

# Raftsmen's Journal

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

VOL. 3.—NO. 12.

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S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 5, 1856.

### CLEARFIELD COUNTY ELECTION.

We give below the few returns that have been received this morning.

Township	Union	Fillmore	Other
Clearfield bor.	21	73	33
Lawrence	63	189	16
Pike	88	110	1
Curwensville bor.	43	35	45
Goshen	4	56	8
Bradford	42	168	3

The return of the election in this borough shows that 33 votes were cast for the straight Fillmore ticket. We have the charity to say that the men who were induced to vote thus, wished to act right. But they have been deceived—badly deceived—as they will learn hereafter. We send the following letter of Hon. Andrew Stewart, who is one of the Senatorial Electors on the straight Fillmore ticket, to their serious consideration. His advice was, "Vote the Union ticket;" but his admonition was unheeded and evil counsel allowed to prevail with some.

LETTER FROM HON. ANDREW STEWART, UNIONSTOWN, PA., Oct. 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, "for which ticket shall we vote?" my answer is, "VOTE FOR THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET," with the name of Michael Fillmore at its head. This secures your vote to him in the prorata division of the Electoral votes, while if you vote the straight Fillmore ticket, on which my name is placed, you throw away your vote, and thereby promote the election of Mr. Beehan.

This is my advice, and you may publish it if you think proper. Yours, &c., ANDREW STEWART.

### ON THE DISCUSSION AT CHERRY TREE.

Last Friday, a political discussion took place at Cherry-tree borough—Cyrus Jeffries, of this county, and H. White, Esq., of Indiana, on the part of the Republicans and Americans, and Mr. McKean, of Philadelphia, Hon. G. R. Barrett, I. Test and W. A. Wallace, Esqs., on the part of the Democrats. Four speeches were made on each side—each speech limited to three-fourths of an hour. The debate was in general ably conducted. We were, however, surprised to hear Mr. Test indulging in the slang phrases and hackneyed epithets, for which he seems to have an unusual penchant, after having said that he was much gratified with the courtesy of the gentlemen on the opposite side. Mr. McKean attempted to refute what was pleased to term Mr. Jeffries' "figures of speech," with an article which he called "figures of fact;" but the latter was so pointless that his hearers were unable to discover their bearing. His Honor, Judge Barrett, we thought, was considerably out of his element, the debate necessarily carrying him out of his usual track; he, however, managed to finish up with "a touch of that same old tune," to the great gratification of his Democratic friends. Mr. Wallace, after some preliminary remarks, undertook to discuss the questions in a constitutional point of view; but he soon digressed, and repeated almost literally the tail-end of the speech he had delivered at New Washington; the night previous, asserting that the settlers who went to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society, were "the fifth and dregs of society—whelps—villains, cut-throats," and a great variety of other "civicked" chaps, that we have neither room nor inclination to enumerate.

Mr. Jeffries, who had the opening speech, gave an historical account of the introduction of slavery into this country, and its progress since then—stated that it had been introduced and fostered by the Popes of Rome—presented many valuable statistics—and exhibited the policy and objects of the Democratic leaders in forcing the slavery agitation upon us in this contest. Mr. White, who was the colleague of Mr. J., confined himself strictly to the question under discussion. His speeches were logical, argumentative and pointed, and received the merited commendation of all parties. Though made without any previous preparation, his speeches were masterly efforts, and give promise of a bright future. It was generally conceded that our speakers came off best in the controversy.

### OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

	GILLIS,	MERRIS,
Venango,	1968	1984
Warren,	1174	1715
McKean,	470	754
Jefferson and Forrest,	1318	1472
Elk,	520	394
Clearfield,	1831	1211
Clarion,	2594	1674
	9895	9114

Gillis' majority, 771.

BEITING.—It has recently been decided by the Supreme Court in Connecticut, also by the Supreme Court in South Carolina, that the losing party in a wager may recover from a stakeholder the money he had deposited with him, though the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid over the money to the winner.

Snow.—During this forenoon snow was falling briskly in this region.

