

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 18, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

Union State Nominations.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
ADJUTANT GENERAL,
DARWIN PHILIPS, of Armstrong Co.
SEVENTH GENERAL,
BARTHOLOMEW LAFORTE, of Bradford Co.

THE ASPECTS OF THE CANVAS.

As parties take position in the field, the aspects of the Presidential canvass become more settled and distinct, and we are enabled by the landmarks thus afforded to judge somewhat of the future. The Democratic Party has deliberately chosen its ground and taken its position, with a candidate selected in a manner and on a platform that leave no doubt as to its principles and purposes. Mr. Buchanan's nomination is, and is designed to be, nothing more or less than a perpetuation of the policy inaugurated with Pierce and that has marked his administration.

The same party that selected Pierce has now chosen Buchanan. It was Virginia that brought forward Pierce, and Virginia has now put forward Buchanan. There is nothing in the life or antecedents of Mr. Buchanan that affords the slightest warrant for the belief that with him in the Presidential chair, there would be a change of policy. The platform on which Buchanan has been nominated, and to which some planks have been added so as to make it square with the advanced ideas of the new candidate in regard to the filibusterism with which he and his party are so thoroughly imbued, is the same as that on which Pierce ran.

MR. BUCHANAN'S WEAKNESS.

The New York Express, in reference to Mr. Buchanan's weakness, says, "That the measures of the Pierce administration are already endorsed. Mr. Buchanan has held office under it abroad, and he has, in advance, announced his adherence to measures which he before condemned. He has stood upon the Missouri Compromise flat footed, and in his recent declaration has acquiesced and approved of its repeal. He has a record against the extension of slavery, and a record against arresting the extension of slavery. He has a Democratic record and a Federal record, as red and blue as Lucifer himself. His antecedents as a politician are of the worst possible sort, and of so mixed a caste that it will lead all cautious men to mistrust him. He has been aspiring for the Presidency for twenty five years, and a public man for forty. He has held Federal certificates of election under the worst regime of Federalism, and Democratic certificates of election since this time fortune first favored Andrew Jackson.

He has been an extreme party man, too, and as such wanting in magnanimity to political opponents, as witness his treatment of Henry Clay and his attacks on John Davis, of Massachusetts, for exposing his inconsistency and want of Americanism in regard to American labor. Too ambitious to be consistent too timid to be just, and ever ready to do all things to all men, a "fifty-four forty" man by professions, a "forty-nine" man by action, very English in England, very American in America, very free trader in the United States Senate, very protective in Pennsylvania.

We hardly know a man against whose political professions and practices more can be said. This record, of course, is to be met fairly and fully, not abusively or unkindly, we hope, but nevertheless in the full light of an intelligent and many canvass. We neither like Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, his politics, his principles, nor the platform on which the Cincinnati Convention have placed him. He wants firmness, consistency, fairness. He will, from the necessity of the case, be compelled to walk in the footsteps of the present administration, and we pray a kind Providence to save us from such a public calamity as this.

WORTH PRESERVING.—The following exhibits the electoral votes of the several States, distinguishing between the free and slave States:

FREE STATES.			
Maine,	8	New York,	85
New Hampshire,	6	Ohio,	23
Vermont,	6	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	13	Illinois,	11
Rhode Island,	4	Michigan,	6
Connecticut,	7	Iowa,	4
New Jersey,	7	Wisconsin,	5
Pennsylvania,	27		
California,	4	Total,	176
SLAVE STATES.			
Virginia,	15	Texas,	4
North Carolina,	10	Arkansas,	4
South Carolina,	8	Florida,	3
Georgia,	10	Maryland,	8
Alabama,	9	Kentucky,	12
Mississippi,	9	Tennessee,	21
Louisiana,	6		
Missouri,	9	Total,	120
Delaware,	3		

MINNESOTA TERRITORY is growing very rapidly. According to a late census, it now contains a population of 120,000; more than enough to entitle it to be admitted into the Union as a State. No application, however, has been made for admission.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

the invader. If civil war had broken out in that beautiful Territory, it must be extinguished by driving the foreign marauders out of it, and protecting the bona fide settlers in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their Constitutional rights. Our citizens have organized for the contest. Already \$30,000 have been raised in Chicago, and over 200 able-bodied, resolute men have volunteered to emigrate to Kansas to become actual citizens and settlers of that magnificent Territory. They go out to invade no man's rights, but to the Border Ruffians who molest them. They will start as quick as possible.

