is stated here by responsible parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff Davis and his party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations."

They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman or some other Southern commander by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. Grant started for North Carolina, to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TERMS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon between these two generals, and the result, is published:

Memorandum or basis of agreement, made this, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

First. The confederate armies now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding General of any one to its opponent and reasonable time, say forty eight hours allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be us-

ed solely to maintain peace and order within the border of the States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath presented by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, as far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The Executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease; a general amnesty so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies. Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General, commanding Army of United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General, commanding C. S. Army in North Carolina.

It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman is disapproved for the following among other reasons:

First. It was in exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that Gen. Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.

Second. It was a practical acknowledgement of the rebel government.

Third. It undertook to re-establish State Governments that has been over-loyal lives and immense treasure; and placed arms and munitions of war in hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

Fourth. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth. It might furnish a ground of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of rebel States to debts contracted by rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth. It puts in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh. It practically abolished confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln; and better terms than rebels had ever asked, in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should occur.

BUSINESS RULES FOR YOUNG MEN.—The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent permanent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others. In other words, "mind your own business."

Base all your action upon a principle of justice, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on cost.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined, therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

Never attempt to make money at the expense of your reputation.

Do neither lavish nor miserly; of the two avoid the latter. A man may be universally despised, but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment; therefore generous feeling should be cultivated.

Promise but little; think much and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is always a friend in need.

Keep clear of lawsuits for even if you gain your case, you are generally a loser.