

The Commercial Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865.

VOL. 12.—NO. 5.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one Harry Horse, don Mare, and Spring Colt, now in possession of John Hoover, of Brady tp., as they have been found to have been left with said Hoover on loan, and are subject to my order. Sept. 27, 1865. JAMES IRVIN.

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Pike township, about the first of June, 1865, a Dark Brindle bull, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property by charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Sept. 27, 1865. MOSES BAILEY.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of David Ferguson, late of Ferguson town p. Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. L. FERGUSON, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M. Day, late of Decatur town p. Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN M'COY, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Springer, late of Penn town p. Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. M. S. SPENCER, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Tamaron, J. A. CHAS. A. FAUST, High Sheriff, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the *Second Tuesday of October next*, being the 21st day of the month at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote for one person for the office of Auditor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for one person for the office of Surveyor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for one person to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the Senate of Pennsylvania, for one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, for one person for the office of Notary at Large, of Clearfield county, for one person for the office of Register and Recorder at Large, of Clearfield county, for one person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county, for one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county, for one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county, for one person for the office of Surveyor of Clearfield county, The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said general election will be held at the following places, to-wit: At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Decatur township, At the house of Joseph Ellis for Bell township, At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township, At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs, At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Bradford, At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township, At Young's School House for the township of Burnsides, At the school house near Simon Borawagh's for the township of Cheat, At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield, At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington, At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, for the Borough of Curwensville for the township of Decatur, At Centre school house for the town p of Decatur, At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson, At the house of John I. Dunly for the township of Guilford, At Congress Hill school house for the township of Hecks, At the public school house for the township of Graham, At the school house in Jancerville for the township of Guelch, At the house of J. Wilson for the town p of Huston, At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan, At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karthaus, At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Lawrence township, At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city, At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler for the township of Morris, At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington, At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn, At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township, At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union, At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woods.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State, or of any city, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

The Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-ninth. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds near the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th of Oct.

President, HON WM. BIGLER.
Executive Committee, Richard Shaw, Jr., G. D. Goodfellow, Wm. A. Read, Eli Bloom.
Treasurer, A. M. Hills. Secretary, L. F. Irwin.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
Family Tickets, \$1 00
Single Tickets during Fair, 50
Single Admission Ticket, 25

Children under 10 years old, when accompanied by their parents or guardians, free.

Every person wishing to be enrolled as a member of this Society must apply on or before the first day of the fair, and on the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer, shall receive a certificate of membership containing the name of the applicant and endorsed by the Secretary.

Every person becoming a member as above stated shall on the presentation of his certificate, receive a ticket which will admit him free during the fair. Any person complying with the above regulations and paying \$10, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all contributions, and shall amount receive from the Secretary a free family ticket.

All persons must be provided with tickets, which can be had from the Executive Committee, Treasurer or Secretary, or at the office on the ground. Persons not wishing to become members of the Society, but desiring to exhibit, may become exhibitors by complying with the above rules. Ladies can become members by making application as above, and paying into the Treasury their contribution when they receive a ticket to admit them free.

Exhibitors must become members of the Society and have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's books on or before the 17th day of October, and all animals and articles, except horses, must be brought within the enclosure as early as Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons entering animals and articles for exhibition will procure cards from the Secretary with the class and number of the animals and articles, previous to placing said articles on the ground. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for all animals intended for premiums, and grain will be furnished gratis for those that desire to purchase.

Persons intending to exhibit must produce authentic pedigrees, and are earnestly requested to furnish the Secretary, by the 10th of October, with a list of their stock, and the pedigree of each, which will be published in the program, and in case of deficient pedigree, will afford the owner time to correct the same.

No horse shall be entered or allowed a premium unless he is free from disease. Horses will be received on Wednesday noon, but must be on foot previously. All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or who intend to offer stock or any other article for sale, should notify the Secretary of such intention, on or before Wednesday, and must have with him a list and full description of the same.

