

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

On the evening of the 20th ult., a complimentary dinner was given, at Hemphill's Hotel, by a large number of the citizens of our borough, to the Hon. Geo. R. Barrett, on the eve of his departure to the 22d Judicial District, on the Bench of which he has recently been called to preside.

After the Judge had concluded, H.B. Swoope, Esq., arose and very appropriately alluded to a distinguished friend and fellow citizen of the guest of the evening, remarking that together they had commenced the battle of life, and together they had advanced in the estimation of the public and to places of honor and trust in the Government.

After the above toast had been drunk, Judge Barrett proposed "the speedy completion of the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad," which was appropriately responded to, at his request, by Mr. Swoope, who concluded by giving, as a toast, "the President of the United States," remarking that it was a matter of congratulation that, on convivial occasions like the present, all political differences and animosities could be laid aside.

Mr. Cottle gave "the continued health and happiness of the chairman, Wm. Alexander, Esq.," whose response was received with great applause. A gentleman present, alluding to the sumptuous entertainment of which all had partaken, toasted "our host and hostesses," to which Mr. Hemphill briefly responded.

Mr. Orr unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability of the concentration of greater strength upon his colleague, Mr. Aiken. Mr. Boyce moved to rescind the resolution. The motion was laid on the table—yeas 117, nays 101. (Applause.)

in answer to which that gentleman gave "The physicians of Clearfield—may they be blessed with healthy patients."

Many other good toasts were drunk, which our limited space precludes us from reporting. The greatest good feeling and harmony prevailed, and in the "sweet short hours away the twal," those present adjourned to their homes, having drunk "a good-bye to their guest and a good night to each other."

The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Committee of Correspondence and Judge Barrett.

Hon. Geo. R. Barrett— Your friends who were prevented from offering you some testimonial of their regard, by the shortness of the time which elapsed between the announcement of your election as President Judge of the 22d Judicial District and your departure from home to attend to your official duties, have appointed the undersigned a committee to correspond with you upon the subject and tender you a Supper, should the same meet with your approbation.

With respect, truly yours, &c., JAS. T. LEONARD, JOS. BOYDTON, J. B. MCNEALLY, JOHN L. GUTTLE, RICHARD MOSSOP, A. M. HILLS, L. JACKSON CRANS, Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 28th, 1856.

Very respectfully, yours truly, To Hon. J. T. Leonard, J. B. McNeally, L. J. Crans, Esquires, and others.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Hull, Jan. 31.—The Cunard steamship Andia, from Liverpool with dates to the morning of Saturday the 10th ult., arrived at 9 o'clock 30 minutes this evening, bringing 107 passengers. The news is important as indicative of an early peace.—The Vienna correspondent of the Lon. Times, telegraphs under date of Wednesday, the 16th, 10 A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This is reported authentic. The news caused an immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent, Cotton a farthing, and a panic ensued in the other markets. The next day the English Government published a despatch from Minister Seymour, at St. Petersburg, as follows:—"Russia agrees to accept the proposals as a basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement calmed the excitement, and the alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. Feb. 2.—The Senate is not in session to-day. In the House Mr. Smith, of Tenn., said he had heretofore voted against the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of electing, as Speaker, a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution to that effect. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 10 majority.

These are the rights and privileges which the resolution asked should be secured by treaty stipulations to those of our fellow citizen who, every year, in increasing numbers, sojourn for a season upon the continent of Europe, or visit localities in the remote East, rendered interesting by the associations of the past. And yet forty-six representatives of the free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deliberately recorded their votes against its passage. It may be said that they voted upon the principle of opposition to resolutions of instruction; and the only remark made in the brief debate to which the bill gave rise, which even approached the dignity of an argument against it, was one which assumed that position. But this was evidently a mere evasion. The resolution is not one of instruction, but

PROTECTION TO AMERICANS ABROAD.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 1.

At an early period of the session the Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, introduced in the House of Representatives, a joint resolution looking to the protection of American citizens whilst traveling or sojourning in foreign lands, in the enjoyment of the right of religious worship and the privilege of burying their dead, should bereavement befall them, according to the customary rites of their particular faith, and with such solemnities as they might deem proper. The resolution, after it had been moulded by its author, so as to make it as unobjectionable as possible, assumed the form of a simple request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to have incorporated in treaties made with foreign nations, a stipulation ample enough to secure the object contemplated.

We read the report, which announced this extraordinary result, with surprise. We did not deem it possible that forty-six Pennsylvania Representatives could be found, who would be willing to record their names upon the journal of the House as voting in the negative upon a proposition like this, which should commend itself upon the first glance to every truly American heart. Of the forty-one who voted in favor of the resolution, to their honor be it said, were twelve gentlemen acting with the Democratic party, who were willing to view the measure in the light of its own intrinsic merit, without reference to the party with which the member introducing it happened to be connected, and regardless of the taint of "Americanism" with which it might be supposed to be infected.

