

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmans Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 13, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.—It appears, from the answer of the Post-master General to the inquiries of Congress, that the Post-office Department was all the time conscious of the defalcation of Fowler, and neglected or refused to make it known.

NEW KANSAS DODGE.—The Senate, on Tuesday the 5th June, by a vote of 27 to 33, refused to take up the bill for the admission of Kansas.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS ARE CIRCULATING A charge that Mr. Lincoln voted against grating supplies for the army during the Mexican war.

QUIT STEALING AND ALL WILL COME RIGHT.—In the United States Senate a few days since, Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, advocated the restoration of high rates of postage.

FOSTER AND THE TARIFF.—We see it stated that Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, is at Washington, begging Democratic Senators to pass Morrill's tariff bill.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLISHER A beautiful colored diagram, representing the eclipse of the sun, on the 15th July, 1860.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.—The New York Tribune of Thursday, June 7, says—One of those newspapers which Mr. Buchanan has so liberally provided with money from the National Treasury, the Pennsylvania Freeman, brings the following charges against Mr. Lincoln:

"On the 5th of October, 1854, the first Republican State Convention, in the State of Illinois, was held at Springfield. Abraham Lincoln was one of its members, and Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. At that Convention, Abraham Lincoln, beside repudiating all association with the American party, read the resolution on the slavery question, which was unanimously adopted."

"Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defense of the liberty and Constitution of the country, and will hereafter cooperate as the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the administration of Government back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of Free Territories; that as the Constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor, to repeal and entirely abrogate the Fugitive Slave Law; to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; to prohibit the admission of any more Slave States into the Union; to abolish Slavery from the District of Columbia; to exclude Slavery from all the Territories over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to arrest the acquisition of any more Territories unless the practice of Slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited."

"This is nearly all borrowed from a speech made by Mr. Douglas at Ottawa, Ill., in Aug. 21, 1858. It was answered by Mr. Lincoln, who showed that there was no Republican or other Convention at Springfield in the fall of 1854, with which he (Lincoln) had any connection. As for this resolution, he had never heard of it till it was read by his antagonist. It was afterward ascertained, and was stated by Mr. Lincoln in a subsequent speech, that the resolution thus attributed to him was really the work of a public meeting in Kane county, of which he had been ignorant until after Judge Douglas had affirmed that its resolutions had been drawn up by him (Lincoln) and adopted at Springfield."

"Mr. Lincoln's statement of the truth—following, as it did, in that memorable debate, immediately upon the false accusation of his unscrupulous adversary—could not well be unknown, even to Mr. Buchanan's journalists. However, they are none the less ready to repeat the charge, adding from their own imagination, that Mr. Lincoln himself read the resolutions in a Convention of which, as it seems, he was not only not a member, but which never was held at all!"

"Mr. Lincoln concluded his exposure of this falsehood with the following impressive words: 'I allude to this extraordinary matter in this canvass for some further purpose than anything yet advanced. Judge Douglas did not make his statement upon that occasion as of matters that he believed to be true, but he stated them roundly as being true, in such form as to pledge his veracity for their truth. When we consider who Judge Douglas is—that he is a distinguished Senator of the United States, that he has served nearly twelve years as such, that his character is not at all limited as an ordinary Senator of the United States, but that his name has become of almost world-wide renown—it is most extraordinary that he should so far forget the suggestions of justice to an adversary, or of prudence to himself, as to venture upon the assertion of that which the slightest investigation would have shown him to be wholly false. I can only account for his having done so upon the supposition that that evil genius which has attended him through his life, giving to him an apparent astonishing prosperity, such as to lead very many good men to doubt their being advantage in virtue over vice—I say I can only account for it on the supposition that that evil genius has at last made up its mind to forsake him.'"

Do not these pungent sayings apply with quite as much force to those advocates of the Democratic party who repeat the untruth as to its original author? SUMNER'S SPEECH.—The Philadelphia Press, speaking of the recent speech of Mr. Sumner, says: 'It has become the foolish fashion to abuse Senator Sumner's late speech against the South, and to hold the Republicans responsible for the same. Now, if there is any one thing more reasonable than another, it is that Mr. Sumner's attack upon the South was a pretty fair Roland for their Oliver. They had set one of their champions upon him to maltreat him, and he has chosen to respond after his own fashion, ignoring the leaders of his own party, and speaking for himself alone. This is the long and the short of it.' THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This excellent paper will commence a new volume on the 30th June. No practical mechanic or operative should be without a copy. Everything valuable in relation to the mechanic arts is published with great care, and the illustrations of new improvements in machinery are always calculated to instruct and interest the reader. We consider the American an indispensable publication, and therefore recommend it with confidence to those engaged in mechanical operations. The terms are \$2 a year in advance. Address, Munn & Co., No. 37, Park Row, New-York.