Premiums and diplomas will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of November, and until the first day of January, 1866, after which all money premiums shall be paid to the Secretary as a donation to the Society. The officers of the Society and members of the Committees of Arrangements will wear a badge designating their office, and it will be their duty as well as pleasure to attend to the exhibition, and to answer the exhibitors and others, if it is in their power so to do. A select police force will be in constant attendance for the preservation of order and protection of property.

Cheeks will be given at the door to persons desiring to exhibit during exhibition, but will not admit the holder to any other exhibition—each half day counting an exhibition.

The trotting course is level, well graded and one-third of a mile in circuit. Ample arrangements will be made for the convenience of spectators.

The number of the class, and the number in the class, with the name of the article will appear on the card attached; but the name of the exhibitor will not appear.

Children under ten years of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents.

Instructress to J. D. Jones.—No animal to receive an award in more than one class.

Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to over-fat animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bull dogs or beavers, which shall appear to have been fattened, only in the class of fat cattle, the object of the Society being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

The Effrontery of the Chicago Platform Party.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, picked up from the gutter, and taken before the morning magistrate, was asked his name. "William Wilberforce" was the reply. It is a cool piece of impudence in the Democratic hummers found in the rebel ditch, and arraigned before the people, to call themselves the Administration party. As a joke, a specimen of that sort which consists in oddness of contrast, it would have been laughable enough. But these worthless don't in the least mean it as such. They really imagine that they can pass themselves off to the people as ANDREW JOHNSON'S special champions.

We are not for putting the screws upon the copperheads of the late war. There is no denying that their conduct was thoroughly detestable. So was that of the rebels. But the same public policy which dictated an amnesty for the rebels also prompts an act of oblivion for the copperheads. Their past action is a blot upon the American character, and the effort should be to efface rather than perpetuate it. And again, conciliation is indispensable to reconstruction, and the re-knitting of the national ties; and its spirit should prevail everywhere, North as well as South. All the loyal men of the war, in all parts of the country, should dismiss forever all indignation for the past, however righteous, and should clear themselves as far as possible from all bitter memories. But this magnanimity should be moderated with decency at least, if not with modesty and humility. With the late rebels, this, we are happy to believe, is generally the case. Many of them admit that they have been greedy in the wrong. And those who do not, at least have the grace to keep silent. Because they are the recipients of Executive clemency, they do not set themselves up as the special favorites of the President, and his most trustworthy followers. They keep to their proper place, pretending to be nothing that they are not, and avoid all invidious comparisons. But their old sympathizers in the North are not of all content to set in a similar way. They have become a confirmed habit with them to claim to be the special favorites of the President, and to talk in his name about breaking up the Union party. A stranger coming to this country would rather nothing else from their style of speech than that they quite monopolize all the patriotism in the North, and that they were the main reliance of President JOHNSON, in carrying through the great work of restoration.

The assumption is as absurd as it is impudent. The Democratic party, so-called, has practically nothing to do with reconstruction. Congress alone is the co-worker with the President in it, and four-fifths of both branches of Congress belong to the Union party—the same party which so grandly carried the war through to its triumphant consummation. In fact, the President has already nearly accomplished his share of the work. He has appointed suitable Provisional Governors, has procured the election of State conventions, representing all well-disposed citizens; and nearly all that remains for him to do is to receive the new constitutions which have been, and will be adopted by these bodies, and transmit them to Congress for its formation and guidance in determining how to treat the Southern Senators and Representatives who will be in the meantime elected. When these Senators and Representatives are received and sworn in, the reconstruction will be complete; and it will all have been accomplished by the Union party exclusively—its inception by the Union President, its consummation by the Union Congress. The late Copperheads of the North, whose representation in Congress was almost annihilated by the storm of popular wrath against them for their recreancy to the old flag, should content themselves with looking on, while the patriotism and wisdom of the Union party accomplish the work.

