

...was soon brought to. He brandished a bowie knife of an elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Col's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignity at the energy with which he was pursued, saying he had believed our government more magnanimous than to hunt down a woman and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Herden after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President, or he might hurt some of 'em.

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The party were evidently making for the coast.

(Signed) J. H. Wilson, Brevet Major General.

Remarkable Article from a Republican Paper.

SECRET COURTS—THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS. From the New York Times, Mr. Seward's Organ, May 11th.

It is very possible the publication of the evidence taken on the trial of the conspirators at Washington might prevent the arrest of some persons implicated in the crime of assassination who are now at large; but their arrest must be of great importance indeed, if the fear of their escaping is sufficient to justify the profound secrecy with which it has been determined to surround the proceedings. The chief of Booth's accomplices, it is fair to conclude, are those for whose apprehension a reward has been offered—Davis, Tucker, Sanders & Co.—and it is not pretended that anything which may transpire at the trial at Washington, will, in the least degree, offset the chance of their escape. They and their friends have certainly been as much put on their guard by the President's proclamation as they are likely to be by anything else that can occur.

It is not unfair to conclude, therefore, that the parties who may escape, should publicly be given to the proceeding, "are parties" of an inferior degree of guilt, and now within the limits of the United States, and if so, we cannot help saying that it is for various weighty reasons to be regretted that their capture should be deemed either so important or difficult, as to make the pretext or occasion of introducing into our criminal procedure so extraordinary an anomaly as trial by a military commission for a capital offense with closed doors, and with an oath of secrecy imposed on all persons taking part in the proceedings. We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than to introduce into this country so novel a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting at Washington. It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and to which the worst European despots have rarely ventured, even in Poland or Hungary, to resort. Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light of day.

Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by all affected persons at the North as to the existence of any good foundation for the charges made against Davis in the late proclamation. Abroad, all the enemies of the government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; and there is no question that under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolously made. Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption, except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based, and its submission to the scrutiny of the prisoners' counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by a version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate, must be very simple people indeed. Nobody will permit himself, whatever his leanings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every-day life treated with contempt.

What makes the matter worse is, that on the very day on which this tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, if anything could justify it, had been formally declared at an end by proclamation, under the President's hand and seal. Foreign powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be sufficient warrant. Will they really believe that peace has been restored when a most atrocious crime has to be tried and punished by a military court sitting in secret in the national capital, and in a country in which all secret things, and above all, secret trials, have always been held in abhorrence?

Hear the Tribune on the same subject. The Tribune (Greely's paper) is even more severe than the Times. The following is an extract from one of its leaders. Is it any wonder that the managers of this Military Court found it convenient to yield obedience, so far as to permit the proceedings to be published?

"We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strange proceedings that the rebellion is suppressed, the war is at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus, and make the will of Secretary of War the supreme law of the land, has expired. If the present Secretary can not be made to realize these grave truths, it is high time he had a successor; and if our Attorney-General believes the assault of Secretary Seward now legally triable before a military commission, he badly needs his own time for the completion of his legal studies, while the Government needs a different law officer. There may be politer ways of settling forth these convictions, but none of these would do them justice."

"Gentlemen of the Cabinet. The war eastward of the Mississippi is ended; the rebellion is suppressed; the Union is re-established, and peace virtually restored; wherefore the people demand of you a speedy and thorough return to the safe orderly ways of law and liberty. Do not compel them to speak in tones that you can not refuse to hear."

Travelling mail cars between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be placed upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad during this week.

The Clearfield Republican.



WEDNESDAY MORNING: MAY 24, 1865.

Capt. McKiernan and his Villifiers.

After a fortnight's painful labor, costing the trouble of writing no one knows how many letters, a trip to Pittsburg, and one or two visits to town of the veracious Jacob Read, the Jacobin organ of last week contained what purports to be a reply to the letter of Capt. J. S. McKiernan which appeared in our paper of the 3d instant. Thereby is the result of Mr. Swoope's labors, and embraces copies of some official letters written by Capt. McK. and addressed to Capt. Campbell, the Provost Marshal of the 19th district, together with an affidavit of Jacob Read, and a note from R. B. Carnahan, U. S. District Attorney at Pittsburg—all of which is introduced and discussed in Bucher's characteristic style of Billingsgate.

What notice Capt. McKiernan may see proper to take of this labored production we can only surmise. It requires no refutation with those who take the pains to analyze the two statements. The one will be found as the straightforward and candid narrative of an honest man. The other as a specious, cunningly devised defence of a scheming, tricky lawyer.