Address of the People's State Committee of Pa. To the People of Pennsylvania.—We are about to enter another great National struggle, the issue of which must fall decisively for the weal or woe of our common country.

The so-called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrate Industry, a paralyzed Commerce, a bankrupt Treasury, and a large and steadily increasing National Debt.

The domestic peace and harmony that witnessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exchanged for sectional discord and fraternal strife; and even the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have been blotted out, in the systematic effort of the Government to spread the blight of slavery over the Free Territory, in defiance of the popular will.

Corruption has gained undisputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government, and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and National dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough reform is unmistakably demanded by the people. In this great work, Pennsylvania must, as ever, be potential. Always loyal in the last degree to the maintenance of the National Union, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the supremacy of the laws, her people have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain these rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our free labor is the basis of all our wealth, our prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been ever betrayed, its interests ever sacrificed. Our untold millions of slumbering wealth, and our unemployed and unrequited labor, are swift witnesses to the suicidal policy that has impoverished us.

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and beggared free industry wherever its desolating steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of a diversified and prosperous Industry have protested without avail. Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable prospects of respect for the rights and interests of our State, and redress from the endless train of evils flowing from the faithfulness of the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS. PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." CAMBRIDGE COUNTY.—On Saturday night, June 2d, the cellar of L. B. Hickock, Esq., of Johnson, was robbed of some bread and butter.

Upon the discovery of the fact, the "Squire" remembered of having heard that a suspicious looking chap was frequently seen along the road, and was immediately put in sailing order.

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A most destructive tornado occurred in Iowa and Illinois on the 3d of June. The Lyons City Advocate, of the 4th, gives the following account:— "It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing calamity that has ever fallen to us to witness—the effects of the tornado, and the consequent loss of life and property."

"Last evening about 9 o'clock, a man came from Camanche, about nine miles below this city, on the Mississippi, with the heart-rending intelligence that the town had been visited by a tornado, and that many of its citizens were buried in its ruins. The alarm spread from house to house, and in a very short time hundreds of our citizens were on their way to the scene of disaster, both by land and on the steamer Queen City, which Capt. Bristol immediately put in sailing order."

"We were among the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and our pen fails entirely to depict the sight that met our view. We found the town as the messenger had reported, literally blown to pieces, and destruction and death scattered everywhere within the sweep of the devastation.

"Soon after arriving at Camanche, we learned that the town of Albany, on the opposite side of the river, and about one mile above Camanche, had been visited by the tornado, and was about badly riddled as Camanche. Upon the arrival of the Queen City at Camanche, she immediately put back to Albany, to learn the truth of the rumor, and found that scarcely a building in that town was left unscathed; but from what we could learn, the loss of life was not so great as at the former place. Those who returned reported twelve killed.

"The gale commenced about 7 o'clock p. m. Its course was from the south-west to the north-east, and we may hear of further ravages in Illinois. It is rumored at Camanche that the farmers had suffered severely, south-west from there, by having their buildings and fences destroyed, and stock killed. It was also stated that a large raft was passing Camanche at the time, and that all the men, numbering apparently about twenty, were swept off into the river.

"The condition of the survivors of these two towns is such as demands the warmest sympathy and aid of every one in this community, as well as elsewhere. Many of them are left without a house above them, and scarcely a garment to wear. Their dead are to be buried, and their wounded cared for, and it is the duty of every one, so far as in his power, to minister to their relief, for who can tell how soon we may need like service."

J. G. HARTSWICK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. BACON—A quantity of good bacon on hand for sale at the store of REED, WEAVER & CO. CAMP-MEETING.—Providence permitting, there will be a camp meeting held on the ground near New Salem, commencing June 23d, 1860, for Lutherburg charge, Erie Conference M. E. Church. Brethren ministerial and lay are invited cordially to attend from adjoining churches to worship with in the grove. No bantering permitted within the limits prescribed by law. may 16 J. K. MENDELHALL.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE PEACEFUL VILLAGE OF CURWENSVILLE. The undersigned having entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, under the name and style of Robison & Denmark, respectfully announce to the public that they are constantly on hand, or will make to order, Stoves, Pumps, and all other Castings commonly used in the country, which they will sell at the lowest rates for cash, or exchange on the most advantageous terms for old metal, or approved country produce. February 1, 1860. JACKSON ROBISON, D. J. DENMARK.

