

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 40.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFERTY'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance. All advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

## Business Directory.

**IRVIN BROTHERS**, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.

**FREDERICK LEITZINGER**, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1865.

**CRANS & BARRETT**, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1865.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

**H. F. NAUGLE**, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

**H. BUCHER SWOOP**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

**HARTSWICK & HUSTON**, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Patents, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 29, 1864.

**P. KRATZER**, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, &c., &c., Front street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

**WILLIAM F. IRWIN**, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

**JOHN GUELIICH**, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 29.

**D. M. WOODS**, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

**THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 8.

**J. B. MENALLY**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, n. 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

**RICHARD MOSSOP**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr. 27.

**LARRIMER & TEST**, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business and will be in the office in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1865.

**W. M. ALBERT & BRO'S**, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c., in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

## Select Poetry.

### THE EMPTY CRADLE.

In the lonely quiet chamber,  
There's an empty cradle bed,  
With a print upon the pillow  
Of a baby's shining head,  
The fair and dainty cradle,  
Downy soft, with pillows white,  
But within the blanket folded  
Lies no little form to-night.

Once the mother sat beside it,  
When the day was growing dim,  
And her pleasant voice was singing  
Soft and low a cradle hymn.  
Now there's no more need of singing  
When the evening shadows creep,  
For the cradle bed is empty,  
And the baby gone to sleep.

Little head that used to nodle  
In the pillow white and soft—  
Little hands, whose restless fingers  
Folded there in dreams so oft—  
Lips we pressed with fondest kisses—  
Eyes we gazed for purest ray—  
Underneath the church-yard daisies  
They have hidden all away.

Ah, the empty, useless cradle!  
We will put it out of sight,  
Lest our hearts should grieve too sorely  
For the little one to-night.  
We will think how safe forever  
In the better field above,  
That young lamb for which we sorrow  
Resteth now in Jesus' love.

## THE NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

### Highly Important Official Document.

PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 25th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion and induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States, issue 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 issue of said proclamations, 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 proclamation, 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 hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of the Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of 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 are or shall have been precluded civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise Domestic or Foreign Agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel, in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—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.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners or war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

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

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and the protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal Military lines, into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who at the time

when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against a fraud.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### "State Rights."

A Northern gentleman lately called on an old friend of his in Richmond, a well known minister of the gospel, who at once introduced the subject of politics in the following style: "Well, we have been beaten in this war on the State Rights question; and therefore I submit, but submit only to superior force. I still believe in the right of my State to do as we have done." This is a specimen and the key note of the poor sophistry that has brought about total annihilation upon the South. Whatever may have been the opinion held in the South on the subject of "State Rights" before the war, there can be no question but that we distinctly established, by the law of war, the meaning of the Constitution, to be applied to this doctrine in all future time. The right of a State to secede and take up arms against the Government, is not hereafter to be the meaning of the Constitution. This is now as clearly and solemnly established as though an express treaty to this effect had been ratified by the people so late in rebellion. And this should be the understanding of it by all who are in future required to take the oath of allegiance. The danger and peace of the country depends upon the construction to be put upon this question though the motive for carrying it to its *ultima ratio* may no longer exist. It might be justifiable in the light of the law of self protection to go on with force and arms, and destroy and scatter the power of the South. We might with justice now so colonize and re-organize the South, that no remnant of political power would be left strong enough to ever give the nation any trouble. But in the night of our great power, with the ability to accomplish whatever we will, we are pursuing a widely different course. We are only requiring an oath of allegiance from those who are constantly giving out such utterances as we have quoted above, trusting to their honor and oath, that they will give up their arms. Now, if they continue to hold and express such views, what is their oath or faith worth? It amounts to nothing, if they interpret it as meaning to support the Constitution as they understand it. They can go on and do over again just what we mean they shall swear not to do, when they think they have become strong enough. There ought to be something in the oath of allegiance requiring them to expressly renounce the right of a State to secede or rebel, so that they will stand before the world henceforth bound to abandon all their secession heresies, both in practice and theory.

