

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 23, 1856.

Union State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONERS. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. ARTHUR GENERAL.

WHO ARE YOU FOR?

This question has been asked us frequently of late, in regard to the several candidates for the Presidency. A short time since we remarked that we should give the matter ample thought before deciding.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the nominee of the Democratic party, stands upon a platform which we regard as anti-republican and dangerous to our institutions, and destructive to the peace and perpetuity of the nation.

Peace over the land, her olive wand extend! Fremont's chances, too, of being elected are growing brighter and better every day, and before the Ides of November are at hand, their bright effulgence will penetrate the gloomy domains of Locofocoism, dispel the illusive mists with which the leaders of that party are endeavoring to deceive many well-meaning men, and impressed with the truths of justice, right, and humanity, the disenfranchised members of that party will raise a jubilant shout that will spread consternation and dismay to the hearts of these political "workers of iniquity," who are held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder," and preach Democracy only on account of the remunerative spoils of office.

We, therefore, answer the interrogatory at the head of this article, by saying we are for Col. John C. Fremont!

GIVING HIM "JESSIE." The editor of the Republican, in his last paper, pitches into one of the performers at the exhibition of the Institute, on the 10th inst., in a most terrific manner. Hear him!

"Indeed we saw much to admire, and but little to condemn. But that little we think was big enough to bring down those concerned the hearty condemnation of every friend to the prosperity of the school. The piece entitled 'The Condition of our Country,' was nothing more nor less than a re-hash of some false and stale Abolition editorial from the New York Tribune or some other disunion organ. It was full of misrepresentations, unfair and unparliamentary, and was badly written, badly delivered, and as grossly defective in grammar as it was in fact."

Nearly every one who was present and heard Mr. Turner deliver the oration alluded to by the Republican, will at once, we feel certain, say that the strictures of the editor of that paper are untimely, harsh and not justified by the facts. The subject was discussed in a terse and unobjectionable style, and the offensive part of it was a mere reference to the Brooks outrage on Sumner and the distracted state of affairs in Kansas, which were condemned in the speech. This, however, is sufficient cause to raise the ire of our down-town neighbor at any time, and is not at all surprising to those who know him well, nor will it be to any one, if the views he entertains regarding Brooks' assault are fully known.

PERSONAL. Having been informed that it is reported in some sections of the county that the Journal has only nominally changed proprietors and editorship, I take this method of stating that the report is false in every particular. I own the office, do my own editing, and my own publishing. Neither the former editor, Mr. Swooper, nor any body else, has any interest in, or control of the establishment. For what purpose an erroneous impression was thus attempted to be created, is best known to the originator of the report, which is as contemptible as it is dastardly, and which would not have been noticed had I not been interrogated in regard to it.

it known, that we are not contending for the abolition of slavery; we do not wish to interfere with the institution where it now exists; we wish the South to solve the problem themselves how they shall get rid of it; we are only opposed to extending it to the territories, which is the common property of the nation—of the North as well as of the South—and consecrated to Freedom by a solemn compact. Besides this, Col. Fremont is opposed to all filibustering designs, declaring that "the assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired," and in speaking of our foreign policy, he says "international embarrassments are mainly the result of a secret diplomacy which arms to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the government"—a system "inconsistent with the character of our institutions." Under him, then, if elevated to the Chief Magistracy, we could look for a proper administration of our foreign affairs, avoiding such breakers as the present imbecile Administration was likely to wreck us upon, and an immediate settlement of the sectional contentions which are now so fearfully racking the ship of state. Why, then, we ask, should not we, as Americans, as Republicans, and even as Democrats, support John C. Fremont? He is the man for the emergency. Under him sectional commotion would be subdued; the gross outrages that are being perpetrated in Kansas brought to an end; her people protected in their rights; quiet would be restored; and once more would we behold

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LETTER FROM W. A. CAMPBELL. MR. S. B. ROW.—DEAR SIR:—In the Republican of last week I saw a notice of our last exhibition, in the commencement of which the editor endeavored with the one hand to set forth some commendation, but before he had torn down with both. I am disposed to let such blasts pass by unheeded, and would do so in this case had he confined himself to facts and truth; but of these two requisites the piece is exceedingly destitute.