Auxiliary Associations, of which Chicago is the focus and parent, are being rapidly formed in all parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. It is the determination of the Free-men of these four States to send three thousand and good true men to Kansas within ninety days, backed by material aid to the amount of \$200,000. This city will raise \$50,000 and three hundred men. Many counties are pledged for one hundred men, and \$2,000 to \$5,000 each—hard cash and bona fide settlers.

LATE FROM KANSAS.

We received, says the Washington Union, the following telegraphic despatch from a gentleman whose statements are entitled to the confidence of our readers:

"CINCINNATI, June 11.—Left Kansas on the 8th. Continued fighting, and the excitement increasing. About forty men had been killed. Col. Sumner, with six companies of United States soldiers, was out trying to disperse and disarm both parties. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to rescue Robinson. Met a large number of United States troops near the line on Sunday."

From the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, May 31.—There is a Reign of Terror in Kansas. The prospects of freedom are gloomy. The Northern squatters are yielding to despair. Their only hope is in Northern resolution. If the people of the North command their Representatives to stop the supplies, unless Kansas be immediately admitted into the Union, they will fight and struggle to the end; but if the supplies are granted, without this proviso, they must yield to the overwhelming foreign forces united to subdue them.

The position of the northern people of Kansas is one of imminent peril. The troops, the Courts, the Blue Lodge, and the southern army under Buford and others, are incessantly employed in robbing and harassing them. If Northerners unite for mutual protection, the troops immediately disperse them, and a party of Missouri or Alabama ruffians, following in the footsteps of the soldiery, plunder and insult them with impunity. Every man who is capable of acting as a leader is either under arrest or under indictment. The farmers are forced to be idle in the field, for several hours daily, in order to keep up a watch for the approach of guerrillas. Scouts ride all night in several districts. Missouri is marshalling her forces again. Lies, malignant and innumerable are sent in legions along the border counties, to exasperate the people of that State against the Free State settlers and their political opinions.

A civil war of submission to arbitrary rule, to despotism on the Bench, military dictation and armed mob law, are the only alternatives before the people from the North, in this Territory, who are resolved, at all hazards, to remain here.

Col. Sumner has been removed from Fort Leavenworth, and the mercenary Gen. Harney has been appointed to succeed him. Harney hates Northern principles as intensely as he hates the Indians; whilst Col. Sumner, on the contrary, was supposed to be favorable to the Free State cause and to Northern men. "We mean to subdue you," said Douglas—and Harney was chosen to execute the threat.

Unless the free North does her duty, without a moment's delay, this threat will soon be fact.

Such is the belief of the Northern squatters in this State. Having stated it, and endorsed it, I will now chronicle facts.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT OSSAWATOMIE.—Horrible stories are told in Missouri of the murder of five Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatomie. It is said that their throats were cut, and their corpses mangled and chopped into pieces. Of course the Free State Party, as a party—every Northern man and every Southern man, with Northern principles—in the Territory, is accused by the organs of the Ruffians with this imaginary and revolting atrocity.

It is stated that their houses were entered at midnight, and the victims of this outrage murdered in their beds. I remained a day at Prairie City, in order to find out the truth of this report. I sent a messenger to Ossawatomie to investigate the circumstances. The facts, of course, refute the Missouri version of the affair. Five men were killed. There is no doubt of that fact. Their names are William Sherman, better known as "Dutch Henry" a father and two sons, named Doyle, and Mr. Wilkinson, a member of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature. They were shot by a party of Free State boys—at least I infer so, from the cause of their summary execution. These men have been bullied and threatened the lives of the Northern squatters in that section ever since the invasion of November last. Doyle and his sons have been particularly active in harassing and assaulting the Free State men.

On the day on which these men were killed a flag inscribed, "Head-quarters of the Pro-Slavery Army," was hoisted over Sherman's store. A Free State man went in and enquired the price of powder. The man told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery men, but as he was a d-d nigger thief, he would have to pay twenty five cents. Some angry words passed between the parties. Wilkinson then seized on the squatter, and told him that, as he refused to acknowledge the Territorial laws as valid enactments, they would give him a lesson to teach him what his principles would lead to. They said he ought to have been hanged long ago; and now, as they had him in their power, by G-d they would give him his due. They kept him confined an hour or two. After dusk they took him out, went down with him to the woods, put a rope around his neck, and an end of it over the limb of a tree, and were preparing to hoist him up.

"Fire!" The report of five rifles was heard simultaneously with this unexpected demand. Five corpses—the bodies of the DoYLES, Sherman and Wilkinson—were seen stretched on the grass as soon as the smoke cleared away.

"Fly," cried the same voice who had given the order to fire.

The man whose life was so mysteriously and unexpectedly saved, as soon as he removed the rope from his neck, went into the woods and shouted for his friends.

But they had dispersed as suddenly and mysteriously as they came.