### Virginia.

The Richmond *Republic*, remarking on the task before Gov. Pierpont, in re-establishing a State government in Virginia, says "the difficulty is not with reference to any opposition, it may receive from the people of Virginia, but with reference to the distrust which is so strongly manifested by the North in regard to Southern loyalty." If this is so, the "difficulty" need not be of long duration. Whatever Northern distrust there may be "in regard to Southern loyalty" can be readily removed by the people of Virginia who have but to prove their loyalty by co-operating with the General Government to restore, not only its authority, but the love which existed before the rebellion. We are sincerely glad to see the question so simply stated, and hope the difficulty is no greater than it appears to be from this view of the subject.

THE FORCE OF A FACT.—The force of one of General Sherman's principle accusations against Stanton is wholly destroyed by the authoritative statement that the dispatches which he charges the Secretary with withholding from the public never reached the War department. It is understood Lieut. Gen. Grant retained them in his possession for reasons of his own.

THE BOSTON POST says: The voluntary contributions to pay the National Debt of three thousand millions of dollars, will, probably, reach the gross sum about the time of the millennium.

Jeff Davis made a blunder—and Talleyrand says some blunders are worse than a crime—when he took the bucket instead of kicking it.

## THE THREE WISHES.

The Eastern origin of this tale seems evident; had it been originally composed in a northern land, it is probable that the king would have been dethroned by means of bribes from his own treasury. In an eastern country the story-teller who invented such a just-termination of his narrative would, most likely, have experienced the fate intended for his hero, as a warning to others how they suggested such unreasonable ideas. Herr Shimrock says it is a German tale, but it may have had its origin in the east for all that. Nothing is more difficult, indeed, than to trace a popular tale to its source. Cinderella, for example, belongs to nearly all nations; even among the Chinese, a people so different to all European nations, there is a popular story which reads almost exactly like it. Here is the tale of "The Three Wishes."

There was once a wise emperor who made a law that to every stranger who came to his court a fried fish should be served. The servants were then directed to take notice, when the stranger had eaten the fish to the bone on one side, he turned it over and began on the other side. If he did, he was immediately seized, and on the third day thereafter he was to be put to death. But, by a great stretch of imperial clemency, the culprit was permitted to utter one wish each day, which the emperor pledged himself to grant, provided it was not to spare his life. Many had perished in consequence of this edict, when, one day, a count and his young son presented themselves at court. The fish was served as usual, and when the count had removed all the fish from one side, he turned it over, and was about to commence on the other, when he was suddenly seized and thrown into prison, and was told of his approaching doom.

Sorrow-stricken, the count's young son besought the emperor to allow him to die in the room of his father—a favor which the monarch was pleased to accord him. The count was accordingly released from prison, and his son was thrown in his cell in his stead. As soon as this had been done, the young man said to his jailor:

"You know I have the right to make three demands before I die; go and tell the emperor to send me his daughter, and a priest to marry us."

The first demand was not to the emperor's taste, nevertheless he felt bound to keep his word, and he therefore complied with the request, to which the princess had no kind of objection. This occurred in the time when kings kept their treasury in a cave, or in a tower set apart for the purpose, like the Emperor of Morocco in these days; and on the second day of his imprisonment the young man demanded the king's treasure.

If his first demand was a bold one, the second was not less so; still an emperor's word is sacred, and having made the promise he was forced to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver and jewels were placed at the prisoners disposal. On gaining possession of them, he distributed them profusely among the courtiers, and soon had made a host of friends by his liberality.

The emperor began now to feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep, he rose early on the third morning and went with fear in his heart, to the prison to hear what the third wish was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what your third demand is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sir," answered his prisoner, "I have but one more favor to request of your majesty, which, when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over to be put out."

"Very good," replied the emperor; "your demand is but natural, and springs from a good heart. Let the chamberlain be seized," he continued, turning to his guards.

"I, sir?" cried the chamberlain; "I did not see anything—it was the steward."

"Let the steward be seized, then," said the emperor.

But the steward protested, with tears in his eyes, that he had not seen anything of what had been reported, and said it was the butler.

The butler declared he had seen nothing of the matter, and that it must have been one of the valets.

But they protested they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the count; in short it turned out that nobody had seen the count commit the offence, upon which the princess said:

"I appeal to you, my father, as another Solomon. If nobody saw the offence committed, the count cannot be guilty, and my husband is innocent."

The emperor frowned, and forthwith the courtiers began to murmur; then he smiled, and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so," said his majesty, "let him live though I have put many men to death for a lighter offence than this. But if he is not hung he is married. Justice has been done."