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

We give below, from the Journal of Commerce, a rather gloomy picture of political affairs in France; but in Mr. Walsh's latest letter from Paris to the same journal we find, on the other hand, the following less portentous views extracted from the French Ministerial organs:

"Our semi-official or ministerial organs inquire into the cause of the fall in the funds and stocks of every description during some months past. They deny that there is truly either a political, commercial, or financial crisis. There has been a mischievous excess of speculation and joint-stock undertakings. The Government refused to grant more license. The railroad companies went too fast in the issue of bonds, the proceeds of which were to be applied to branches. Moreover, French capital was rendered, comparatively scarce at home by the operations of cosmopolitan associations that undertook foreign public works and banking experiments. Politics had nothing to do with the home depreciation. Since the establishment of the Empire by Louis Napoleon, which delivered France from a dreadful political crisis, the sense of security has been stronger and more general than ever it was. The country is calm and trusts in the future. Our new institutions become daily firmer. Without, we have conquered peace, a glorious peace, which has reinstated France at the summit of influence and dignity. A new era of pacific development is opened; certainly the affairs of Naples are not of a kind to affect our situation."

### Threatening Aspect of Affairs in France.

The recent sudden fall in all public securities in France; the increase in the rate of discount to six per cent. by the Bank of France; the rapid decrease in the specie of that institution and the extensive efflux of silver; the unexpected advance in the price of grain; the failure by the department of the Seine to raise the loan of fifty millions of francs authorized in the last session of the Legislature, and the difficulty experienced by the municipality of Paris to find means to cover the deficit of its income to meet its lavish expenditure; the unfavorable condition of internal trade, and the large falling off in the winter orders from abroad, portend the approach of a financial crisis in France, which we learn from public and private accounts is causing more anxiety and alarm in the political world than the affairs of Naples or the insolent manifesto of the Russian Chancellor.

The inordinate facilities for speculation which have been offered by the Credit Mobilier, and the countless enterprises of a not less wild and unsound character to which it has given rise; the colossal public works undertaken by the Government as an expedient to provide for the tranquility of the country by giving employment to the laboring classes, at an expense which the public means were utterly inadequate to meet; the largely augmented staffs of Government functionaries; the reckless extravagance and luxurious mode of living of the upper classes; the large sums expended for public festivals; the disastrous effects of the inundations; the partial failure of the silk crop, and the deficiency of the harvest are admitted, on all hands, to be the primary causes of the present serious condition of affairs. Great as are the resources of France, and sagacious and energetic as may be the measure which the Emperor may take to avert the calamity by which his country is threatened, grave doubts are entertained whether he will be able to do so, even should he have recourse to the extreme measure attributed to him, of ordering the suspension of specie payments, giving a forced currency to the paper money of the Bank of France, and prohibiting the exportation of silver. For years the Emperor, the Government, and the majority of the people have been leading a life of extravagant splendor, to which the resources of the nation were wholly unequal, drained as they were to meet the costly and unproductive expenditure of the war, and they now find money and credit both exhausted. Added to the financial difficulties which Napoleon and his advisers are now called on to confront, they have also to encounter the machinations of the rapidly spreading secret societies which exist in every part of the country, which the police, with all their subtlety and cleverness, are unable to trace or to extirpate, and whose objects are the assassination of the chief of the State, the establishment of the democratic and social republic, and the assertion of the insensate principles of communism. This danger, which it is no longer possible to conceal, and which might at any moment plunge France and probably the entire continent of Europe, into anarchy and confusion, adds considerably to the dismay which financial and commercial embarrassments have occasioned; and a startling similarity is found to exist between the present condition of affairs and that which has preceded all the revolutions by which France has been convulsed for the last three quarters of a century. Although all men of common sense, however opposed to the present ruler of the French people, must agree in condemning the diabolical doctrines of the *Mariannes* and its branch societies, and in considering the principles which these conspirators advocate as opposed to reason and the fundamental rights of property, the existence of

these societies and the rapid increase of the numbers of their devotees is an undoubted fact, the dread of which is painfully aggravated by the apprehension of a season of high prices, want of employment, and general distress. So long as it was possible for Louis Napoleon to gratify the national taste for glory and display by martial achievements and the sumptuous adornment of Paris, and so long as by loans and increased taxation he could procure the means of continuing this course, all was apparently tranquil and prosperous; but as soon as the war was brought to a close and there were no more victories to celebrate, when settling day arrived, the real state of affairs became apparent, and the people awoke from the trance into which they had been lulled to find themselves on the very verge of insolvency.

