



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1865

PERSONAL.—Those of our patrons who are in arrears, either for subscription or job-work, are assured that the editors are very much needed at this time. The approaching court will afford an opportunity to remit, if not all, at least a portion of that to which we are entitled. To "keep moving" during the late terrible war we were compelled to go far beyond the current income of our business. We did so in the confident belief that the abused, vilified and outraged, yet "unofficial" Democracy of Clearfield would, whenever the demand was made upon it, come. We have debts to pay—a stock of paper to buy—and our office is to be replenished with new type. All these objects can be accomplished if our friends but half perform their duty.

The indications now are that we will soon be visited by a general stagnation of business. Our lumbermen were about the first to suffer; but now the farmers are beginning to feel the effects of low prices. The prices of flour and grain are still fair, but if the present favorable prospects of the crops continue for a few days longer the fall in these articles will be great as that in the price of butter—which is about one hundred per cent. in two weeks. Fortunately the price of labor is not seriously affected as yet. This is owing to the scarcity of laborers as compared with the amount of labor to be done. When the armies are disbanded thousands and tens of thousands of laborers will be seeking employment, entirely reversing the relative condition of the laborer and the demand for labor. Then real distress will begin. Already we hear mutterings from the mining regions. During the war the government was the heaviest purchaser in the coal market. The price has greatly fallen, and many mines have closed, and the operatives thrown out of employment.

That there will presently be a demand for mechanics and laborers in the various States is quite probable. But if white men from the North go South, the blacks of the South will most likely come North, and that we are accordingly to be in the North is concerned.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—A corps of Engineers are now employed in surveying a railroad route from the Susquehanna and Erie road on the Sinnemahoning to connect with the Sandy Lick Creek. They are now in Union township, in this county, having found a very favorable grade from the Bennett's Branch in the waters of Anderson's creek, near the residence of the Messrs. Blanchard. They are confident of making an equally favorable connection with the waters of Sandy Lick. Here it is proposed to connect with the Clearfield, Brookville and Allegheny river road. This latter enterprise is deeply interesting to the people of Clearfield county, and should be pushed forward with the utmost energy.

But what is of still greater importance is the building of a road from Clearfield to connect with the Tyrone and Clearfield road at Occeda. This, it is said, can be done at a very favorable grade, and making the distance but little greater than to Philipsburg. A glance at the map of the State will show that the route here indicated is the shortest and most direct to the Petroleum and bituminous coal region of any other.

JEFF. DAVIS.—It seems that the manacles were taken off the limbs of the fallen President of the late Southern Confederacy, on Thursday last. This, the account says, was done at the instance of the physician in charge of the prison, who represented that such a course was necessary to save the life of the captive, "which was very seriously threatened."

We noticed the fact, last week, that Davis had been securely ironed in his cell in Fortress Monroe, and that the telegraph had regaled the Abolitionists with a glowing description of the scene—describing the terrific struggles of the captive, how he protested, resisted and threatened, and finally begged to be killed rather than submit to such degradation. This was true—every word of it. The telegraph so reported, and the account appeared in all the city dailies the next morning, and most of them in the most approved sensation style. But it is greatly to the honor of the country press—and particularly to the Abolition portion of it—that this sickening recital was not repeated anywhere. Let the law have its course, say we; but no heartless cruelty, or fenshish exultation over a fallen foe.

—Denj. G. Harris, late member of Congress from Maryland, who was lately tried before a Military tribunal at Washington, for disloyalty in harboring paroled rebel prisoners, and found guilty, and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, was immediately pardoned by President Johnson.

GENERAL LEE.—The Abolition papers are urging the trial and indictment of Gen. Lee for treason; and it has been announced with seeming authority, that the trial will take place at Richmond. If General Lee can be tried of course every officer in the Confederate service not excepted by the late amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, just published, can also be tried.

It so, what becomes of the terms proposed by General Grant and accepted by General Lee, which virtually ended the war, as all the Confederate forces have since surrendered on the same terms? Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, and to be distributed the United States' authorities, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside, "in the language of the treaty executed between Grant and Lee. This is very explicit, and no matter how much our government may try to shield itself behind the pretext that Gen. Grant had no authority beyond that of a military commander, the world will not understand it, but will view it as a flagrant breach of public faith.

It appears from recent intelligence from the upper end of the county that a few of the enemy, ignorant fanatics of that region are not yet satisfied with the blood of white men; but still pursue their fenshish oppression of their deeply-wounded political opponents, even in derogation of their own party-enacted laws. These infuriated creatures, we hope, will soon learn to respect that law which protects their fellow men as well as themselves; and to fear that other law which often may resort to redress of wrongs. Abolition "blood-hounds" should be aware that men can not sow within the bounds of law, without feeling that a herd of wild beasts are logging them with a deadly appetite. We could warn these cowardly wretches that the course they are pursuing is not conducive to their personal welfare.

