

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 8, 1861.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Will we have much fighting? Or will every thing be settled? And, if there is war will it be long or short? These, and a thousand other questions, are asked on all sides.

It is the most stupendous treason ever contrived, and the chief conspirators should meet with the most prompt and exemplary punishment.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.—One of the tributes to the people of the North which the rebels of the South are unconsciously paying them, is in the fact that all the women and children who can be removed from the rebel country are sent to the North for protection.

TO OUR READERS.—We take this opportunity to say to the readers of the Journal, that now-a-days there are so many rumors afloat about men and national affairs, that we find it utterly impossible to give a full and accurate account of all that transpires.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Every man who offers his services to his country in the present crisis, and is mustered into the service, will be entitled to Land Warrants, in addition to his regular pay, even if the war is closed in thirty days.

N. P. BANKS.—This gentleman's friends are urging his appointment as a Major-General in the Army. With such men as N. P. Banks and Cassius M. Clay, at the head of the army, our country has nothing to fear.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK.

The New York World gives utterance to the sentiment of the people of the United States, when it says that it is important that the people of Baltimore should know that while the North, (or, to be more accurate, a portion of the North) acquiesces in the wisdom of the President's decision not to order any more troops through Baltimore, if they are permitted to march around it, their acquiescence rests on reasons of military strategy.

LATE LAWS RESPECTING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—The law to punish treason passed at the late Session of the Legislature contains sections 3 & 4, which we did not publish with the first two sections of the act.

Sec. 3. That every person holding a commission as an officer in the volunteer or militia forces of this Commonwealth, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, be required to take the oath of allegiance to this State and to the United States.

Sec. 4. No civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall be discharged therefrom.

JOHN BROWN, JR.—There is a startling rumor going the rounds of the press, that John Brown, jr., is encamped near Beaver creek, about mid way between New Castle, Pa., and the Ohio river, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—An Irishman named Tracy, his wife and six children have arrived at New York from Charleston, having been driven away from his farm near Columbia, S. C. by a mob of whites on the 1st of April.

FORT MONROE.—An officer from Fort Monroe says that there are now 1,300 men in the fort, that the guns are in good order, and everything is as desirable as it should be in order successfully to withstand six months' siege.

LIUT. MAURY'S TREASON.—An examination of the records at the Observatory discloses the fact that Lieut. Maury has for several months past impressed upon the minds of scientific bodies abroad that this country was destined to disruption, and that the Government would not last three weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

WAIT AND SEE.

Seldom, in any age or country, has an Administration been so hardly circumstanced as that of President Lincoln. Certainly never since the Revolutionary Congress has our Government been so hindered and almost helpless, as on March 4, 1861.

TWO FAIR CONCLUSIONS.—We are forced to two conclusions while reviewing the embarrassing circumstances and dangers ebbing and flowing around the government. Had Abraham Lincoln openly and publicly attempted to pass through the mob town of Baltimore, while on his way to Washington, he would have been assassinated by the ruffians who laid in wait for his appearance.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.—Most active preparations are being made for the further blockading of Southern ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will, within a week, be at sea. The entire fleet will consist of at least fifty vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of land forces of at least 20,000 strong.

THE WEST AROUSED.—The populous and warlike West is flaming with patriotic ardor, and is adding its thousands of troops daily to the defense of the Government. They are the right sort of men to fight too—the modern Knights errant—each man of whom can whip his weight of wild cat, and thence his weight of traitors and secessionists.

THE NAVY.—It is evident from the developments of the past few weeks that the Naval Department needs a thorough overhauling, reformation, and, indeed, a complete re-establishment.

DOUGLAS'S SPEECH IN ILLINOIS.

Senator Douglas was publicly received by the Illinois Legislature on the 25th April, on which occasion he made a very patriotic speech. He said that for the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution a wide spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best government the sun of Heaven ever shed its rays upon, and that hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal Capital with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome.

EXCELLENT FOOLING.—Some of the journals are reiterating the assertion that the Government is about to act vigorously against the traitors, but will not invade the Seceding States! Is it not time to have done with this delusive nonsense? There is no foot of ground within the boundaries of the United States which the Government has not a perfect right to occupy when such occupation shall be essential to the vindication of its constitutional authority.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—Mrs. Lincoln is reported to be in remarkably good health, as are all her family. She has been earnestly importuned to leave Washington for her present, but she says she considers it her duty to stand by her husband, whether in wear or weal, and that no true woman will ever desert her home when her presence can cheer, and her hands aid those whose happiness and comfort are most precious in her sight.