This act will be made the excuse for arresting every man in that section of the State, who has made himself obnoxious, or is likely to be a leader in defending the lives and property of Northern men.

From the Missouri Democrat.

We saw yesterday evening a gentleman just from the scene of disturbance in Kansas. He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life or property safe, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence. The Free State men in the interior were starving, all access to the river being cut off by armed bands stationed along all the avenues of travel. Their cattle and provisions had been carried off in large quantities by emigrants from Georgia and Alabama, who demanded them at the point of the bayonet. On Monday evening last a Methodist preacher suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood of Westport, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that fatal violence had been used. He had been taken prisoner by some Pro-Slavery men, but nothing appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who, on their return, reported that he had got into the river at a place too deep for him to cross." The impression was that he had been hung.

We learn further, from the same source, that the extra publisher by us yesterday, from the Kansas Enterprise, giving an account of a battle between some Pro-Slavery and Free Soil men, abounds in misrepresentations. Captain H. Clay Pate, who was reported dead, was not injured, and McGee, who was placed in the same category, was not seriously hurt.

MR. EVERETT ON THE SUMMER OUTRAGE.—Mr. Everett, in his introductory remarks to the delivery of his Oration on Washington, in Taunton, recently made the following allusion to the assault upon Senator Sumner:

After alluding to the pleasure with which he always dwelt on the theme of Washington, he continued as follows:—But, with the satisfaction which I feel in addressing you this evening, are mingled the most profound anxiety and grief—a sadness which I strive in vain to suppress, overwhelms me at the occurrences of the past week, and a serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood through all her borders for generations to come. Civil war, with all its horrid trains of pillage and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union, the worse than civil war raging for months unrebuked at the Capital, has at length with lawless violence of which there is no parallel in the annals of our constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, the Senator from Massachusetts.

Oh! my good friends, these are events which, for the good name, the peace and safety of our country, it were worth all the gold of California to blot from the record. They sickened the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen and of the Christian. They awaken the gloomy doubt, whether the toils, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of our fathers for the sake of founding a higher, purer, and freer civilization on this Western Continent than the world had yet seen, have not been in vain. For myself, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears. I sorrow not for myself. My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attach much importance to anything this side of the grave, which concerns me individually. But I sorrow far beyond the power of words to express, for the objects of my affection which I leave behind.

For my children and my country I grieve; and God is my witness, that if, by laying down my poor life this hour, I could undo what has been done within the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I would willingly, cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in the name of Washington, and that attachment and veneration for his character, which is almost the only remaining kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character, there is a spirit of wisdom to guide, and love to soothe and unite, I would even now throw myself upon your indulgence, to excuse me from the duty of the evening.

A "confidence man" has been operating on the banks of Albany, N. Y. Several weeks ago, the Capital Bank paid a forged check for \$3,000, and since then the Albany Bank has been victimized to the tune of \$4,000. The forger has not been detected.

IRON! IRON!—The undersigned has just received, at the shop of T. Mills, on the corner of Locust and Third streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, a large assortment of *Round, Square and Flat BAR IRON*, of all sizes, which he will sell at as low prices as it can be purchased anywhere in this county. *June 13, 56.* BENJAMIN SPACKMAN

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

This well known Democratic statesman, the friend and associate of such men as General Jackson and Silas Wright, fingers still amongst us in a rigorous old age. The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following letter from Mr. Benton, in reply to the official notification of his nomination as a candidate for Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 1856.
To Messrs. Thos. L. Price, Jacob Hall, Francis P. Blair, Jr., and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nomination made by the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and am greatly pleased with the whole of them, except the one which relates to myself. That takes me by surprise, and must remain under consideration until I return, which will be soon, as I am nearly through the occupation which has detained me here. In the meantime, if any other person was thought of for the Governor's nomination in the event of my inability to accept it, I would wish him to be brought forward at once, without awaiting any further answer from me.

It is my intention to speak on the state of public affairs when I get to Missouri, but not in the way of a canvass, nor as a candidate for any office, but to do my part as a citizen in trying to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, and to keep agitation and sectionalism out of our borders—two evils now besetting the whole United States, and our own State above all.

I consider a slavery agitation (and its natural offspring, sectional antagonism) the greatest curse, both socially and politically, which could befall our Union; and that curse is now upon us, and brought upon us designedly and for the worst of purposes. The Missouri Compromise line, the work of patriotic men, had stood above thirty years, and there was not one among those contriving its repeal who was not upon the record (in votes or speeches) for its support up to the time of its abrogation; and Mr. Calhoun himself, as late as 1848—only two years before his death, and after he had broached the doctrine of no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories—repudiated the idea of repeal, and declared that the "attempt" to do so would "disturb the peace and harmony of the Union." It has been attempted and accomplished; and the peace and harmony of the Union have been destroyed.