Another Letter from Capt. McKiernan

SARIN'S MIXES, June 3, 1865. DEAR SIR: This controversy with Messrs. Swope & Co., is becoming wild and unprofitable; and as they are determined to "hold" beyond the hope of reconciliation I will cease replying to them. One word and I have done. They do not deny any charge that affects the original matter in dispute, but they seek with a variety of secondary matters, thinking thereby to evade the question "Who caused the soldiers to be brought to Clearfield?" They wilfully and deliberately misquote, misrepresent and falsify. For proof of this, read their first article where they praise, in their own satisfaction at least, that I made information against Mr. Swope. In their last, Mr. Swope's own words, but he is not so very candid as he only says he has no knowledge of the matter. They must keep a quiet tongue, the District Attorney and United States Commissioner. It shows that my evidence goes to vindicate itself, and there was nothing restrained a kind word, yet he was held on his own recognizance. I do not use the classical language of Mr. Swope, the editor of the "Attorney" in a series of deliberate, wilful and malicious calumnies. Carnahan says emphatically there is no record of proceedings against Mr. Swope. Now, my dear Sir, such utter falsehoods for me to, with such hard-hearted animosity, I have now in my possession a warrant, commanding, "United States of America, I do hereby command you, the District Attorney of the Western District of Pennsylvania, do sign and issue a warrant for the arrest of the said John Swope, who is charged with the crime of harboring deserters and aiding and abetting the same." JOHN S. MCKIERNAN.

Good for Virginia.

The election in Virginia on Thursday last for members of the Legislature and State Senate, resulted in the overwhelming success of the friends of Southern civility and human bondage.—See N. J. Tribune.

And so, after all your war, after all your trouble, after all the "fixures" your party has placed about the "Mother of Statesmen;" after the enforcement of your reconstruction plans, and after having crumpled down the throats of her citizens your oaths of allegiance, you have been unable to make her renounce the doctrines taught her by her Washingtons, her Jeffersons, her Madisons, and her Monros. How strange! No wonder you and your kindred should feel sore about it. You have desolated her valleys, but her citizens have not been abolitionized; you have impoverished her people, but they still cling to the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic. You have murdered but not convinced them; overwhelmed but not persuaded them. You have shown them your power and spirit, but have not been able to force them to disengage themselves by any association with their own people. And so, Virginia, glorious old State, has gone to speak mainly, overwhelmingly for Democracy. What will Massachusetts—paralyzed, paralyzing, which—burning, quaking, bringing down, worshipping, moral Massachusetts think of it? We wait to learn.—Bell's Watchman.

The Prison Doors thrown open.—The President of the United States has directed the following order to be issued and published on Saturday, setting free from prisoners convicted and sentenced by Courts Martial during the war: "That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and that the prisoners be discharged." The adjutant general will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

AMNESTY!

A PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Pardon and Amnesty to the Names of the Southern Pro to.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.—The following Proclamation has just been issued: By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three, and on the 24th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty four, did with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States, being proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion.

And whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby.

And whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon, to the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established.

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal process is under the laws of the United States providing for the subdivision of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or oaths, and thereafter read and understand said oath or oaths, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I, the solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of the Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, defend and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: First, All who have or shall have been treated as rebels or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second, All persons who have been or shall be military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Third, All who have left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fourth, All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Fifth, All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, or as persons of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or aiding in the rebellion.

Sixth, All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Seventh, All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were admitted by the Government in the military Academy.

our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. [s. s.] ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Punishment of Rebel Leaders

The Toronto (Canada) Leader has the following remarks induced by the indictment of General Lee. They are an earnest of European comment on the matter: We are not at all surprised at the announcement that General Lee is to be tried for treason. Hardly had the veteran soldier returned to Richmond, when Northern papers in the interest of the government commenced to discuss his status as a rebel. At that stage of the war were permitted to touch the subject, and then the editorial pens were brought to bear upon the ex-commander-in-chief of the Southern armies. In some of the papers—the New York Times, Tribune and Evening Post—he was attacked with a bitterness hardly equalled in the case of any other prominent citizen of the Confederacy. Then the government took up the question, and Attorney General Speed gave a written opinion in which he declared that the agreement made between Generals Grant and Lee was purely of a military character, and that the paroled officers possessed no rights in the "loyal" States. From this opinion naturally follows an indictment for treason.