INVALEIDS SHOULD MARK WELL THE TIME!—And call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be promptly kept as above. If sick with any chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to confirm and render a cure more protracted and difficult.

MISS ISABELLA CROSS, Milliner and Mantua-maker, three doors west of the Washington House, in New Washington, will attend promptly to all work in the above line, entrusted to her care. May 1, 1861-4p.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase shall also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistments and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK for the month ending March 30th, 1861.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Bills discounted (\$19,771.35), Pennsylvania State loans (21,358.75), Specie (5,071.99), etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$24,900.00), Notes in circulation (21,150.00), etc.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., April 30, 1861.

VIRGINIA.—The committee of Virginia from Butler County, had long and satisfactory interviews with Messrs. Lincoln and Cameron on Thursday night. Their object was to induce the Administration to pledge itself to support them if, at the coming election, the loyal citizens of that county should need of protection.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—We are at last in possession of official details concerning the situation of affairs at Harper's Ferry, after the destruction of the armory by Lieut. Jones. It seems that the work was by no means an entire success. The fire did not touch the large depot which contained 8,000 stands of first class arms, and the entire machinery of the Armory is in as good order to-day as it ever was.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—Mrs. Lincoln is reported to be in remarkably good health, as are all her family. She has been earnestly importuned to leave Washington for her present, but she says she considers it her duty to stand by her husband, whether in wear or weal, and that no true woman will ever desert her home when her presence can cheer, and her hands aid those whose happiness and comfort are most precious in her sight.

In Boston, on receipt of the news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops peacefully passing through Baltimore, the populace became almost frantic. The workmen left their shops and factories in their shirt sleeves, and congregated in crowds resolving to avenge the wrong at all cost.

AFLOAT.—Three privateers, ready equipped, were at Savannah, Ga., on the 22d ult. They had filed their bonds, and were only awaiting orders which should send them forth to prey upon our Northern commerce.

NEW ORLEANS.—The leading Secessionists are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington; and say that the North shall here no more news until the Treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet prisoners. A-hem!

The question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms"? Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Notices with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auction notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A young man who understands driving two horses, and farm work generally. Good wages will be paid in cash by WM. IRVIN, Curwensville.

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Dr. Jackson, INDIAN PHYSICIAN, Of Erie City, Pa.

May be consulted as follows—Free of Charge.

Brookville, Pa., "American House," on Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16. Curwensville, Pa., "Sagebrush House," Saturday and Sunday, May 18 and 19. Clearfield, Pa., "Mansion House," on Monday, May 20. Frenchville, Pa., "Hootman Hotel," on Wednesday, May 22. Bellefonte, Pa., "Conrad House," Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25. Lock Haven, Pa., "White's Hotel," on Monday, May 27.

In treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Scrupulous, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, or any and all diseases arising from Impure blood, Female Weakness and Female Diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a World-wide reputation.

REGULAR VISITS.—Dr. Jackson will make regular visits to a large number of the principal towns in Pennsylvania. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly—once in from one to three months—a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure.

INVALEIDS SHOULD MARK WELL THE TIME!—And call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be promptly kept as above. If sick with any chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to confirm and render a cure more protracted and difficult.

Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lungs and Chest, by the use of the Stethoscope, Free of Charge.

Dr. Jackson will not prescribe without prospect of benefiting his patients. No false promises will be made, or expense incurred, without corresponding prospect of recovery.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the Far West, analyses and compounds them himself, and administers them personally. Dr. Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be estimated by the success attending his treatment. No charge for consultation.

May 1, 1861. A. C. JACKSON, Indian Physician.

DR. ISAAC GUSS, has located in Bradford (Pa.) for the practice of medicine and surgery. Office at Williams' Grove, Clearfield county, Pa. May 1, 1861-4p.

MISS ISABELLA CROSS, Milliner and Mantua-maker, three doors west of the Washington House, in New Washington, will attend promptly to all work in the above line, entrusted to her care. May 1, 1861-4p.

SAMUEL H. PLEASANTS, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, has removed his shop to the building adjoining Graham, Boynton & Co's store, where he has fitted up a very neat room. His customers and the public are requested to give him a call. April, 1861-4p12c.