The campaign for and against the new State Constitution of Missouri is being very actively and energetically conducted. The enemies of the Constitution are very bitter in their opposition, and will leave no stone unturned to defeat it. They are mustering and combining all the copperheads, conservatives, and sorehead radicals, and all the rascals they can prevail upon to persuade themselves by taking the oath; but there is no doubt whatever that the Constitution will be carried by a large majority.

Large numbers of farms are being purchased in Maryland, and by New Englanders.

Seamen are shipping in Buffalo at \$1 a day, and glad to get it.

## A Broadside Dialogue.

"And so, Squire you don't take a county paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city paper on much better terms; I take a couple of them."

"But Squire, the county papers often prove a great convenience to us."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and thereby you obtained a customer. Did you not?"

"Very true, Major; but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained the press and kept it up and ready for the use, you would have been without the means to advertise your property."

"And your brother's death with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of our neighbor Riggs's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authenticity of the newspaper sets them right."

"O, true, but—"

"And when your cousin Splash, was up for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his defense which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but those things are new to the reader. They cause the people to take the paper."

"No, Squire Grudge, if all were like you, now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black dot over it, and with all your riches, this will be done for your grave as a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things will be spoken of, but the printer's boy as he spells the words in arranging the type to these sayings, will remark of you—'Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging his obituary!' Good morning, Squire."

## An Incident of the Late Battle.

During one of the battles on the left, a son in one of the New York regiments met his father in one of the rebel regiments and took him prisoner. It was an actual occurrence, vouched for on good authority, and the manner of it was this: Just before the war commenced the son left his home and went to the State of New York; he enlisted in the Federal service and came down into Gen. Grant's army here, and for gallantry in action was promoted to a Lieutenant. The father was in the ranks yet. The other day while charging the rebel works on the left, this son in our lines, by some curious happening or providence, came directly upon his father on the other side. "Hold!" he cried instantly, as he noticed his father was leveling his gun upon him, "don't you know whom you are firing at?" During the four years of our service this son had grown so much that the father did not know him. "Well," says he, "I am your son, and you are my prisoner." The father looked up, came quickly to a recognition of his offspring, and went to the rear. The head of the family was once a shoemaker in the city of Petersburg.—*Grant's Petersburg Progress.*

## Curious Discovery.

Glass may even be turned in a lathe. Strange as it seems, this is literally true. No special tools even are needed; any amateur turner who has operated on either of the metals may chuck a piece of glass on his lathe, and turn it with the same tools, and in the same way, as he would a piece of steel, only taking care to keep the chips from his eyes. This strange discovery was made, almost accidentally, in the early part of 1860, by one of our most celebrated mechanical engineers, and might have been patented, but the inventor contented himself with simply putting it on record, and generously presented it to the nation. The consequence was, that no one cared or thought about it, and the idea has been suffered to lie nearly barren, though capable of being turned to great good. Let any amateur mechanic make the experiment, and he will be surprised at the ease with which this seemingly intractable material may be cut and fashioned according to his will.—*Chamber's Journal.*

## Southern Wit.

While the train was stopped at a small place near Weldon, a robust Georgia trooper hailed one of the many loungers about the station with "Say, old tar hell, got any tar for sale?" The native so addressed, answered rather shortly by his "gallant defender," "No, sir-ee!" "Wal, you've got some pitch, haven't you?" "Nary pitch here," answered the sandhiller. "Well, what have you done with 'em, for you know you live on sich stuff?" About this time the long, lean specimen of a tar-maker brightened up and replied, "Well, we sold all we had to Jeff Davis." The Georgian, thrown off his guard, could not resist asking, "Why, what did old Davis want with all your tar?" Quoth the man of pitch: "Why, you Georgians runs, that he had to buy something to make you stick?"

## Story of a Miser.

The *Italic*, says the following scene occurred a few days ago at a railway station. On a bitter-cold day a millionaire appeared at the ticket office for a third class ticket. "What! You, sir, take a third class ticket such a day as this?" "Why, I must," was the cool reply, "since there is no fourth class."

"I beg your pardon," answered the official, handing him a ticket, "but there is, here is one." The man of wealth hastily paid for it, and rushed to take his place. On the door-keeper asking to see his ticket, the traveller produced it, but was rather taken aback on being told that the ticket would not do for him. "Why, sir, because it is a dog ticket!"