But if the government may justify themselves with the opinion of the Attorney General, in what opinion will they stand before the world, as provoking a charge against General Lee? A greater breach of faith it would be difficult to conceive; and it will be well to keep in remembrance the terms upon which Gen. Lee surrendered his army. Gen. Grant, in his letter to the Southern commander-in-chief, from Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, after detailing the strictly military terms of the surrender, said: "I have done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be distributed by the United States' authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside." These were the terms proposed by General Grant, and General Lee immediately replied, accepting them. Can any one doubt the sincerity of the latter's promise? He was doing a full justice to the white army, unless he could mean, on the other hand, that he would surrender to the terms proposed, and that the entire army would be taken home.

The government may not hold by the agreement of its chief military officer, if they choose to do so. That is their business, but such a violation of faith exacted to break the integrity of the whole civilized world. We continue to say that Gen. Grant himself would not have consented of such a thing as the trial of Lee, when he gave him and his army their parole in April last, nor can we now, in justice, bear party in such strange behavior of the government.

Apart from this view of the question we regard the indictment of General Lee as a logical sign. If he and Mr. Davis are tried, there is no question whatever that the government will prosecute every prominent member of society in the United States who took this side of a treasonous conclusion. The government of death must follow unless President Johnson chooses to exercise the pardoning power which is vested in him by the Constitution. The hanging of these traitors can hardly be considered to be within the pale of probability; and if the death penalty be prolonged in his case, it is likely that Mr. Davis be executed? We are disposed to think from a recent article in the New York Times that President Johnson is no more inclined to carry out his declared policy of "making treason infamous" to such an extent as the execution of Mr. Davis. Putting this and that together, we incline to the belief that there will be no executions for treason, but that every possible indignity will be heaped upon the leaders of the Confederacy. But no one can tell what a day may bring forth. We must wait and see.

Dr. Mendenhall's Dispensary says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the cheap imitations and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it used as found in the shops, but also are most of the preparations for it, or bear its name. He says however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskillful preparations by ignorant men; that the true Medical Sarsaparilla (Sars. Siliacis) of the temples, when freely gathered in the land, is one of the most effectual alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great purgative power, like Iodine, Sulfuric Acid, &c., it makes Ayer's Compound Sarsaparilla, which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, skin-diseases, and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody.—Lancet (Med. Mercury).

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.—We are glad to learn that many of those who were formerly Democrats, but who were induced to leave the party because of their anti-slavery proclivities, and, since the beginning of the war, because of a desire to "sustain the government," are now returning to their first love, Democracy. The war being over and slavery abolished, upon other issues they stand where they stood in the time of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and thus find themselves again in the ranks of their former party. Men who have acted on what they considered principle, in temporarily leaving the party, we heartily welcome back. But the selfish tricksters who left for the sake of office and emolument, can never more regain the confidence or respect of the Democracy.—Boston Globe.

A MOST TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.—A frightful and stupendous catastrophe occurred in Mobile on the 24th ult. An explosion, the origin of which is not known, took place in the main ordnance depot, causing a shock which rocked the entire city to its foundations, completely demolished eight blocks of buildings, and to some extent injured nearly the whole place. One account states that three hundred persons were killed, many wounded, and thousands buried under the ruins. Two steamers were destroyed, and all on board were killed. The loss is variously estimated at from three to eight millions of dollars.

The New York Tribune has paid to G. M. Mundy (who was one of Governor Seymour's agents to collect proxy votes last fall) the sum of \$500, and made a public retraction of a charge that Mundy was a forger of Democratic soldiers' ballots. Mundy had been imprisoned by Stanton on this false charge.—Thus time makes all things even.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ultimo, by D. S. Moore, Esq., Mr. Elias H. Sponner, of Pike township, to Miss Amanda Lahey, formerly of Centre county. On the 4th inst., by J. B. Caldwell, Esq., Mr. A. Rufus Brown, to Miss Sarah R. Davis, both of Pike township. On the 10th of April, by S. P. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Harrison Williams to Miss Elizabeth Graham, both of Bradford township. On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. David R. Smith, of Bradford township, to Miss Caroline Graham, of Bradford township. On the 21st ultimo, in Morris township, Sarah Elphinstone, only child of Jeremiah and Mary E. Elphinstone, aged 1 year 10 months and 27 days.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE in Clearfield county for 1865, subject to the payment of license.