In order to make out McKiernan a "liar"—as Swoope frequently calls him—and which seems to be the only purpose of this formidable array of witnesses—the reader must believe, literally, the statement of Carnahan, and entirely discard that of McKiernan. This is asking too much—to arrive at a proper decision on this point certain facts are to be considered. McKiernan is a private citizen, having voluntarily retired from an official position. He could have no personal interest in making a false statement. On the other hand, Carnahan retains an office, of small consequence, it is true, when its duties are honestly discharged; but an office that can be "farmed" indefinitely—especially in these confiscation days. It may be that he desires to retain this place for four years longer. If so, he might have a special interest in denying an accusation so revolting. Hence Mr. Carnahan is not the kind of witness whose statement must be believed. It is at best, then, only a question of veracity between the two gentlemen, in deciding which the reader will be influenced by the circumstances by which they are respectively surrounded.

As for Read's affidavit it amounts to nothing at all, except to show that he has permitted Bucher to make a perfect use of him. McKiernan does not assert that Read was present when Carnahan made the remark attributed to him. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that he was. And if not, how could he swear that "the statement of McKiernan so far as relates to said interview is utterly and entirely false?" We had no intention of saying half this much on this subject; nor are we to be understood as deeming that Capt. McK. needs any assistance in such a controversy. He is quite able to manage his maligners in any way they may choose to attack him. But the idea of Swoope attempting to expose the "shortcomings" and "incompetency" of such a man as John S. McKiernan, calling him a "poor fool," a "wilful and deliberate liar," an "unmitigated and brazen liar," and pronouncing his statements "a series of deliberate, wilful and mendacious lies," is sublime, and too temptingly invite our notice. None but a Swoope could do that.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a rejoinder from Capt. McKiernan, which our limited space compels us to defer until next week. It is a triumphant exposition of the perfidy of his traducers; and hardened and shameless as they are known to be, even the meanest of their followers will blush at their conduct.

Another riot took place in South Eleventh street, near Pine, in Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon last. The negroes undertook to ride in the street cars, and three of them jumped into a car. The driver jumped the car off the track. The negroes jumped into the next car, which was served in the same manner. This gathered a crowd of all colors, who soon came to blows. The police soon gathered in force and succeeded in preventing a first class riot. Several negroes were arrested, and for once not a single white.

The Age.—Those of our citizens who desire a city paper are referred to the Prospectus of the Philadelphia Age. It is complete in all its departments—not a whit behind any of its city daily competitors. The Weekly Age has scarcely an equal as a family newspaper.

Music.—Our musical amateurs will be pleased to learn that Prof. Linton will visit them in a few days, to renew his musical acquaintance with them. It is not unlikely that he will also treat us to a public concert before he departs.

ERRATA.—Several errors in the poetical edition of a young and gifted correspondent under the title of "THE SNEY MOSHERS," in our last issue, escaped our notice. In the 1st verse of the 17th stanza for "his read" read "in the 3d verse of the 19th stanza for 'reform' read 'idea'." In the 5th verse of the Epitaph for "immemorial" read "immortal."

Pardon of the Columbia County Prisoners.

The following article, cut from the Columbia Democrat of last week, will explain itself. It has caused intense gratification in Columbia county, and deservedly so—for there never was a greater outrage perpetrated upon any people than the punishment inflicted upon these men. In speaking of the Columbia county men we include the Clearfield county men also, whose offences and fates were almost identical. But why are some set at liberty, and others still held? Is it because the Columbia men have had their case fully and fairly presented to President Johnson, and the Clearfield men have not? If this is the reason, then some persons are sorely at fault. Let the matter be examined into at once. President Johnson should be fully apprized of all the facts. Nothing more is wanting. No Attorney, (as such) demanding big fees, is required. It may be made to appear, hereafter, that the hope of pocketing "big fees" had very much to do with the arrest of these men in the first place. No time should be lost. President Johnson will restore these men to liberty the moment he is made aware of all the facts attending their cases. It is not a "pardon" they ask, or deserve—for they have committed no offence over which the tribunal that convicted them had "jurisdiction." But it is the President's duty to set the proceedings aside, and set the victims free. And this the President would do in a moment, if the facts were properly laid before him. And as for the guilty authors of these cruel wrongs, let them prepare for the day of righteous retribution, for it is sure to overtake them:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has pardoned John Raniz, Valentine Fell, Benjamin F. Coley, Joseph M. Vansickel, and John C. Lemmon, the last of the 45 men arrested last August, by the Abolitionists in the memorable "Columbia County Invasion." They passed through Bloomburg, on Wednesday last, from Fort Millin, to their homes up Fishing creek, where they will enjoy the society of friends and home unmolested, and live respected, as they ever have done, whilst their "sneaking lying loyal accusers," will find that a warm territory for them to inhabit, and may, perhaps, be compelled to flee the country. The arrest and punishment of these men, and their colleagues, was both illegal and unjust,—for many of them were discharged without a hearing and those imprisoned were convicted by perjured witnesses—and, hence, their pardon was demanded by every consideration of justice, humanity and Christianity.