We trust that Congress will be able to perform its share in the business without serious difficulty or delay. Yet it is impossible to know yet that such will be the case. Much will depend upon the prevailing spirit in the South as manifested in the character of the men elected to the National councils. If they should generally be made up of magnanimous, with the old rebel spirit still at work in them, of course they would find an admission far more difficult than if they were men sincerely devoted to the government, and ready to meet all the duties of the new epoch like true patriots. The fitness of the Southern States for an immediate resumption of their old place in the Union will be largely determined by the men whom they send to represent them. There are other questions which will doubtless be considered: as whether more complete securities should not be required for the future protection of the rights of freedmen; whether pledges ought not to be taken in some shape against all attempts to repudiate any part of the debt contracted for the suppression of the rebellion; whether the mere repeal of the ordinance of secession, as has been done by South Carolina, which presupposes the original validity of the ordinance, is compatible with a truly loyal spirit. These and other questions may be discussed by Congress, with what conclusion no man can yet say. But one thing is certain: they can be safely left to the disposal of the party which stood by the government through the war. The administration and the people will, alike, look to the Union Party in Congress, and nowhere else, for the patriotic and sure settlement of all mooted points. There is not the slightest ground for the expectation that there will be any material disagreement between the President and the Union party in Congress in their final views. There never was a wilder chimerica than the fancy of the Chicago Platform Party that the President will turn to them for help. There is no necessity about him

that can call for it; no spirit in him that could endure it.

If this party choose to profess confidence in the man whose public action during the war is stigmatized without stint, nobody will complain. The act would rather give pleasure, as tending to reopen the soul of the party to something of his spirit. But this claiming to be his special body-guard, his particular defenders, against the designs and devices of that grand political organization which struggles with him for the saving of the country and through which he has derived all his power, is a presumption that can only excite his disdain and general derision.—N. Y. Times.

Petroleum V. Nasby objects to Soldiers for Office.

Mr. Nasby, in one of his late letters to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: I notice all over the North, Democratic conventions are nominating returned soldiers for office, wherever they kin ketch one who will accept; and their's but little trouble, for in every county there's orders who went in the service because we pay, and who'll Abolish themselves for continousness, and who'll flop back to us on the most reasonable terms.

I've persnal motives for objection. Last winter these demons were to home on furlo. Twenty of em come to my peaceful dwellin, at the dead hour of nite, ceased my venerable form and dragged me kth. They made me kneel into the cold snow on my naked knees, and with one hand up lifted, my shirt-tail a wavin in the wind, they made me take the oath and drink a pint of w water. The oath gave me inflammation in the bowels, and for six weeks I lay a ravin maniac.

I could overlook this, for the Dimecrat who wouldn't sacrifice his agid grand mother for the party, is unworthy the name, but I object to nominatin them for the followin reasons:—

1. Taint honest. In 1862, I called the soljers "Lincoln perps," and the ofisers "shoulder strap hirelins," and I meant it. They wuz wagen a crool and unholy war agin Democracy, they wuz redosin our majorities in the Southern States at the rate of seven-hundred per day, and now to nominatin em is all up I'll never make.

2. Twont pay. All the votes sich men could taint, we hev always owned in fee simple.

3. Taint justis 2 us original Copperheads. We endord the heat and burden of the day; we resisted drafts, we donned taxes, we wuz Port Lafayette and Warrimed, twas us who died in our door yards. Where wuz the officers then? All the damage they done the government wuz in drain pay and rashes.

4. The reconstructed Dimecrasy uv the south wont like it and to them, after all, we must look for success.

5. They acknowledge Nigger equality, by allowin niggers to fight with em.

6. We've gone too far to try the soljer dodge. We opposed the war, we opposed their votin, we opposed the Abilshin votin pay and supplies, we opposed Aid Societies and left at Sanitary Comishins, we opposed drafts at a time when they needed help, and to go back on sich a record is ruther rechein, and I won't do it.

7. Ef we undertake the soljer, we comit ourselves to payin his penshins, et setry. How would the Suthern Dimecrasy like taint.

8. Ef we nominate men who served, we disgust the desertors and them us went to Kanady for the sake of the coz.

We have opp'ed out in the nigger. Let us plant ourselves on shoar ground. Let us hang out our banner and inscribe on its folds "No marryin niggers!" "No payin a debt inkured in a nigger war!" "Protect us from nigger equality!" and sich other precepts ez run in range uv the Dimekratic intellock, and go in and win.

