

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 25, 1856.

Union State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. ADJUTOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

THE LATE CONVENTIONS.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, which met on the 17th.

This Convention of delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery in free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restraining the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; do

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal government were to secure these rights to all persons within its "exclusive jurisdiction."

Resolved, That the Constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; and it contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them, their territory has been invaded by an armed force, and their rights have been set over them, whose usurped authority has been sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced, the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed upon, test-oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office, the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law. That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged, the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect, murder, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge and sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with the present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any people or government that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate aid to its construction; and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the road.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character are required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, and are authorized by the constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantee Liberty of Conscience and Equality of Rights among citizens, will oppose all legislation impairing their security.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

PARIS, May 21, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of the common country.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion.

As estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me—holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accordance with the hopes of the fathers of our republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that I am, with profound respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE Independent Democrat, Concord, (N.H.) whose editor, George G. Fogg, Esq., was the chief Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, as the result of two months' painful experience in the Territory, says:—"Instead of the wrongs of the people of Kansas having been exaggerated, the half of their wrongs has never been told. And this, the testimony taken by the Congressional Commission will conclusively show. And yet, no oral or written testimony can portray the height and depth, the length and breadth of the outrages perpetrated in that Territory under the color of law, and by authority of men who hold commissions under the President of the United States. Including the Governor, Judges, Marshall, and Indian Agents, they are engaged in one consolidated conspiracy, having for its object the expulsion of every Free settler from the Territory, and the establishment of Slavery therein, at all hazards, not excepting civil war and a dissolution of the Union."

OPPOSING THE NOMINEES.—The enthusiasm for Buchanan is not very great. The Buffalo (N.Y.) Republic, an influential Democratic paper repudiates the nomination, and says:—"We now declare that, under no circumstances, although always acting with the democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a lifelong association, can we support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform which that body has adopted."

ON THE 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

ON THE 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

ON THE 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

ON THE 17th, the Philadelphia Convention assembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance.

ON THE 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President.

Non-Slaveholding Population of the South.

Much misrepresentation exists among us in regard to the character of the population of the Southern States. We are too much accustomed to speak of the slave-holders as the "South."

In the following table, compiled from the statistics of the last census, it will be seen that at the present time, the whole machinery of our Government is controlled, and the peace of the country immediately jeopardized by 347,525 slaveholders, and by a far less number relatively during the sixty or seventy years up to this time. This fact should be seriously pondered, not only by the people of Free States, but especially by the other six millions of whites, one-half at least of whom are degraded quite as low as the slaves, by the abject condition to which a poor laborer is reduced, who strives to earn a support for his family and a prospective independence, by the sweat of his own brow, side by side with the slave. Did these millions of poor whites of the Slave States fully understand their real condition, and their true interest, they would be the last to uphold the scheme of the handful of slaveholders, who they have allowed to be their masters just as emphatically as they are the masters of the negro, with the single reservation that they are not a chattel, and they would, in one voice cry, Sirs, if you have any battles to fight in extending negro slavery, you must fight them yourself; we shall fight only our own battles, but they will be for white independence, which our present condition and future hopes convince us, can not be for more human slavery. Talk to them thus, and the whole question will assume a new shape, the cardinal principles of which will be conservation. They will say, better hold fast to that which we now have, than to risk all for that which we may never obtain.

But to Southern statistics: In the first column of this table will be found the whole number of Slaveholders in each of the Southern States; and in the last column is given the aggregate white population of each State. This will show at once the proportion between the two classes:

Table with 3 columns: State, Slaveholders in each, White Pop. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and a Total row.

From this statement, drawn from official sources, it will be seen that there is not a single Slaveholding State in the Union, in which Slaveholders constitute One-Tenth part of the aggregate Free White population. In South Carolina, where the Slaveholding class is relatively the most numerous, out of a white population of 274,563 only 25,596—less than one-tenth—are Slaveholders.

A DEMOCRATIC BOLTER.—Mr. Hamlin, one of the United States Senators from the State of Maine, who is a Democrat, resigned his situation as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on the 12th inst. He said for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party—more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequalled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequalled in the history of almost any country—still with a desire to promote harmony, concord, and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote—not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote; but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had been indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention in its consummation and its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, it should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

There are doubtless many more honest thinking men who have heretofore voted with the Democratic party, who, like Mr. Hamlin, cannot consistently support Buchanan, when by so doing they would endorse the platform adopted at Cincinnati, which sanctions the Kansas-Nebraska act, and consequently the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

AN HONEST GERMAN SENTIMENT.—At the Republican Convention, Mr. Dorchheimer, of Buffalo, in a speech said he had been in this country forty years, and was an American of heart, although not by birth, nor was he a member of the American Association. He believed, that with all their secret societies, they would never hurt an honest man. There are thousands upon thousands of Germans who think with him, and indeed there are no opponents to the principles of the American organization, but among the Irish Papists, and even these men would become much better citizens if it were not for the Satanic temptations of the Democratic party.

THE latest intelligence from California is somewhat exciting. Mr. King, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, was murdered by a gambler named Casey, in revenge for certain articles in the paper reflecting on him. Mr. K. was shot in the public street, by daylight, and survived but a short time. The Old Vigilance Committee immediately organized; a mob took possession of the jail on Sunday, the 18th ult., and at the time the steamer left it was supposed both Casey and the murderer Cora, who killed Mr. Richardson, would be hung. The Vigilance Committee have declared their intention to drive the gamblers from the State.