We then say, so far, Bully for Johnson. A grand review of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Mississippi, is in progress at Washington. It commenced yesterday and will end to-day. Over two hundred thousand men will be under arms. It is supposed "the boys" will all be discharged in a few days, and return to their homes.

SAFELY FELLOW. The fellow who saw Jeff Davis at Harrisburg last Saturday, describing his appearance in his wife's dress, with "a sort of cap or bonnet, or something between the two," ought to have a medal. Jeff was then at Fortress Monroe.

If you are fond of smoking a good cigar go to Harwick & Huston's Drug & Variety Store, where you can be accommodated with it or almost any other article in their line of business.

Jeff Davis at Fortress Monroe. Accompanied by his Family and Staff.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—Jefferson Davis, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family, staff officers, etc., captured by a portion of General Wilson's command, arrived here to-day at 12 o'clock, from Hilton Head S. C., on board the steamer Rebecca Clyde, conveyed by the United States gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Frailey.

Colonel Pritchard of the Michigan Cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer Clyde northward to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposition of his charge.

At this writing such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of prisoners, but also as to the future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intentions of Government.

The gunboat Tuscarora in the Roads, about two o'clock this afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from her officers in relation to the party on the Clyde.

Four P. M.—The steamer Clyde has just shipped her anchor in the Roads, and there now seems no doubt but that Jeff Davis had been landed somewhere along the beach. No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the party still remain on board. The officer in charge awaits instructions from Washington.

About a week since, Colonel Brewerton, of Engineer Corps, received orders by telegraph from Major General Barnard to immediately have located a row of casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of State. The work on the casemates, transferring them into cells for which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced.

The work has progressed very fast, and the casemates which once communicated one into another are now hermetically sealed by the walls of brick, so that the intercourse of their various inmates is not destined to be of a very convivial character. Every device which precaution and a desire to meet the wishes of the Government and the people should suggest, will assuredly be adopted to ensure still further the close custody of the most important prisoners captured during the war. That the Government, in thus selecting Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to be the place of confinement and double trial of Jeff. Davis and others, has acted in the most wise and judicious manner, the majority of the people will no doubt admit.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS. CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The following is the charge against David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, Michael O. Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd: Charge 1st. For maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously, and in aid of the existing rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of April, 1865, and on divers other days, between that day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring, together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, Geo. N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, Wm. C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others, unknown, within the military department of Washington and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, late, and at the time of said combining and conspiracy, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof; Andrew Johnson, now Vice President of the United States, aforesaid; Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State, of the United States, aforesaid; and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant General, and then in command of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in prosecuting said malicious, unlawful and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said rebellion aforesaid, to wit: on the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington, aforesaid, and within the fortified and entrenched lines of said military department, together with the said John Wilkes Booth, and John H. Surratt, maliciously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously assaulting, with intent to kill and murder, the said Wm. H. Seward, the Secretary of State of the United States, as aforesaid, and lying in wait with intent maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously to kill and murder Andrew Johnson, then being the Vice President of the United States, and said Ulysses S. Grant, then being Lieutenant General and in command of the armies of the United States as aforesaid.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The court engaged in the trial of the conspirators altered one of its rules to-day, so far as to admit reporters for the press. Hon. Beverly Johnson appeared as counsel for Mrs. Surratt, whereupon an objection was raised to him by General Harris, and which was withdrawn after an earnest debate on both sides. Detective Lee and the clerks of the Kirkwood House, and the present proprietor of the house heretofore occupied by the Surratt family, and others, were examined with reference to this house, and in relation to arms having been deposited there in order to facilitate the escape of the assassins. The court was in session until a late hour.

The first testimony taken in the case of the several parties arraigned was a portion of that which the Government deems it necessary for the present to withhold from the public. When the testimony had all been rendered, Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris stated that he rose to object to the admission of Mr. Reverly Johnson as a counsel pleading before that court, and that he did this upon the ground that in an opinion delivered by Mr. Johnson, that gentleman had expressed his disregard of the sanctity of an oath.