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.—BROKENT NOTICE TO THE RAGED!—The undersigned having opened a Tailoring Establishment in Shaw's Row, in the room recently occupied by H. F. Nangle as a Jewelry Store, announces that he is now ready and willing to make Coats, Vests, Trunks, &c., for his old customers, and as many new ones as may give him a call, after the latest and most approved styles, or after any of the old fashions, if they prefer it. By doing his work in a neat and substantial manner, and promptly fulfilling his engagements, he expects to secure a liberal share of patronage, trusting that they will be able to render satisfaction to buyers. HENRY SHAW.

NEW FIRM AND NEW STOCK.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Ansonville and vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the mercantile business, under the name of Swan & Hartshorn, and that they have just received and opened out a stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing everything usually kept in a country store, which they will dispose of on the most advantageous terms, to purchasers. They solicit a share of patronage, trusting that they will be able to render satisfaction to buyers. W. R. HARTSWICK, H. SWAN.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!—The undersigned take this method of informing the public generally that they have entered into partnership in the Blacksmithing business, and can be found at the shop formerly occupied by Jacob Shuckweiler, on Third street, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give them a call. Bring on your hoes, your spades, and picks. Your log chains and your pulling sticks. Your shovels, your axes, your iron mares. No three year old, shall then go bare. Your spears we'll work up then just right. To pruning hooks for every light. Your words too, shall then be wrought. To plough-shares such as were bought. GEORGE W. ORR, J. SHUNKWEILER, J. SHUNK WOLLER. Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND AND FARM, of 82 acres of Land, of which 45 are cleared and under cultivation, situate on Clearfield Creek, on the main road leading from Clearfield town to Clearfield Bridge, in Clearfield county, Pa., and three miles from the former place. The house is large, new, and commodious, and has a well, and a garden, and nearly all the custom of the watermen during the freshets, which usually last from four to six weeks. There are also a good Barn, Wood Shed, Wash and Bake House, and various other buildings necessary for convenience and comfort. The terms of sale will be made easy—say four annual payments. For further information inquire of L. J. Crass, Esq., Dr. A. T. Schryver, James H. Lawmer, Esq., Clearfield, or L. W. Weld, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa., can be given, as to the buyer or rentor can have the benefit of the spring business, which alone will amount to more than double the rent. A. T. SCHRYVER, Clearfield, Pa., January 5, 1859-60.

ON HIS OWN BOOK.—JOHN GUELICH CABINET MAKER AND FURNITURE, wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business, on "his own book," at his old shop on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinets, wash stands, may be wanted in this section of country, consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogany and Common Bureaus, Writing and Wash Stands; Centre, Dining and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany and Common Bedsteads; Bedsteads, Trunks, &c. &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short notice, and easy terms. Now is the time to buy at reasonable prices, as I intend to sell every thing in my line of business at a cheap rate. Walk in and examine the articles on hand, and judge for yourselves, of the quality and finish. Country produce received in payment. April 18, 1859. JOHN GUELICH, N. B. CURTIS, Clearfield, Pa. Funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompaniments, when desired. J. G.

KEEP UP THE EXCITEMENT.—Removals always cause excitement, and since the great inconvenience about the removal of the Court House has subsided, the country generally have become somewhat excited upon hearing that Charly Watson has determined to pull up stakes and remove to Virginia. But the latest cause of excitement is the fact that I have removed my Saddler Shop from my old stand, opposite the Court House to my new shop on Market street, nearly opposite the jail, where all who may favor me with a call can be supplied with Saddles, Single Harness, Double Harness, Trug Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Hangers, Housings, Beads, Bits, Side Straps, and all the articles of the line of Saddling and Harness making. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed I solicit a continuance of the same and a call from as many new customers as can make it suit. P. S. My business connected with the Drug business will not interfere with my shop, for I have the Drug Store attended to by careful hands and intend devoting my time exclusively to my regular business. G. W. K.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS! PATTON, HIPPLE & CO. The subscribers have purchased the stock of merchandise lately owned by John Patton, in Curwensville, and have just added to their cash supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which will be sold low. Please call and examine our stock. We respectfully ask a share of public patronage. The books of John Patton, have also been transferred and will be settled by us. H. D. PATTON, A. HIPPLE, DANIEL FAUST, may 10, 1850.

THE UNION RIGHT SIDE UP.—Since the subscribers have started the Chair-making business at their residence in Lawrence township, one mile from Philip Antes' saw-mill on the west side of the river, where they keep constantly on hand All descriptions of Chairs, Settees, Boston ROCKING CHAIRS, RUSH BOTTOMS & SPRING Seat Chairs, from the common Windsor up to the very latest style of Parlor Chairs. The subscribers have an elegant water-power saw-mill at their residence in Lawrence township, Pa., they are enabled to sell every style of chairs at reduced prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All work warranted—either new work or repairing. Jan. 4, 1850. W. M. McCULLOUGH & SON.