However the means by which Napoleon seated himself on the throne may be condemned, it must be conceded that were he, at the present critical juncture of affairs in Europe, to fall beneath the bullet or the dagger of an assassin, the most incalculable disasters would be the result. To his indomitable energy and sagacious statesmanship France and Europe are largely indebted for the measure of tranquillity which they now enjoy; and if in some things his policy may not have answered the expectations of many—if in some particulars his conduct may appear suspicious and wanting in candor—before he is condemned account should be taken of the difficulties of every description by which he was and is surrounded, and credit given for the great good which has resulted from his administration.—If, as the sanguine believe, the resources of France are sufficient to enable her to ride through the storm by which she is now menaced, by curtailing the expenditure and effectually curbing undue speculation, it is manifest that this desirable result will be largely advanced by the retention on the throne, in the full exercise of his power, of one proved to be more competent than any other of his countrymen to guide the ship of State in a season of difficulty and danger.

### THAT FREMONT POLE AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Opposite the city of Norfolk, in Virginia, lies the city of Portsmouth, where recently some mischievous Know Nothings erected a long pole, with the United States flag floating from the top, and the ticket of "Fremont and Dayton—the Union and the Constitution," streaming to the breeze just below. The work was done in the dark, for such a thing would have been "open treason" in broad daylight. But the daylight came, and there was the outrageous white man's ticket of Fremont and Dayton streaming high in the air over the town of Portsmouth, in the very hot-bed of the peculiar institution. The democracy of the halliwick were at first paralyzed—they could hardly believe their eyes; but they rubbed them and looked again; and then, if Bully Brooks had been there they were ready to follow him to Washington, rob the treasury, and proclaim a Southern confederacy.

Never was there such indignation, such a fearful excitement, such a tempest in such a teapot—never such a spirit of wrath, mortification and tomfoolery anywhere among the astonished Virginia democracy. They had meetings—they passed resolutions of indignation—the City Councils were called together, and the City also passed resolutions; and the result of all these meetings and resolutions was that the Fremont pole was cut down and the Fremont inscription attached was ignominiously destroyed. There never was such a time. A democratic glorification over the Pennsylvania election was turned into an indignation meeting against the innocent pole and its patriotic decorations; and resolutions of congratulation with Col. Forney were superseded by resolutions of wrath and lamentation against the pole. Mr. Botts seriously believes that Gov. Wise is a monomaniac, really and truly a little cracked, a little bit crazy on niggers, going off into violent fits at the sight of them; and one would think from the fire and fury, the wrath and cabbage of the fierce democracy of Portsmouth over that pole, that they were all going crazy together—the Governor, his disciples, his party, his subjects and his niggers.—*New York Herald.*

THE JUVENE TREE.—The seeds of this tree were imported a short time since from the south of Europe for experiment in the South. It grows in the form of a shrub of middle size, bearing a red oval fruit about as large as olives, inclosing a stone of the same shape. They are sweet, but only eaten among us in the form of paste. In Algiers the fruit ripens in the month of June, and is much sought after by the inhabitants, who consume large quantities, both fresh and dried, as well as in the form of a delicious paste.

CAUTION.—Don't buy nostrums of street peddlers. A man in Boston bought a bottle of corn ointment on the street, which burned a hole in his foot and caused his leg to swell, so that amputation was at one time considered necessary. He was laid up three weeks in most intense pain, and congratulates himself that he has escaped death.

IT IS STATED that the French Government has shipped to the United States 20,000 barrels of prime mess pork, purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the Crimean war. Being no longer wanted, it is sent back for market.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamship Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst. The steamship Kangaroo from Philadelphia, and the Kersonese from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The Neapolitan difficulty is without much change. It was the general impression that the Anglo-French ultimatum would be presented to King Ferdinand on the 15th, and failing to receive an immediate favorable answer, the Ambassadors would be withdrawn; but it was not supposed that the fleets would immediately appear.

The English squadron had sailed from Azeeo, and its destination was supposed to be Malta. The French fleet was still at Toulon. The Vienna papers still anticipate a peaceful issue.

It is stated that in consequence of the growing importance of the European complications, the Congress at Paris will consist of first and not second rate plenipotentiaries, and that it will soon meet.

The affairs of the Danubian Principalities engage attention, and the French papers are opposing the Austrian occupation of them.—Count Walenski has issued a circular in reply to the recent Russian document.

