

Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

VOL. 11.—NO. 3.

Select Poetry.

WHY?
Twenty millions held at bay!
Why, Northernmen, why?
Less than half maintain the day!
Why, Southernmen, why?
With the starry iron will,
With the pick, the dash, the skill,
With the blood of Bonner Hill,
Why, Northernmen, why?
Standing yet are Sumpter's walls—
Why, Northernmen, why?
Slumbering yet th' avenging balls!
Why, Northernmen, why?
Charleston left to sear at ease!
Richmond vaulting as it please!
Traitor taunts on every breeze—
Why, Northernmen, why?
Hear our wounded eagle wail!
Why, Statesmen, why?
See our spangled banner trail!
Why, Statesmen, why?
Coward England mocks usain!
Courly Paris shrugs disdain!
Cordial Russia throbs with pain!
Why, Statesmen, why?
By this force, but fruitless fight,
On! Leaders, on!
By your waste of loyal might,
On! Leaders, on!
By the blood that soaks the sod,
By the brave that bit the lead,
By the souls gone up to God!
On! Leaders, on!
By our past, so bright renown'd,
On! Northernmen, on!
By our future, stary crown'd,
On! Northernmen, on!
By the South, deceived, misled,
By our hundred thousand dead,
Who for South and North have bled!
On! Northernmen, on!

TERMS OF PEACE PROMULGATED FROM RICHMOND.

Circular from Secretary Benjamin.
The following circular from the Rebel State Department will explain itself.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 25, 1864.
SIR: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on the continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.
You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th of June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested "that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. The principles, sentiments, and purposes by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the legislative and executive departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is non-interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, equality, and many frankness." The manifesto closes with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."
Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee, from Lieutenant-General Grant, in the following words:—
"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., July 2, 1864.
General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces, near Petersburg, Virginia.—General: I would request that Colonel Jaques, 73d Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.
If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.
Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.
On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould after reporting them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers, sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President

Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Col. Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.
On the evening of the 16th of July Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning I received the following letter:—
"Sportswood House, Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, J. F. Jaques, of Illinois and J. R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such official negotiations as would ultimately in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.
They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are,
Most truly and respectfully,
"Your obedient servants,
"JAMES R. JAKES,
"JAMES R. GILMORE."
The word "official" is underscored, and the word "peace" doubly underscored, in the original.
After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office; and on their arrival, stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by the request of Mr. Lincoln.
Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge, and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance to regular negotiations, for if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them if presented by the President to do so, and desired to learn his return.
I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Gilmore then showed me a card written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting General Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and his friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Colonel Jaques then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and it was feared that if his name should become known, that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace, that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of the President?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office this evening at 9 p. m.; that at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommended to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.
This interview connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy, that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the

event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considers to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.
The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.
Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on a basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were all stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been preface by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their conquerors, and avow themselves to be the most of pardon for their crimes; that extermination was preferable to dishonor. He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the terms of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone most proposals be made to him.
At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "Rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offense was taken and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommended to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.
This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.
You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying, in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever.
We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "Whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by these gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while it was in his power to continue hostilities.
I am, very respectfully,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason,
Commissioner of the Continent, &c., Paris.
When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied: "I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty!"
A beggar's threadbare suit was a fine court dress—a dress for the court of Heaven.

TREASON IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

A Nest of Conspirators Unearthed.
"Who cometh?"—S. O. L. Ritual.
Ans.—Colonel Jones and Warner in the search for 1 1/2 arguments by which the O. S. L. convert men to the doctrines of peace.
On last Saturday afternoon, Governor Morton received a letter from an eastern city, which was as follows, except some names which we omit for prudential reasons.
August 17, 1864.
Governor O. P. Morton—
Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind, of their reliability.
The copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed amongst the antagonists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.
August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York, 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 5, the steamer City of Hartford landed 22 boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants Dispatch, and marked —; the balance is stored at No. — street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.
Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Colonel James G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Colonel Warner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and book-binding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened, their contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm.
Among the captures made at the same place, were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order, at that place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published. Also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now, how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheep skin garb of peace.
When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles, without the import duties, would cost \$280,000. Of course no such sums are provided for by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some Peace Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and John C. Walker, and other peace men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed \$15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the Government of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the peace commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for Northern traitors and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech and liberty. Wm. H. Harrison, Secretary of the order, of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arrested and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parsons and Chas. P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were also arrested, but they were discharged on their affidavit that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.
We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it is to be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. Dodd is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand, and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar peace notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.