After a lengthy discussion, the court adjourned for half an hour. When it returned it went into secret session, and upon re-opening Gen. Harris withdrew his objection, as he considered Mr. Johnson's explanation a satisfactory removal of his objections.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS VICHMAN. Q. State to the court if you know John H. Surratt. A. I do; I first made his acquaintance in the fall of 1862 in St Charles county, Maryland—or in the fall of 1861, I should say.

Q. How long were you together there? A. Until 1862; I renewed my acquaintance with him in January, 1863. Q. In this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you begin to board at the house of his mother, the prisoner here? A. On the 1st of November, 1864. Q. Where is her house? A. On H street.

Q. See if that is Mrs. Surratt sitting by you here? A. Yes, sir; that is Mrs. Surratt. Q. Will you state when you first made your acquaintance with Doctor Mudd? A. It was on or about the 15th of January, 1865.

Q. State under what circumstances. A. I was passing down Seventh street with Surratt, and when nearly opposite Odd Fellow's Hall, some one called "Surratt," "Surratt;" on looking around Surratt recognized an old acquaintance of his, of Charles county, Md. He introduced Dr. Mudd to me, and Dr. Mudd introduced Booth, who was in company with him, to both of us. They were coming up the street and we were going down. Question by the court. Do you mean John Wilkes Booth? A. Yes, sir; John Wilkes Booth. Q. Where did you go to then? A. He invited us to his room at the National House.

Q. Who? A. Booth; he told us to be seated, and ordered cigars and wine to the room for four; and Dr. Mudd then went out to the passage, and called Booth out, and had a private conversation with him; Booth and the doctor then came out and called Surratt out leaving me alone. Q. How long? A. Fifteen or twenty minutes. Q. Do you know the nature of their conversation? A. No; I was sitting on a lounge near the window; they came in at last, and Dr. Mudd came near me on the settee and apologized for his private conversation, stating that he had private business with Booth, who wished to purchase his farm.

Q. Did you see any maps of any sort on the table? A. No, Booth at one time tore the back of an envelope and made marks on it with a pencil. Q. Was he writing on it? A. I should not consider it writing, but marks alone. They were seated at a table in the centre of the room.

Q. Did you see the marks? A. No, sir; I just saw the motion of the pencil; both also came to me and apologized, and said he wished to purchase Mudd's farm; Mudd had previously stated to me that he did not care to sell his farm to Booth, as he was not willing to give enough for it. Q. You didn't hear a word spoken between them in regard to a farm? A. No, sir, I do not know the nature of their conversation at all. Q. Did I understand you to say that you did not hear any of their conversation at the table, but only saw the motion of the pencil? A. Yes, sir.

The further testimony of the witness, as well as of the others, developed no new point so far as the report had reached us at an early hour this morning. The testimony is very elaborate.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.—The N. Y. Herald contains the following abstract of correspondence between Sherman and Halleck, which is not a bit too pointed for the occasion. The originals may soon reach the public: Gen. Halleck to Gen. Sherman.

"As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitality of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your journey here agreeable." Gen. Sherman to Gen. Halleck.

"Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent military dispatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation."

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in Washington and at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnson you would appreciate the motive of my dispatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling toward you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your dispatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to be aware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear."

FIRE AT SALT LICK.—The dwelling of Mr. Geo. Heckendorn was totally consumed about noon on Saturday last, catching from the pipe of the cook-stove. The furniture was mostly saved, and it was only with the most active efforts of the citizens, aided by a timely shower, that the residence of John Gilliland, Esq., adjoining, was saved.

"Just Once." The Abolitionists are most anxious that political rights, and especially the "right of self-protection by suffrage," shall be accorded to the freed men of the South; and, waiving all questions of power, they would greatly prefer that such extension of suffrage be accorded by rather than imposed on by the southern whites. They cannot realize that jangling some of the late insurgents as rebels and traitors will dispose the survivors toward according the elective franchise even to the most intelligent and capable of the emancipated blacks. In fact, the obstacles to such extension of suffrage are many and formidable—they are not to be surmounted by a mere order of the War Department, nor even by an act of Congress. A recognition of kindly feeling between the Abolitionists and their life-long, deadly southern antagonists, may do much toward a removal of these real, formidable obstacles barring the path of the nation toward genuine peace and durable prosperity. Will the throwing of a few or many lockless (if you please guilty) heads to the mob howling for blood tend to promote this most desired consummation? We think not.—The New York Tribune.