Best should construe my silence into an acquiescence of the truth of his assertions—which I believe to be groundless—I have consented to answer him "according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit." In the out-set let it be fully understood that the speaker of that speech, (The Condition of our Country,) is himself a Democrat, is of his views, and I know not but that he may even cherish them, unless disgusted at this unmerited and unmanly attack on him as a speaker, and on his teacher and others concerned, by a member of his party.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES. The opponents of the policy of the present National Administration in the other counties of this Congressional District having agreed to hold a conferee meeting on the 6th August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, a call is published for a meeting in this place on Saturday the 24 day of August, to choose conferees to represent this county in that conference. We trust that as many of our friends in different sections of the county as can do so, will attend the meeting on the 24.

THE BROOKS AFFAIR IN CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, July 14, 1856. The House has done a lively business today. Though Brooks has not been expelled, the House by its vote of 121 Yeas in favor of expulsion, to 95 against it, has, as Brooks truly said, after the vote, transmitted him to posterity as a man unworthy to hold a seat on that floor. Mr. Campbell endeavored to postpone the whole subject until Wednesday, owing to ill health, but the House was opposed to it. The previous question was called, and the motion to recommit was lost. Cobb's amendment was defeated by a Yeas and Nays vote of 66 to 145. Then came the question to expel, which, requiring a two third vote, was not carried, but received the majority above given.

On the call for the previous question Mr. Edmundson of Virginia, one of the censured party, addressed the House, and contended that what Brooks told him about his intentions were confidential, and he could not have divulged them without betraying confidence; that he supposed the meeting between Brooks and Sumner would be equal, and therefore fair. That no injustice would have been done to Sumner if he (Edmundson) had been present. He made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the House.

Mr. Campbell made the closing argument which was a very clear and able review of the whole transaction. Opportunity was given to Brooks and Keitt to speak in their own defense, but they declined until after the House, by its majority vote, decided Brooks to be unworthy of a seat in that body. Then he rose to a privileged question and was entering upon an elaborate speech when Mr. Giddings objected, giving as a reason that the last vote of the House had declared the member from South Carolina to be unworthy of a seat here, and therefore he ought not to be allowed to do anything improper.

Mr. Dunn of Indiana hoped the objection would be withdrawn, followed by the same request from the whole South. Mr. Conins of Massachusetts earnestly appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection, and others from the North were prudent enough to do the same thing, and then at last, under the press of personal solicitations, Mr. Giddings withdrew his objection against his own will and threw the responsibility upon his friends to whom he yielded.

Mr. BROOKS said Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his State and venerable relative, who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood—Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly as her son to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self-respect, and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into his own hands he meant no disrespect to the Senate or the House, nor did he mean disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of his personal responsibility. He incurred it, and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a Member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a Court of law and by the majority of the House at the same time: If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends, Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, than himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." When he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man they will do me the justice to say, that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it (applause seemingly confined to the galleries), but no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me. He would say to the House, that the axe uplifted over him might fall on them. He had on ly to say he could not retain his seat consistently with his self-respect and rights under the Constitution. During this very session, a member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing it in silence, the House has declared bribery is excusable; but simply assault and battery is not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States while sitting in judgment on him and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. He had never been called to order, nor had he offended any officer. Yet a vote has been taken to-day transmitting him to posterity as unworthy of a seat here, because of disorderly behavior; and in this connection he spoke of Mr. Pennington as the prosecutor, as the "thumb-paper," the "Fallstian member," &c., for which the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington charged that the assault was unprovoked, and that with a bludgeon I had attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts over there has a pretty good sized stick. I would thank him to raise it and submit it to the inspection of the gentlemen from New Jersey. (Mr. De Witt; the gentleman alluded to, held up his stick for a moment. Laughter.) Now, that stick is double the size of the one used by me.

Mr. Tratten here rose and asked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted, or that they be cleared. (Hisses from the galleries.) The Speaker said if the disturbance was continued he would give that order.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.)—Why, I did not hear any up there (looking up)—If I have friends in the galleries I desire them to be quiet. He then continued; if I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why did I not do it?

You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentlemen from New Jersey, that expressly to prevent taking life I used an ordinary cane presented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horse whip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength of the Senator from Massachusetts was superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should regretted for the remainder of my life.

A Voice—He would have killed him!

Mr. Brooks, resuming, said—Ten days ago, fore-seeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Brooks replied to several members who had said hard things of him. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him contrary to their wishes but were operated upon by outside pressure, and he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in vilification. He concluded by saying: Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and to the House, I am no longer a member of the XXXth Congress.