Baptist's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 14, 1864.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.
Letter from Phillipsburg, Pa.
PHILIPSBURG, PA., SEPT. 5, 1864.
DEAR JOURNAL:—The great Chicago Convention has completed its labors for the present, and put upon the track for the next Presidential race, McClellan and Pendleton as their choice. The Presidential campaign of 1864, may now be considered fairly opened. Three teams are on the course, and an exciting contest is expected. But there is no doubt of Lincoln and Johnson winning the race, and coming down the "home stretch" easy winners, by countless thousands of an odds in their favor.
Now will commence all the machinations, pipe laying, and political scandal incident to a Presidential campaign. The course that the backers of McClellan and Pendleton intend to pursue, is paved out by one of the speakers, who is a Judge by the way, at the ratification meeting of the Chicago nominees, held in New York City on the 31st ult. In the course of his speech he remarked "that if Lincoln should be re-elected a draft in this city or anywhere else, he would find that the 'Beast' Butler could not carry it out (immense applause). He did not mean to excite them. He had children, and he would say if a draft was enforced to free negroes in the South, he would rather die there than see it carried out. (Loud applause.)"
Another speaker who claimed to hail from Pennsylvania, John L. Overfield, said: "You have come together now to take action to restore those liberties which that Section scoundrel, ABE LINCOLN, has taken from you, the rights of the poor man; and we have selected George B. McClellan, the man who held the white man above Abe Lincoln and his niggers." Once a poor man could walk in the streets free and speak his mind; but under the rule of that ignoramus, Abe Lincoln, he cannot. Bear in mind, gentlemen, that you are the Government, and not that scoundrel at Washington. We at the North are safe to say what is the Government. Now, gentlemen, you're but to look this matter in the face, and say whether you will pay these high prices and be drafted and torn from the bosoms of your families (cries of no, no.) Will you be torn from these, or will you stay at home and train your children up. That question is to be decided next November. (A voice, we won't go.)
Such are the sentiments of speakers who address a ratification meeting of the nominal Convention, who are in favor of stopping the war. This is stopping it with the laws of the land. Such language can be construed in no other light than that of open rebellion, and yet the continual cry of the copperheads is "stop the shedding of blood, look at the thousands of lives that have been lost by this unholy war, the countless millions of treasure expended, and nothing gained." Stop the war, indeed, when such traitorous wretches openly encourage the people to rush to arms, and transfer the rebellion from Southern to Northern soil! Talk of poor men's rights being infringed upon by high prices! When in the history of our country, have the laboring classes flourished as they do to-day. The common day laborer now receives two dollars per day, and the demand is in large excess of the supply. Only a few days ago, in conversation with a day laborer, he complained of the Administration, the war, high prices, niggers and all the role of the cops, stereotyped phrases, I said to him, "why you need not care how high the prices are, your price for a day's work goes up along with the rest." "Yes," said he, "they do now, but after a little the slaves will all be free and overrun the North, and I must work as cheap as they will or starve."
"Well," I replied, "if all those slaves, say four millions of them come North there will be one to every five white men; now, I ask you, if that increase of laboring men would come here to-day, would they so overstock the demand for labor, as to reduce daily wages from two dollars a day, to so low a price that you would starve? Look at this town and vicinity," I continued, "since the war began, and did it ever flourish as it does this hour; the increase of the laboring population is ten fold to what it was four years ago, the price for a day's work was then seventy-five cents, and to-day it is two dollars; this, too, remember, at an increase of 10 to 1, and yet you complain of the President, that he will free all the slaves, they will come North, and by an increase of 1 in 5, reduce your wages to starvation prices. Out on such humbug. Stand by your country, do all you can to assist in crushing this rebellion, and do not listen so attentively, to those traitorous rascals who would have you believe such stuff." "Oh," said he, "I have not time to read like some people, and cannot argue the question, I only judge by what I hear others say."
This is a fair specimen of the class of men who permit themselves to be led about and allow themselves to do first what certain leading copperheads tell them.
'Tis now the wretched hour of night, all is calm and still, save the groans and agonizing shrieks now and then emanating from a temporal body, that was lately carried down street and deposited on a store porch, that she might there enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Oh! whiskey, thou demon, when will thy reign cease. Oh ye sowers of rum, when will you learn to refrain from desecrating God's holy day, by the selling of this demi-God. Alas! indeed for the morals of our town—Whiskey is dealt out on Sunday, almost as openly as