The Florence Times tells a curious story about the Pope's visit to Monte Campestri. The Mayor of that place, a devoted Catholic, assured his Holiness that if he would only show himself to the inhabitants they would as a contribution to Peter's penec, cover a large part of High street with silver coins. The pope took the Mayor at his word, and the latter ruined himself to keep it, for he had to supply the money from his own pocket.

To the People of Pennsylvania. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM. ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1865.

You are on the eve of a most important election. Both political organizations have announced their platforms, and presented their candidates for your suffrages.

The Democratic party distinctly affirms its support of the policy of reconstruction adopted by President Johnson, and announces its opposition to negro suffrage and negro equality.

Upon these, the real issues of the canvass, the Republican platform is ambiguous; its candidates are mute, its central authority is silent.

We believe that it is your right to know their sentiments, and that they who seek your support should be frank in the expression of their opinions.

Can you sustain the President by voting for those who refuse to endorse his policy? Will you hazard the superiority of your race by voting for those who are unwilling to proclaim their belief in the inferiority of the negro?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA! Press home upon your antagonists the vital issues of the campaign.

Through the press and on the rostrum, in the field and in the workshop, demand that they shall answer.

Are you for or against President Johnson's policy of reconstruction? Are you for or against negro suffrage and negro equality?

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

No better answer to this ridiculous appeal to the supposed ignorance of the people of Pennsylvania could be furnished than that contained in the following extract from the journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania, when this same WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, was a member of that body from the Clearfield district. The proceedings subjoined took place on the 6th of March, 1864:

Witness, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a true and loyal man whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in the cause of his country; and ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg, and propose to address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind, and which are of so much moment to the stability of the General Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be, and they are hereby, tendered the use of the hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania.

After some opposition it was finally amended, by adding the words "and that when Major General George B. McClellan or any other friend of the Union desires the use of this hall, for the purpose of defending the cause of the Union, and denouncing the rebellion, it will be cheerfully tendered."

On the motion for final passage the yeas and nays were required, by Messrs. Clymer and Hiestand and were as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connel, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Strutzman, Turill, White, Wilson, and Lawrence, SPEAKERS—20. NAYS.—Messrs. Bachor, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein, and WALLACE—10.

The resolution as amended was agreed to. At the times these proceedings took place the loyal States were covered with gloom. The Government was indescribably embarrassed by the successes of the rebels and the plots of the Copperheads. To give confidence to the people, and to strengthen our beleaguered and suffering armies in the field, ANDREW JOHNSON consented to address his countrymen in Pennsylvania and other States. He was accompanied by JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, lately appointed by him American Minister to Berlin, and wherever they appeared they were welcomed by great crowds. The fact that they had been able and influential Democrats rendered their arguments peculiarly irresistible. But when they got to Harrisburg, neither the despondent and desperate condition of the country, nor the unparalleled persecutions of ANDREW JOHNSON by the rebels, nor his brilliant services in the Democratic ranks, made the slightest impression upon Mr. WALLACE and his Democratic colleagues. At that time there was not a "negro" more odious to Mr. WALLACE and his friends than the "recreant Democrat" and "military despot" ANDREW JOHNSON; and none, not even Mr. LINCOLN, who was so ridiculed and denounced. AT THAT TIME, TOO, ANDREW JOHNSON STOOD PRECISELY WHERE HE NOW STANDS. His speeches then were the fountains from which all his declarations, since his Presidency have been taken. We shall have more to say on this interesting subject. Meanwhile, we think the good people of our State will hardly decide to entrust ANDREW JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction to men who bound him like a convict while he was an humble citizen, and only became his friends when he was called into the Presidency.—Press.

Views of the Treatment of Rebels of the Union Party and the Democracy.

The able address of Hon. John Cessna, treats fully of the vexed question of the future treatment of Rebels, and in its exhaustive review of the status of the seceded States has explained fully the position and sentiment of the Union party. That the previous acts of the South have placed them helpless in our hands, have deprived them of every claim to mercy, and removed from them every right which they may desire to demand, is fully and clearly shown in the Committee's Address. We will therefore, take it for granted that no defence, on the score of right will be made, and consider their future treatment in the light of expediency. We evidently have the right to treat them as we see fit.