Girls sometimes put their lips out because they are angry, and sometimes because they are disposed to meet yours half way.

## WHAT CAN I DO?

Arthur, a little boy six years old, being out for a walk with his mamma one morning, they called on widow Grant and found her in great trouble.

Her eldest son, George, had been knocked down and run over by a heavy cart, and was so much hurt it was doubtful whether he would recover, so she was crying, and felt very sad.

Arthur could not help crying too, when he heard the widow tell how the accident happened, and the pain her boy suffered. Arthur's mamma often sent him down to the cottage to ask after George, and take him fruit, jellies, and other little comforts, and one day as she was filling a small basket for him to take, he said, "I wish, ma, I could do something for George—make him jellies, and cake, and other nice things, as you do."

"Well, Arthur, I do not suppose you could make jellies, but do what you can; there are other things you can do."

"Me, ma? What can I do? I cannot cook at all; I think perhaps I could make a rice pudding, but not custards and beef tea, and such things as you send him."

"You seem to think, Arthur," said his mother, smiling, "that eating and drinking and cooking are all important matters, but I was not thinking of them; you can read."

"Oh, yes, ma; I am top in the third class in school."

"And you have a half-holiday twice a week?"

"Yes, ma; Wednesday and Saturday."

"Well, now, would you not like to go and read to George on your half-holidays? He is too weak to read himself, and I dare say feels rather dull whilst his mother is out at work."

"Just the very thing!" cried Arthur, who was delighted to find there was something he could do, and as this was one of his half-holidays, he asked if he might begin at once.

To this his mamma consented, and having looked out "Ministering Children" as a book likely to interest George, Arthur was soon on his way to the cottage.

Arthur's proposal to read was gladly accepted by George, and as Arthur read slowly, and pronounced his words distinctly, George was able to follow him and listen without soon getting wearied. And so for several weeks Arthur gave up part of his play-time, that he might read to his mother, until George recovered and went to work again; and when Arthur grew up to be a man, he used often to refer to this, his first lesson in doing what he could, and smile at his boyish folly in thinking that because he could not cook, therefore he could do no anything.

"Do good! do good! there is ever a way. A way where there's ever a will: Don't wait till to-morrow, but do it to-day. And to-day when the morrow comes still."

"Do good! do good! we are never too young To be useful in any way: For all have a heart, and a hand, and a tongue To feel, and to labor, and pray."

## A Strange Story About Mr. Lincoln.

Three years ago, the gentleman I spoke of told me a story of Mr. Lincoln, which I have not thought of since, until now. When Mr. Lincoln received the news of his first election, he came home to tell Mrs. Lincoln about it. She was upstairs in the bedroom, and after telling the news, in walking about the room his eyes fell upon the bureau glass. Immediately he threw himself down upon the lounge, and told Mrs. Lincoln he thought he must be ill, for he saw a second reflection of his face in the glass which he could not account for. It was perfect, but very pale. "Oh," said Mrs. Lincoln, "that means that you will be re-elected—but I don't like its looking pale," she added; "that looks as if you would not live through your second term." Mr. Lincoln himself told this to the friend I mentioned, and this gentleman told it to us in our parlor, soon after the first Bull Run battle. It made quite an impression upon me at the time, but one forgets such things. Was it not singular?

## The Wonders of the Brain.

One of the most inconceivable organs in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation is itself insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in every part of the body. If the nerve which leads from it to the injured part be divided, it becomes instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still; the brain itself may be removed—may be cut away down the *corpus callosum*—without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all the functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but no longer has a mind, it cannot think or feel. It requires that the food should be pushed into the stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will live and grow fat.

In a church, a man entered a pew, and, believing he had got a good seat, unfortunately sat down upon the dress of a lady who happened to be rather highly crinoline. In an instant, he rose to his feet and begged the lady's pardon in these words: "Yer pardon, mem, but I'm fear'd I've broken yer umbrella." "Nothing wrong," said the lady blushing.

The corner stone of the soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., will be laid on the Fourth of July, with military and civil ceremonies. The oration will be delivered by Major General Owen O. Howard, late commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

Gen. Logan declines a Brigadiership in the Regular army, and proposes, as soon as his services can be dispensed with, to retire to private life.