any other day in the week. The only difference is, that on Sunday, the "knowing ones" are admitted through the back door.
CAMP OF THE 84th Regiment, P. V. J
Near Petersburg, Aug. 26, 1864. J
Mr. Row.—This evening while enjoying a few leisure hours, I will contribute a few lines to your interesting and patriotic paper, which is greeted quite cordially as it makes its appearance weekly among us.
On the 12th of this month we broke camp as Reserve of the army of the Potomac, and moved toward City point, at which place transports were in readiness to convey us to some point that was considerably debated among us. Some said we were bound for Pennsylvania to drive the Rebels from the soil of the Old Keystone State. Others would have it the old 20th corps was to take Mobile, while all agreed that the whole movement was rather a mystification.
We were soon crowded on board the old steamer "Matamor" and gaily we steamed down the James river, with bands playing, fully persuaded we were on our way to a battle-ground near home. But such hopes were quickly dashed, when about midnight we rumbled to and moved to Deep Bottom, where we had a skirish a month ago.
Found the 10th corps engaged with the Rebels, and after getting our troops landed, and in position, our Brigade (2nd) of the 3d Division, 2d Corps, supported the cavalry on the Charles City Cross Roads. And after driving the army through an almost impenetrable and impenetrable forest, threw up temporary earthworks and returned to the starting point of that morning. On Tuesday, Aug. 16, we were early in line of battle and made two distinct charges, one in the second line of battle, the other in the front. In the former a strong line of rebel works were captured, the "Johnnies" leaving so quickly as to drop knapsacks, haversacks, and even their guns. The second charge was made on a ravine in which the enemy had sought shelter and were reinforced by fresh troops. This ravine was carried and quite a number of prisoners taken, but as we were unsupported, and fresh troops continually hurled upon us, we were compelled to fall back to line of captured entrenchments, amid an awful fire of musketry. As we fell back in skirmish line taking advantage of every obstacle to retard the progress of the rebels, Sergt. Charles Hall was instantly killed by a rifle shot in the mouth. His loss will be a great one to the company, as he was universally admired for his bravery and good soldierly qualities. He represents another victim to this unholy rebellion. Our hopes are that the important movements now in progress will culminate in the destruction of the military power of the traitors, who hold sway in the South, and restore to its future greatness the whole country we hold most sacred.
It is with sorrow and indignation that we read the sentiments of a great many of the people of your county, and we hope that the principles disseminated by your paper may find lodgment in some of their minds. We consider that we are fighting to preserve every one who is not a member of the army from the desolation of war, and it is small encouragement to us, that the very persons who by our re-enlistment are allowed to remain at home should do the utmost in their power to deprive us of our first privileges, and throw obstacles in the way of success to the Union cause.
I send a few resolutions demonstrative of the respect and sorrow felt by the death of Sergt. Charles Hall.
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
At a meeting of the members of Co. K, 84th P. V., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Sergeant Charles Hall, who was killed during the late battles in Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864, therefore
Resolved, That we bow in submission to His Divine will in severing from our social circle one to whom we were bound by many ties of friendship.
Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant Charles Hall, our company loses one of its most active members, a brave and accomplished soldier, and a social companion of the first order; who died facing the common foes of our country and of liberty.
Resolved, That we recognize in his death another martyr to the holy cause in which we are engaged, and that we are more firmly determined that our cause is just and shall succeed.
Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved relations, who will mourn his early death.
Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Clearfield county papers.
SERGT. W. A. NELSON,
CORP. W. B. HEMPHILL,
R. L. YOUNG,
Committee.
"When a superior race like ours," said one of the chivalry to a modest looking Federal soldier, "comes in contact with an inferior race like negroes, what do you think will be the result?" "I guess the contact must result in a big crop of mulattoes in your State, judging from the complexion of a good many of your people," retorted the soldier.
A maiden lady, whose age is not a proper subject for discussion, warns young men that the stamp tax on matches is to be enforced on and after the 1st of September, and that it would be a saving of money to finish up engagements before that date.
A gentleman who has traveled through a considerable portion of the State of Illinois, reports that the corn crop throughout the central and southern portions look well, and it is anticipated that the crop will equal the best ones of former years.
A common donkey can generally boast of more stripes than a zebra.