It is rumored that both the English and French fleets have orders to approach Naples. It is also rumored that suspicions are awakened in Vienna, that Russia and France are engaged in negotiating a secret alliance. The free trade project in France has been postponed till the first of July, 1861.

The pressure on the Paris Bourse is still very severe, but the suspension of specie payments by the bank is not anticipated so strongly as before. The amount of the contract with the Rothschilds, for the purchase of specie, is all the gold that can be obtained in London, Germany or the United States.

Count Walenski has answered the Russian circular of Sept. 24, repelling the approaches of Prince Gortschakoff in regard to the conduct of England and France in the Neapolitan affairs, and asserting that the action of France toward Naples will be purely of a diplomatic character. A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says that Lefer Pacha has gained two important victories over the Russians in Circasia.

### PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. JAMES POLLOCK Governor.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A public acknowledgment of the goodness of Almighty God, and of our constant dependence upon His Providence, is eminently becoming a free and enlightened people.

The "Giver of every good and perfect gift, He has crowned the past year with His goodness, and caused our paths to drop with fatness." Our free institutions, our rights and privileges, civil and religious, have been continued and preserved. Science and Art, with the great interests of education, morality and religion, have been encouraged and advanced; industry, in all its departments, has been honored and rewarded, and the general condition of the people improved.

Our Commonwealth has been greatly blessed. The ravages of disease and death—of famine and pestilence, have not been permitted to come near us; nor have the horrors of war disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. The earth has yielded her increase and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Abundant prosperity, with smiling plenty and the blessings of health, have been ours. Acknowledging, with gratitude, these blessings of a kind Providence, let us enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His Courts with praise; be thankful unto Him, and bless His name."

Deeply impressed with the importance and propriety of this duty, and in accordance with the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend Thursday the 20th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this State; and earnestly implore the people, that, abstaining from all worldly business and pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy, and humbly beseech Him for a continuance of His blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 21st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-first. BY THE GOVERNOR.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Holloway's Pills.—Astonishing Cure of a Bilious Complaint.—Mr. Patrick M'Kenna, of Columbus, Ohio, suffered for upwards of 3 years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver, and general nervous debility, he tried various remedies for the mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since then he has not had the slightest return of his complaint.

### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OCTOBER 14, 1856—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

County	Union	Fillmore	Other
Adams	2509	2270	2312
Allegheny	8084	12319	6994
Armstrong	2411	2806	2338
Berks	1761	2110	1735
Berks, &c.	2206	2173	2201
Bucks	10000	3939	10010
Butler	1920	2826	1820
Bradford	2012	6047	1995
Bucks	6255	3609	6293
Butler	2550	3098	2570
Cambria	2739	1836	2738
Carbon	1391	958	1590
Centre	3725	2404	2730
Chester	3851	6297	2879
Clarion	2387	1689	2373
Clearfield	1841	1181	1831
Clinton	1408	1277	1410
Columbia	2796	1697	2167
Crawford	2805	4471	2871
Cumberland	3225	2975	3239
Dauphin	2944	3469	2947
Delaware	1919	2438	1917
Elk	353	454	404
Frie	1980	1082	1985
Fayette	3418	3255	3423
Franklin	3590	3416	3284
Fulton	925	879	902
Greene	2047	1538	2344
Huntingdon	1919	2196	1901
Indiana	1509	3317	1470
Jefferson	1323	1449	1319
Juniata	1311	1232	1302
Lancaster	8929	10473	8617
Lawrence	1107	2385	1109
Lebanon	2242	2776	2242
Lehigh	4663	3192	4659
Luzerne	4874	4362	4870
Lycoming	3139	2733	3153
M'Kean	498	739	491
Mercer	2596	3134	2599
Mifflin	1819	1309	1820
Monroe	2047	325	2047
Montgomery	6727	4788	6733
Moutour	1221	659	1186
Northampton	4654	2314	4668
Northumberland	2891	1716	2837
Perry	2057	1970	2060
Philadelphia	35658	32904	35000
Pike	815	254	797
Potter	674	1117	682
Schuylkill	6351	4523	6343
Somerset	1773	2547	1776
Snyder	1123	1577	1118
Susquehanna	2329	3424	2307
Sullivan	491	334	503
Tioga	1111	3689	1099
Union	1043	1483	1019
Venango	1939	1951	1975
Warren	1119	1353	1122
Washington	4316	4424	4320
Wayne	2492	2955	2476
Westmoreland	4929	4280	4906
Wyoming	1081	1610	1054
York	6676	4591	6138
Union Totals	21012	20925	20888