What valid objection could be urged against the passage of a resolution of this character, we are at a loss to imagine. It is nothing more than a simple request to those who represent the Commonwealth upon the floor of the National Legislature, and particularly in that body in which, in conjunction with the President, the treaty-making power is vested, to see to it that the American citizen whom business or pleasure may chance to carry to a foreign land, shall be secure wherever his feet may happen to stray, in the enjoyment of the same rights and privileges which our own Republic tenders freely to the veriest outcast whom destiny may fling upon her shores.

What then, we would demand for the American citizen when he enters the confines of a foreign sovereignty, is a reciprocity of privilege. We care not that the Governments of the Old World should confer upon those who are aliens to their soil the rights of citizenship to which we admit the refugee who flies from the shadow of their crumbling thrones. God forbid that any man who has drawn his first breath in a republican atmosphere should ever be found willing to swear allegiance to any of Europe's fading dynasties. But we hold it to be the duty of our own Government to insist upon it that the rights of conscience shall be held sacred in the persons of her own citizens wherever the flag of the Republic floats upon the air, or her name inspires respect and fear. The American citizen should feel free to exercise the rights pertaining to his religious faith, whether in the quiet village church of his own peaceful land, amid the "vine clad hills" of sunny France, or on the plains of beautiful but misgoverned Italy—even in the seven hills city itself, and at the very base of the Vatican. He should be protected, too, in the day of his sad bereavement, when those who had braved with him the perils of the deep, and borne him company in all his wanderings upon alien soil, are suddenly called to their eternal home, leaving to him the mournful duty of securing for them a quiet grave. As he lays them down to slumber beneath the soil of a stranger-land, he should be permitted to breathe over them the accents which would have burdened the air had they died in the places of their nativity, and the tears which fall upon the sods which cover them should not be embittered by the thought that on the morrow, when he is far away, Vandal hands may perchance be busy with the precious remains.

AMERICAN MECHANICS IN RUSSIA.—N. K. Wade, of Pittsburgh, Pa, has been employed by Harrison & Winans, a company of Americans who have been for some years in the employ of the Russian Government on great public works, and are now about to manufacture ordnance at St. Petersburg, to superintend this branch of business, with a salary of \$5000 per annum. The Pittsburgh Journal, from which we learn the above, says:— Mr. Wade is a young man, not more than thirty years of age, and has acquired all his skill and experience in the celebrated cannon foundry of Knap & Wade, in this city, who have cast some of the finest and largest ordnance for the different forts of this country. Messrs. Winans & Co. have been in Russia some ten or fifteen years, building, stocking and keeping in perfect order the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. If we remember aright, though we are not certain, they built the bridge across the Neva, at the former city which is so often mentioned by travelers as a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has been tendered the post of Minister to England, which will be vacated by Mr. Buchanan on the 12th instant.

LETTER FROM GOV. REEDER.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir:—The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of the anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Section one prohibits and declares unlawful all taverns, hotels, inns, ale and beer houses; victualling houses, and restaurants, as well as all the public places, or rooms kept for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, unless licensed agreeably to the act. Section two requires a person licensed by the County Treasurer to be a citizen of the United States, of good moral and sober character, and to pay the assessed sum for the license, and requires him to give bond to the Commonwealth, one or more sureties, in \$1000, conditioned that the citizen shall not sell or deal in any wine, brandy, rum, whiskey, or such like spirituous liquor rendered inwholesome or adulterated, and shall not suffer drunkenness, debauchery, &c., in his house, &c.

Section three establishes two classes of taverns: one to sell wines, brandy, spirits and malt and brewed liquors, and the other to sell cider, beer, ale, porter, and malt liquor. Section four provides that the license shall be rated according to the estimated valuation, or the rental of the house intended to be occupied, as follows: For the first class, \$1000, where the rental is \$10, \$10 or more; \$800, where the rental is between \$6,000 and \$8,000; \$600, where the rental is between \$4,000 and \$6,000; \$500 between \$2,000 and \$4,000; \$200 between \$1000 and \$2000; \$50 between \$500 and \$1000; \$30 between \$150 and \$500; \$25 where the rental is under \$120. Section five provides that the tavern keepers who apply for license to sell only cider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverages, shall be classed in the same manner as mentioned in the fourth section, and shall be assessed and taxed according to the class in which they shall be placed, at one half the rates above mentioned. Other sections provide numerous details. One section enacts that the law shall not be construed to interfere with the Sunday law, nor the law of May 8, 1855, to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. A Board of Licenses is established in Philadelphia, to consist of the senior City Commissioner and two citizens, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. They shall meet on the quarterly return days of the said Court, and exercise all the authority of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the other counties in relation to fixing the rate, and granting or refusing licenses, subject to an appeal to the Court. They shall determine the number of licenses to be granted in the respective wards, having regard to the accommodation of travellers, and distinguishing what proportion are to sell spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, and what to sell malt liquors only. The license granted to any hotel in the city shall not authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to transient travellers from the street, only to strangers and travellers or persons for the time sojourning therein, or upon the table for those taking meals. The Board of Licenses to be paid out of the State Treasury. Salary left blank. The Clerk of the Court not to issue any licenses without the order of the Board. The last section repeals the act of April 14, 1855, to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the act of 19th of April, 1849, and provides that no license of any tavern, inn, or hotel, shall be hereafter granted unless subject to the provisions of this act.