The Tribune fabricates a great many ideas, most of which are bad. Now and then, however; it turns out a good thought, and of that character is the extract we give above, in vindication of those of its friends and partisans who are for clemency.

New Advertisements. TRIAL LIST for June Term, 1865. FIRST WEEK.

Johnson's heirs vs. Deazo Morgan vs. Shoff Urian vs. Brynton J. M. Chase vs. S. W. Thompson Lee & Campbell vs. Patchin Smith vs. Forrest Meachley & Pachtie vs. Smith Dillion vs. Leonard & Radkey Hantelhorn vs. Ten Eyck Bloom vs. Patchin Campbell vs. Snyder Graham vs. Shaw

SECOND WEEK. Cummings vs. Esther Thompson Shaw vs. Graham Lamborn vs. McKee Irvin vs. Dale Cochrinet vs. Pait Knarr vs. Brushaker H. Porter vs. W. H. Miller Thompson vs. Walker Goss vs. Longdon & Diven Eliza Irvin vs. Thomas Rufferty Longstreet vs. Crans & McLaughly G. C. Passmore vs. James Huff Johnson vs. Killan H. D. Ross vs. C. Gallagher Ferguson et al. vs. Arthur's Burnside township vs. C. Gallagher England vs. Dulich Kyser vs. Bonnet Dillon vs. Mayer Russell & Landis vs. Sheller & Lindsey Robson vs. Younkitt

SUBPOENA SUB DIVORCE. RACHAEL E. KERN vs. Subpoena sub Divorce, No. 50, January term, 1865. John Smeal vs. Matthias Kern.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in the above case has set apart Saturday the 17th June next, at his office in the borough of Clearfield, for that purpose, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper. R. J. WALLACE, Commissioner. May 24, 65.

MUSIC SCHOOL! Professor Wm. Licurox, of Williamsport, Pa., takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he will take a limited number of pupils for instruction on the Piano, at moderate terms. Pianos tuned and repaired on short notice. [May 24, 65.]

1865. READ, 1865.

AND HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR

PROSPECTUS

The Philadelphia Age, FOR 1865.

The only Democratic Daily Morning Journal published in Philadelphia.

The Union and the Constitution

AND THE Enforcement of the Laws.

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Which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted) and contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world; with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theoretical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects of general interest and importance.

No event of any importance occurs in any part of the country without being fully and promptly telegraphed to and published promptly in its columns. It has all the despatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers in daily telegraphed, from whatever point the steamers first touch.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars, per annum, for a single copy; Five Dollars, for six months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, for three months; and for any less time, at the rate of One Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance.

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Is a complete compendium of the News of the Week, and contains the Chief Editorials, the Prices Current and the Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and General News Matter published in the Daily Age. It also contains a great variety of other literary and miscellaneous matter, including tales, sketches, biography, fiction, and poetry, rendering it in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the mechanic, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper, fitted for the counting house, the workshop, the fire-side and the general reader.

The Weekly Age is mailed to season to reach all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One Dollar for six months, and sixty cents for three months. Five copies gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers, or to an address. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS

The circulation of the Philadelphia Age, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least a valuable medium for advertising for any other commercial and business newspaper in Philadelphia; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any Philadelphia paper, commends it, to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other journal published in this city.

The Age is now established on a wide and permanent foundation. The publishers could easily fill the columns with the utmost and most liberal remunerations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether on its own merits as a public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true National, Conservative, Democratic Union principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of God's Government, Law, and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of their business, and to do so, they respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country.

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WE are now prepared to furnish wood or coal burnt lime, from the celebrated "Baltimore Limestone" at short notice. Our wood burnt lime is equal to any other lime produced in the State. Orders to ship by railroad promptly attended to. Address, SHORTLIDGE & CO., May 24, 1865, Bellefonte, Pa.

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The Great Invention of the Age in

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THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and Firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They allow Bond or Break like the Single Spring, and consequently Preserve their Perfect and Beautiful Shape Twice as Long as any other Skirt.

The Wonderful Flexibility and Great Comfort and Pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Frolics and in House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small space as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies they are Superior to all others. They are the best quality in every part, and Unquestionably the Lightest, Most Desirable, Comfortable and Economical Skirt ever made. For Sale in all First-Class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELIPTIC SKIRT. A. & Co. [New York, sp 12 3m.]

American House,

MAIN STREET, BROOKVILLE, PA

R. R. MEANS, PROPRIETOR. Oct. 194