Dem. Totals 21288 21246 21203  
 21012 20925 20888

Majority 2774 3207 3735  
 {Those counties marked thus [1] voted for James Frey.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Dist.	Representative
1st	Philadelphia City—Wm. J. Crabbe and Charles B. Penrose.
2d	Philadelphia Co.—N. B. Brown, Harlan Ingram and Richard L. Wright.
3d	Montgomery—Thomas N. Knox.
4th	Chester & Delaware—James J. Lewis.
5th	Berks—John C. Evans.
6th	Bucks—Jonathan Ely.
7th	Lancaster and Lebanon—John W. Killinger and Jacob G. Shuman.
8th	Dauphin and Northumberland—David Taggart.
9th	Northampton and Dehigh—Joseph Laubach.
10th	Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—James H. Walton.
11th	Adams and Franklin—George W. Brewer.
12th	York—William H. Welsh.
13th	Cumberland and Perry—Henry Fetters.
14th	Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan—Andrew Gregg.
15th	Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—John Crosswell.
16th	Lezere, Montour and Columbia—George P. Steele.
17th	Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—E. Reed Myer.
18th	Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—Henry Southern.
19th	Mercer, Venango and Warren—Gleason W. Seefeld.
20th	Eric and Crawford—D. A. Finney.
21st	Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—John R. Harris.
22d	Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins and Ed. D. Guzman.
23d	Washington and Green—John C. Flenatka.
24th	Somerset, Bedford & Fulton—Francis Jordan.
25th	Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Tilias J. Coffey.
26th	Juniata, Mifflin and Union—James M. Sellers.
27th	Westmoreland and Fayette—Wm. E. Frazer.
28th	Schuylkill—C. M. Straub.

Democrats, 15; Opposition, 18; New Senators marked thus [1].

### HOUSES OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dem. Union	Dem. Union
Adams	1 Indiana
Allegheny	5 Lancaster
Armstrong, &c.	3 Lebanon
Beaver, &c.	3 Luzerne
Burdorf, &c.	2 Mercer, &c.
Berks	4 Mifflin
Blair, &c.	2 Monroe
Bradford	2 Montgomery
Bucks	3 Northampton
Carbon	2 Northumberland
Centre	1 Perry
Chester	3 Phila. City
Clearfield, &c.	1 Luzerne
Clinton, &c.	1 Schuylkill
Columbia, &c.	1 Somerset
Crawford	2 Susquehanna &c.
Dauphin	1 Tioga
Delaware	2 Union, &c.
Elk	1 Washington
Franklin	2 Wayne
Fayette & West	2 York
Greene	1
	88 47

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—John Cooney has been arrested on a charge of furnishing forged naturalization papers. Four witnesses were examined who testified that they had voted at the late election though they had never declared their intentions to become citizens, nor been at Court to obtain papers. They received their papers in a mysterious manner and refused to tell from whom. One voter found them in his coat pocket; another had the papers left at his house, in another's house the papers were thrown. The above facts were ascertained through the investigation instituted by Mr. Mann the Union candidate for District Attorney, who is contesting the election of Lewis C. Cassidy the Locofoco candidate.

MARRIED.—On the 30th Oct. at Bloomington, by Rev. Wm. H. Rex, Mr. MATTHEW S. CLARK, to Miss SARAH A. ESSER, daughter of Elias Rishel, both of Brady township.

On the 27th Oct. by John Blair, Esq., Mr. AMERICA WILKES, of St. Anthony Falls, to Miss PAMINA KILPATRICK, of Boggs township.

DIED.—On the 2d inst., HENRY MARTIN, son of Maj. John Hesse, of Lawrence township, aged about 15 years, 3 months and 8 days.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Washingtonians will hold a meeting in the Court House on Monday evening, November 17th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a Temperance Hall.

TEACHERS! TEACHERS!—The Board of School Directors of Brady township, will employ six competent school teachers, at liberal salaries, for the term of four months from the 15th day of November. Any further information desired, can be had by addressing the Secretary of the board.

G. R. GLOTT, Secretary.  
 Luthersburg, October 27th, 1856.