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WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1856. THE PRESIDENT.—The Democratic State Convention of Georgia, as well as Alabama has declared in favor of the re-election of President Pierce.

WHITE AND BLACK LABOR AND SLAVERY.

The advocates of Slavery as a blessing, or a natural necessity of society, are sometimes reduced to strange arguments, revolting to our idea, that all Labor is honorable. One of the latest phases of this advocacy is "all Laboring Men ought to be Slaves," and it is developed in the Richmond Enquirer, the most influential administration paper of the Union, and long the organ of the Junto, under the venerable Mr. Ritchie. We invite the attention of the free laborers of the North and West—those who have increased so wonderfully the resources of our country—to the following argument of the Enquirer, to show that the principle of Slavery does not depend upon difference of complexion. Read it, and then ask yourselves how you like this new indication of the workings of Democracy, which will make the owners of farms and plantations the aristocracy of our country, and all who labor, their serfs, vassals and slaves? Workingmen of Pennsylvania, how do you like this new democratic doctrine, as announced by the Richmond Enquirer?

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists, (for they were mere apologists,) took half-way grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery; thereby giving up the slavery principle, admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices, and experience of mankind. Human experience, showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailable to them, because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro slavery involved them in a still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding of white men in slavery, provided, through their mother, they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright multitudes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in slavery. The line of defence, however, is now changed, and the North is now completely cornered and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary. It shows that all divine and almost all human authority, justifies it. The South further charges that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes should be slaves than whites, for they are only fit to labor, not to direct, and the principle of slavery is itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Difference of race, language, of habits and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable; and altho' slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. Greeks and Aristocrats, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favor of this difference of race, but not of color."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Publication Fund.—The Historical Society of this Commonwealth, whose exertions have been for many years directed to the collection of important matters in the local and general history of our State, have now adopted measures to preserve in a durable form the results of their researches, and to present them, from time to time, to the public. Acting upon the suggestion of the venerable Charles Miner—an able, zealous and successful investigator of Pennsylvania history—the Society has organized a Publication Fund, to be composed of subscriptions of twenty dollars each, from persons in any part of the State, on payment of which, the subscriber is entitled to receive a copy of all the publications of the Society during his or her life. There is no State in the Union, whose local history possesses more varied interest and valuable information than our own; and no where can a more correct record of it be found than in the annals of the Historical Society. A laudable pride in the progress and growth of Pennsylvania, and a desire to have her annals correctly transmitted to posterity, should prompt every citizen in the State to second the endeavors of the Society. The Publication Fund already amounts to nine thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing; and the first work—the "History of Braddock's Expedition"—now issued, has met with the most flattering success. The object of the Society is to obtain not only the history of the State at large, but that of every county in it, so that those who thus become subscribers to the Publication Fund, will receive, at a very cheap rate, a complete compendium of all remarkable biographical and genealogical facts, both of general and local interest. This measure is one worthy of support, and we hope many will be found in our own county, to aid in an enterprise which cannot fail to be productive of great usefulness. Letters containing subscriptions may be addressed to the "Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia."

TERMS.—The JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or Two Dollars with the rest of the year. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the quarter, or year. The Terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without payment of arrearages, unless at the option of the publisher.

New Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Washingtonians will hold their Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening, February 13th, at early eight o'clock, in the Court House in Clearfield county, invited to attend. G. PHILIP GULLICH, President.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens of Clearfield County friendly to the construction of the proposed Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad, are requested to meet in the Court House on Wednesday evening, of the approaching Court week. MANY CITIZENS. Clearfield, February 6, 1856.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 25th, 1856. TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Application having been made by the Board of Directors of a majority of the School Districts in Clearfield county, stating their desire to increase the Salary of the County Superintendent of said county, you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the Court House in Clearfield, on Saturday the 25th day of February, 1856, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the eighth section of the Supplement to the School Law, approved the 8th day of May, 1855. A. G. QUINCY, Super. of Common Schools. Feb. 6, 1856.