Out of the repeal of this compromise has sprung forth a new test of Democracy, which consists in exacting party allegiance to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. The first inquiry upon the virtue of this new test is, to find out what those principles are; and the result is diametrically opposite, as it comes from one side or the other of the Potomac River. From the North the answer is, *utter sovereignty*; as being the inherent right of the people of the Territory to decide the question of slavery for themselves, and to have it or not, just as they please. In the South that definition is held to be rank demagoguery, and that the people of the Territory, no more than Congress, have not a particle of power on the subject; that the Constitution carries slavery with it into every Territory as soon as acquired, over-riding and controlling all laws against it, and keeping it there, in defiance of the people of Congress, until the Territory becomes a State and excludes it. Thus the advocates of the test are as opposite as light and darkness in telling what it is, and surely they ought to agree upon it before they require others to believe in it.

It is impossible to believe in both; and I believe in neither. I believe in the old doctrine, that the Territories are the property of the United States and under the guardianship of Congress, and subject to such laws as Congress chooses to provide for them (or to permit them to make for themselves) until they become States; and after that (the children arrived at twenty-one years of age) they are out of guardianship and have all the rights of their fathers. That is my belief, and has been the belief of the whole United States until lately, and especially the belief of those who now deny it, and who are upon the record (and that often and recent) against their own denial. Witness (to go no further back) the bill for the admission of Texas in 1845, on which all who voted for that admission voted for the re-establishment of the Missouri compromise line in all that part of its south of the Arkansas river where it had been abrogated by the laws and constitution of Texas. Witness, also, the debates and speeches on the Oregon bill in 1848; also, the attempts to extend the compromise line to the Pacific in 1850; also, the votes of some of these advocates in favor of the Wilmot proviso; and, above all, the protest of the ten Senators against the admission of the State of California in 1850, because Congress would not legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territory which was to compose it. With all these authorities and evidences in favor of the old doctrine and against the new test and its authors, I think the old Democracy may be allowed to dispute its binding force, at all events until its advocates can agree in telling what it is. Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

"But I deny that the laws of Mexico can have the effect attributed to them, (that of keeping slavery out of New Mexico, California, and Utah.) As soon as the treaty between the two countries is ratified, the sovereignty and authority of Mexico, in the territory acquired by it, become extinct and that of the United States is substituted in its place, carrying with it the Constitution, with its overriding control over all the laws and institutions of Mexico inconsistent with it." [Mr. Calhoun, Oregon Speech, 1848.]

A CARD.—A. M. HILLS, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons, that he will visit Philadelphia on the week coming, 16th Jan., prepared to attend to all operations in the dental line, and will consequently be absent from his office in Clearfield, during that week. *June 13, 56.*

FOR SALE.—A two-story frame house, with a half acre of land adjoining, situate in Lawrence township, on the road from Clearfield to Curwensville, about 15 miles from Clearfield. For terms apply to Zebadiah Lawhead, Lawrence township, or to the subscriber. *June 4.* L. JACKSON CRANE, Clearfield, Pa.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

A Special Despatch to the New York Daily Times, dated St. Louis, June 12, says that "Ossawatomie, a Free-state town, was sacked by a Georgia mob on the 6th inst. The printing office was destroyed, houses were burned, 16 horses were stolen, and the jewels were taken from ladies' ears and fingers. Palmyra has also been sacked, and robberies occur daily.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived at St. Louis, from Kansas, to-day. They are at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Oliver stopped at Richmond. The Committee were at Westport, Missouri, 8 days. While there, large parties of armed men from different parts of Missouri marched through in guerrilla parties into the Territory, and were engaged in robbing, killing and driving out the settlers.

Gov. Shannon testified before the Committee. As he entered the town from the Territory a company of 60 armed Missourians were marching into the Territory from Westport. Gov. Shannon went to Kansas city with the Committee, and while there saw without comment a party of Clay county men cross the river and proceed into the Territory, led and well armed.

The Committee have been quiet, but very searching in their investigation. They go to Detroit to remain for several days. The testimony given is said clearly to prove that of the five thousand five hundred votes given at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only eleven hundred were cast by actual residents, and of these the names of but eight hundred appear in the census report.

The Territory is now convulsed with civil war, to sustain laws based on this election.

Col. Sumner is out with United States troops to preserve order. He dispersed several hundred men under Gen. Whitehead, but they re-assembled on the 6th and sacked the town of Ossawatomie.