Table listing retailers and their goods. Columns include Name, Address, and License Fee. Retailers include John Roberts, W. Wells, Daniel Cooper, Saml Hegarty, Thos Green, William Brady, H. S. Henderson, Lewis Smith, S. W. Thompson, W. Albert & Co, John Holt, J. Goodlander, F. K. Arnold, Samuel Arnold, R. H. Moore, George Wilcox, Carls & Co, Lehigh & Carbers, Arnold & Terpe, William Hunter, F. Gooder, C. Barney, H. Montgomery, Aug. Lacombe, A. S. Dickinson, Elliot & Miller, H. Allaman, Patrick Ryan, Geo. F. Swope, William Brady, David Tyler, W. Woodruff, Henry Swope, J. McKeehan, W. S. Swope, J. McKeeney, J. McKeeney, J. C. Bennett, Leonard Keller, J. C. Bennett, J. Wall & Bros, D. Brudaker, J. M. Chase, T. Henderson, Geo. Hegarty, R. Mosey, R. Mosey, R. Mosey, W. & H. W. Smith, W. F. Irwin, M. Merrill & Dugger, S. Swope & Swope, H. F. Swope, A. K. Wright & Sons.

Confederates and Generals.

W. R. R. R., W. H. R. R., Steph. G. R. R., R. G. R. R.

Reverend and Justices.

Charles Hunt, Clearfield, 10 5 00; Henshaw & Lippold, 10 5 00; John Feeney, 10 5 00.

Merchandise Retailers.

J. D. Thompson, Curwensville, 11 10 00; Hippel & East, 11 7 00; James F. Smith, 11 7 00; Montgomery & Hartwick, 11 7 00; E. A. Irwin, 11 15 00; H. H. Kirk & Co., 11 7 00; Kirk & Spencer, 11 7 00; John Ferguson, 11 7 00; L. S. White & Co., 11 7 00; S. H. Henshaw, 11 7 00; Alfred Shaw & Co., 11 7 00; J. R. McMaury, 11 7 00; Wm Feath, 11 7 00; A. Estlin & Bros, 11 7 00; H. Estlin, 11 7 00; Irwin Bros., 11 10 00.

An Appeal will be held on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

WM. T. THORPE, Notary Public.

Advertisement for 'THE PHOTOGRAPH' by 'EXPERIMENTAL AMBROTYPE' and 'FINE ART GALLERY'.

Special Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account are requested to pay up immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given. May 31, 1865.—G. H. HALL.

MRS. B. J. BERRY respectfully announces that she will take a few Pupils in Vocal and Piano Music, to commence Monday April 24. Terms, \$10 per quarter of 11 weeks. Resides at residence of J. L. Cull, Esq., Clearfield, March 22, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000!!!

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN!

These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, and are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS!

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from taxes by Town, Cities, Counties or States. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate fixed on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. Amounts to

- One Cent per day on a \$50 note. Two Cents " " \$100 note. Ten " " " \$1000 note. 20 " " " \$5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Series already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3/10th per cent. Subscribers will deduct this interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the 7 3/10th will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this Third Series affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would save and equalize prices that purchases made six and a half per cent in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent in currency.

This is the Only Loan in Market now offered by the Government, and constitutes the Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount is therefore at all times being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on similar subscriptions in other loans.

In view of the citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities in making for loans, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.

Subscriptions Agent, Philadelphia, May 10th, 1865. Subscriptions will be received by the County National Bank of Clearfield, First National Bank of Clearfield, First National Bank of Curwensville, May 12th, 1865.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the pasture field of the subscriber in Goshen township, Clearfield county, about the 15th of May, a three year old BAY HORSE, with white about his neck's, light hind feet, and a few white hairs about his light mane and long thin tail; also a blue in the hip or hip; carries up well riding, but not "breaks" to harness; and had on when put into the field a new heavy collar, and was raised by Revlon Beck, near Warren's Mark, Huntingdon county. Any person giving information where he can be found will be liberally rewarded. Address the subscriber at Smith's Mill, Clearfield county. JOSEPH FRY, May 21, 1865. Huntingdon, please copy, and charge this office.

MUSIC SCHOOL!

Professor Wm Louder, 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.]

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709, Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut street, a few doors above North. Its central location makes it particularly desirable for persons visiting the City on business or pleasure. CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager. Ap. 5, 1865, 6 m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of George D. Welch, late of Pike township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. L. K. McCULLOUGH, Administrator. May 31, 1865.

Licensed Auctioneer.

W. M. BLOOM, of Pike township, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER, and will attend to the sale of real and personal property at the most reasonable charges. Address, either personally or by letter, at the residence of J. L. Cull, Esq., Clearfield, March 22, 1865.