In addition to the above, the following particulars of this melancholy act will be read with interest: "Casey, who murdered King, was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the editor of the Sunday Times. The attack of the Vigilance Committee upon the jail was made in military order, a force of 2,500 armed men surrounded the prison with a brass eighteen pounder pointed at the door; when all was ready for the assault, the committee made a formal demand on the Sheriff for the surrender of the jail. The Sheriff was totally unprepared, and surrendered immediately, and the prisoners, Casey and Cora, were taken by the committee and carried to their headquarters. As soon as the death of King was announced, the bells were tolled, the stores closed, all business suspended, and the fronts of the buildings draped in mourning. Cora and Casey were both tried before a revolutionary tribunal of twenty-nine jurors, and sentenced to be hung. They were to be executed on the day following the funeral of King.

"The excitement had extended throughout the State, and thousands of armed men were ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William F. Anderson, of Yavkin, South Carolina, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbatic nature,—he tried a variety of remedies, all of which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and in a few weeks he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

500,000 SHORT SHINGLES, for sale low for cash by A. M. HILLS.

TWO OPEN AND ONE TOP RUGGY in good running order for sale by A. M. HILLS.

ONE GOOD TWO-HORSE WAGON for sale by A. M. HILLS.

THE BEST TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE in Clearfield county for sale low for cash by A. M. HILLS.

FROM CALIFORNIA

The latest intelligence from California is somewhat exciting. Mr. King, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, was murdered by a gambler named Casey, in revenge for certain articles in the paper reflecting on him. Mr. K. was shot in the public street, by daylight, and survived but a short time. The Old Vigilance Committee immediately organized; a mob took possession of the jail on Sunday, the 18th ult., and at the time the steamer left it was supposed both Casey and the murderer Cora, who killed Mr. Richardson, would be hung. The Vigilance Committee have declared their intention to drive the gamblers from the State.

In addition to the above, the following particulars of this melancholy act will be read with interest: "Casey, who murdered King, was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and the editor of the Sunday Times. The attack of the Vigilance Committee upon the jail was made in military order, a force of 2,500 armed men surrounded the prison with a brass eighteen pounder pointed at the door; when all was ready for the assault, the committee made a formal demand on the Sheriff for the surrender of the jail. The Sheriff was totally unprepared, and surrendered immediately, and the prisoners, Casey and Cora, were taken by the committee and carried to their headquarters. As soon as the death of King was announced, the bells were tolled, the stores closed, all business suspended, and the fronts of the buildings draped in mourning. Cora and Casey were both tried before a revolutionary tribunal of twenty-nine jurors, and sentenced to be hung. They were to be executed on the day following the funeral of King.

"The excitement had extended throughout the State, and thousands of armed men were ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William F. Anderson, of Yavkin, South Carolina, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbatic nature,—he tried a variety of remedies, all of which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and in a few weeks he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

500,000 LONG SHINGLES, for sale by A. M. HILLS, at his store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Goods at the lowest prices in the county. [June 25-4]

STRAY MARE.—A black mare with white stripe down the face, supposed to be about 5 years old, was found trespassing on the enclosed, improved lands, of the subscriber in Curwensville, Clearfield county, on or about the 7th of June, instant. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. S. G. PYLES, Curwensville, June 25, 1856-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next session, for the Charter of an institution with banking privileges, including those of issue, discount and deposit, and called at Clearfield, Pennsylvania under the name and title of "The Clearfield Bank," with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$200,000. JOHN PATTON, JON. ROYNTON, WM. M. BRIDGE, J. F. WEAVER, H. P. THOMPSON, G. L. REED, JAS. T. LEONARD, RICHARD SHAW, WM. A. WALLACE, JAMES B. GRAHAM, Clearfield, June 25, 1856-3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Benjamin Hartshorn and Thomas McCracken, trading in the name of Hartshorn & McCracken, was this day mutually dissolved; of which all concerned will take notice. The books and accounts of the late firm can be seen by calling at the old store of BENJ. HARTSHORN, THOS. MCCRACKEN, Lumber City, June 10, 1856.

The undersigned is now doing business in his own name. Having just received a new and handsome assortment of goods, he would be pleased to have all his old friends and customers to give him a call. BENJ. HARTSHORN, Lumber City, June 25, 1856.

BOUND FOR CURWENSVILLE. THE PLACE TO GET ANYTHING YOU WANT IS AT "H. B. PATTON'S STORE!" "THAT'S SO!" THE undersigned has received and opened at his store in Curwensville, the largest and best selected stock of SPLENDID AND STYLISH GOODS ever offered in the county. The assortment is very extensive and nearly every article that may be wanted can be procured from him—H. B. PATTON, Curwensville, June 25, 1856.

THE public is invited to call and examine the goods and prices, judge for themselves, and act according to their own convictions. H. B. PATTON, June 25-56

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. J. H. SPACKMAN, July 15-56-2m

MEDICAL PARTNERSHIP.—Dr. Henry Louvain, 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 their office opposite Dr. Loran's residence, and at night, at the house of Mr. Richard Mosser. Clearfield, June 18, 1856.