The Free-state men are organizing for self-defence. Governor Shannon has gone to Fort Leavenworth.

LATEST.—Chicago, June 13th.—Persons from Kansas city, report that a collision between Whitfield's men and the United States troops is imminent. The former is reported to have threatened to hang Col. Sumner, for ordering them to leave the Territory.

New Advertisements.

P. C. PURVANCE. AMBROTYPE, DAGUERRETYPE, &c. CLEARFIELD, PA. Gallery at his residence on 24 Street, one door South of Merrell and Carter's Tin-ware establishment. *June 18, 56.*

PAY UP.—The judgments, notes, book accounts, &c. of the late firm of D. W. Robbins & Co., and also of Robbins & Mendenhall, have been placed in my hands for collection. Prompt attention on the part of those indebted will save costs. W. A. WALLACE. Clearfield, June 18, 1856.

ATTENTION REGULARS.—You are ordered to meet for parade, on Friday, July 4, at 3 o'clock in the morning. Each member will provide himself with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. An appeal will be held immediately after parade, when all claims for last parade will be heard. By order of the Captain, GEO. W. RHEEM. *June 18, 1856.* First ser't.

MEDICAL PARTNERSHIP.—Dr. Henry Loran, having associated with him, in the practice of Medicine, Dr. J. G. Hartwick, they offer their professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. They will attend to professional calls at all hours, and in all seasons. Dr. Hartwick will be found during the day at his office opposite Dr. Loran's residence, and at night, at the house of Mr. Richard Mosser. *Clearfield, June 18, 1856.*

GLENN HOPE & NEW WASHINGTON. CLANK ROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the act of assembly, incorporating the Glennhope & New Washington Plank Road Company, will on Tuesday, July 1st, 1856, open the books of said Company, to receive subscriptions; at the house of David S. Plomer in New Washington; the store of Michael, Worrell, & Co., in Newburg and the house of David McKee, at 19 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of meeting with them at my office, in the borough of Clearfield, to settle and adjust their respective claims against said estate. *June 18, 56.* L. JACKSON CRANE, Adm'r. d. b. n. et. a.

ESTATE OF JOHN SCOTT, DEC'D.—The heirs and legal representatives of Sarah, (intermarried with George Williams) Mary, (intermarried with William Williams), Rachel, (intermarried with Jesse Whipple), Patience, (intermarried with John Clark), and Sarah, (intermarried with Richard Curry), daughters of John Scott, late of Jordan township, deceased, and legatee under his last will and testament, will please take notice that I have appointed Tuesday, July 23d, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of meeting with them at my office, in the borough of Clearfield, to settle and adjust their respective claims against said estate. *June 18, 56.* L. JACKSON CRANE, Adm'r. d. b. n. et. a.

ESTATE OF JOHN SCOTT, DEC'D.—In the matter of the partition of the real estate of said deceased in Jordan township, September 22, 1853, on motion of W. A. Wallace, Esq., attorney for petitioners, L. Jackson Crane, Esq., was appointed Auditor, to appertain the moneys coming to the respective parties in interest. *June 18, 56.* WILLIAM PORTER, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

IN pursuance of the above appointment, I have fixed, Tuesday, July 22, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to meet the parties interested at my office in the borough of Clearfield. L. JACKSON CRANE, Auditor. *June 18, 56.*

PAY TO-DAY, AND TRUST TO-MORROW. 1856.

THE OLD CORNER STORE OF BEING CRAMMED with a choice selection of reasonable goods. *June 18, 56.*

AT THE PURCHASER'S OWN PRICES. READY-MADE CLOTHING in great variety and of the choicest qualities. A large variety of choice DRESS SILKS, which will be sold at city prices. Some beautiful CRAPPE and Summer BROCHES Shawls, which will be sold very low. BOOTS & SHOES in great variety, lower than they have ever been offered in this county. FANCY GOODS extremely low in price, and of the most beautiful patterns. CALICOES at 10 CENTS per yard, warranted fast colors and full width. PLEASE CALL and examine MY STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. R-E-A-D-Y-P-A-Y is my motto, and I am fully determined to sell a L-E-T-T-E-R-O-W-E-E than any one else, notwithstanding \$20 or \$30 worth of goods. All kinds of marketing, boards and shingles taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A few beautiful Gold Brooches and Gents' Breast-pins, gold and silver hunting-case patent lever watches, &c., very low for the Ready Rhine. *June 11, 56.* P. S. Just call at your leisure. I've got good enough to do you all, so that one can't get a head of another. *June 11, 56.* A. M. HILLS.

CAPS of all kinds and at all prices to be had at MOSFAS. *June 11, 56.*