The words of the address cannot be improved upon in this connection. It is indeed, true that we must be merciful, but mercy must be tempered with justice. "Indiscriminate mercy to the enemy would be dangerous and injurious to the nation. We must neither seek nor ask for vengeance. Whenever our late adversaries come in a true spirit of sorrow and repentance, shake the sword and agree to obey the law, in the future we will extend to them the right hand of fellowship and forgive them for the past. After they shall have given us satisfactory security for the future, by a reasonable probation, we will then, but not till then, restore them to the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and high privileges which they so recently, so defiantly, and so unceasingly trampled under their feet. For defiant and unyielding Rebels; for those who keep the sword still drawn, reeking with the blood of our brothers; for those who refuse to accept and submit in good faith to the results of the war; for all who glory in the part they took in the Rebellion, and who still insist that they are right and the nation wrong, we must have confiscation, loss of citizenship, and in the end banishment or the halter."

It will, therefore, be the policy advocated by the Union party at this time to treat the late Rebels fairly yet kindly. To extend to them at once political rights would be to endanger the preservation of those principles for which we have shed so much of our best blood, and incurred such a national debt. "By their deeds ye shall know them." As long, therefore, as we see South Carolina electing her late Rebel Generals to the highest posts in her gift; as long as Richmond chooses a rampant Rebel for her Mayor, so long will we favor the holding of the South in a provincial condition. The moment, however, they change their conduct, elect good Union men, and by their course of action exhibit a repentance for past offences, and a determination to act otherwise in the future, from that moment we are in favor of admitting them once more into our family of Commonwealths. Such are the principles of our party; and now let us look for a moment at the Doctrines of the Democracy.

The principles of our opponents, however, are opposed to everything but self aggrandizement. They favor the immediate extension to the South of all the privileges and rights which they enjoyed before the commencement of the Rebellion. They would have them once more elect their own Governors, manage their own internal affairs, disfranchise all Unionists, honor all traitors, and, glorying in their crimes, return once more to insult the intelligence and loyalty of the Senate and House with their vile utterances of treason and heresy. They would give the patronage of Government once more to all who have their hands yet reeking with loyal blood. Moscovy would be a Congressman and Lee, a Senator; and why we naturally ask, do they favor this magnanimity—this forgiveness? Is it because the prosperity of our whole country would be increased by the admission of such men to the highest councils of the nation? They cannot think so. They must see as clearly as we do that the honoring of arrogant traitors is a degradation of our national honor, an insult to our national pride. It is because the entire vote of the Southern Rebels will be cast in favor of the Northern Democrats. It is because the late Rebels will vote with their friends—those who have been consistently their friends throughout all the treasonable course in good and ill—their very dear friends. These men will lend their aid to secure for the Democrats the management of the national Government, and we shall see another party, hideous in its form, arise on the two-fold basis of State rights and the assumption of the Rebel debt. We do not write in haste: we speak not only from conjecture but from knowledge. It requires not second-sight or seer-like wisdom to predict the result of the success of the Democracy this fall. The South will be hailed not as a defeated and dangerous element, but as one whom it behoves the loyal men at the North to bow and cringe to, and seek for their favor and kind consideration. This snake with a syren's head will coil and crawl into the highest places of our Government. Shall we be ruled by traitors, or shall the loyalty of our land be rewarded with the posts of honor? Shall Generals in the Union or Generals in the Rebel army be selected for civil positions? It is for you to decide which it shall be. Think of it well before you cast your vote or lend your influence.—Phila Evening Telegraph.

The Austin Intelligencer says: "Great interest is manifested in the discovery of petroleum in Texas. Lands in the vicinity of Sour Lake have been leased to an oil company for a term of years. High prices were proffered for the property offered at the government auction sale."

It is rumored that Howell Cobb has been arrested on a charge of participating in the Andersonville atrocities.