Confusion, hisses and applause followed, during which Mr. Brooks retired.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the most celebrated Remedies for the Cure of Sore Arms.—Samuel Westworth, of Norway, Maine, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a boot maker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to relinquish it: he tried various remedies and they failed to benefit him; however, about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and he called on Professor Holloway four weeks since to show him his arms, which were quite well, and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

Books, in his speech after the vote had been taken to expel him, said that when he was about making the assault on Senator Sumner, he hesitated whether he should take a horse-whip or cow-hide, but was afraid that Mr. Sumner would force it from him, and if he had he (Brooks) might have done what he would have regretted the remainder of his life! As much as to say he would have killed him. A pretty admission, indeed! And this is the man (1) Locofoco editors would have sustained. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN CALIFORNIA.—Yankee Sullivan, in the confession he made before committing suicide at San Francisco, disclosed the fact that the Democrats had kept themselves in power in California by systematic and stupendous frauds at elections. He gave the particulars of the manner in which thousands of spurious ballots had been "stuffed" into the boxes on various occasions. His confessions, in these particulars, are corroborated beyond the possibility of impeachment.

Washington Territory has recently been the scene of a violent conflict between the military and civil authorities, which has resulted in the dismissal of Governor Stephens from office. It seems that the Governors of Washington and Oregon have been conducting things with a high hand, and Gen. Wool declared that unless checked, there would not be a house standing in either territory. The Indians in this, as in most other cases, appear to be more sinned against than sinning.

UNION CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Advices from Washington state that the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation are preparing a call for a Union Convention of Republican, American, and all other elements opposed to the Administration policy and the Cincinnati platform, to meet at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of September, for the purpose of forming an Electoral ticket which shall represent these interests fairly, and concentrate all efforts in one practical direction.

George Law of New York has written an able letter upon the subject of the prominent nominees for the Presidency, reviewing their character and antecedents, avowing his preference for Fremont as the representative of progress and freedom, and denouncing the slaveocracy.

THE Boston Pilot, the Catholic organ of the United States, of the 6th inst., says:—"In reply to many inquiries, we would state that Fremont is not a Catholic." The Pilot contained the original charge that Fremont was a Catholic.

SENATOR BREWER will please accept our thanks for favors received.

The terms of office of Senators Cass and Douglass expire on the 4th of March next.

MARRIED—On the 15th July, by Rev. C. Fezter, MR. BENJAMIN MYERS, of Clearfield co., to MISS MARY M. STALL, of Cambria co., Pa.

DIED—In Bellefonte, on the 4th inst., MRS. JULIAN, wife of Gen. James Irvin, aged 60 yrs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL, to do general house-work in a small family. Inquire at this office. July 23.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, as also that of paper hanging. Business will be punctually attended to, and all jobs entrusted to him will be executed in the very best manner. A share of public patronage is asked for. Shop on front st. 2 doors north of Hill's store. July 23/56 J. P. BOYLE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.—ARTIEUR'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS, for Preserving Fresh Fruits, &c.—This invention for which a patent has been obtained, commends itself to the attention of Housekeepers and others, on account of its great simplicity, and the effectual manner in which it accomplished a very desirable and useful object.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, the following real estate will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18th DAY OF AUGUST, 1856, the following described real estate, to wit:

Also—All that tract or piece of land situate in Ferguson township, beginning at a post on the north side of State street and corner of lot No. 25, now formerly belonging to Hays Hartsock, thence extending along the said street 180 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, thence along said alley east 50 feet to lot No. 28, thence south along the same 180 feet to State street, and west 50 feet to place of beginning, and known in the plan of said town as No. 22, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis Laporte and Lindley Lewellin.

Also—A certain house and lot in the borough of Clearfield, fronting 60 feet on Market street and extending back 200 feet to an alley, and bounded on the south by said Market street, on the east by lot No. 156, on the north by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 124, and 25 perches more or less, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Hellenbach.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, beginning at a post (also a corner of the first herein recited tract, Fox's) and extending south 69 degrees 48 minutes to the place of beginning, containing 177 acres and 21 perches, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Ferguson.

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Also—A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, containing 100 acres, beginning at an old maple tree, thence north 88 1/2 degrees west 35 perches to a hemlock, thence by Phillip Gioninger's 70 perches to a hemlock, thence by residue of Geo. Moore survey and John McCracken's 25 perches to a hemlock, north 81 perches to a post and white oak, south 87 degrees, west by land sold Moses Lobcock, 184 perches to a hemlock, south 38 degrees, west 21 perches to a pine, north 69 degrees, west 10 perches, north 23 degrees, east 20 perches to place of beginning, on which is erected a saw-mill and dwelling house, with about 10 acres cleared, being part of surveys in name of John McCahan and George Moore.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McCahan.

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