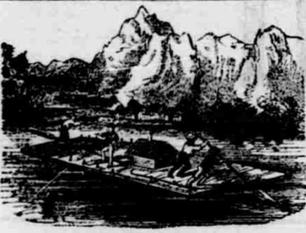


Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 28, 1861.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY, of Clearfield Borough. [Subject to the action of the Conferees.] FOR SHERIFF, DANIEL LIVINGSTON, of Curwensville. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, SAMUEL SEBRING, of New Washington. DAVID ADAMS, Sr., of Boggs. FOR TREASURER, G. HUDSON LITTLE, of Lumber-City. JOHN SPACKMAN, of Girard. FOR AUDITOR, JACOB MOCK, of Klyertown.

DRAW THE LINES.

There are some citizens of the free States, truthfully remarks the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who imagine that they can be for and against the government; in favor of the war, and yet give moral aid and countenance to the foe; who demand vigorous action, and vehemently oppose its details; who vaguely profess willingness to do some undefined act of loyalty, or favor some impossible and inconceivable measure, and stigmatize at every step of our progress each act of the national administration as tyrannical, despotic, inhuman, barbarous, or unconstitutional. If men conspire against the national Union, under cover of local official station, it is despotic to arrest them; if when in custody of a garrison they are not let out to go before some traitorous judge, who only waits the opportunity to set them free, it is unconstitutional; if, because of the impossibility of carrying on war with an army which changes every three months, it is a monstrous assumption of power; if regular troops are found indispensable to the efficiency of the army, and the number of them is therefore increased, it is an alarming usurpation, and means despotism; if treasonable presses assail the government, and defame its army, the Union, the loyal States, and all not in open war on the side of the rebels, and the authorities will not permit this to be done at points where there is any real danger, the freedom of the press is invaded. In fact there is no possible act of the government which is not attacked by these men, who if their loyalty be questioned wax red with wrath and will not be appeased. Is it then true that in such a contest as this men can be faithful and yet chuckle over every reverse of our arms? Can their hearts be other than traitorous if the indispensable acts of self preservation committed by the government be so horrible to them? Can they love the Union, and yet be in ill-disguised sympathy with its enemies? Can they be white and black at the same moment—loyal and disloyal, for us and against us, with the supporters of the government and assisting in its destruction? If they put poison into the mouths of their children, must we believe that it is harmless sugar-house molasses because they aver it to be so?

It may be a mental obliquity on our part, but really all such persons are, to our thinking, neither pardonable by reason of unavoidable circumstances, nor to be overlooked because they may in time repent, nor constructive or doubtful in their errors, but traitors who deserve to be pointed at with the finger of scorn by every honest man; who should be subject to the social ban, and made to feel the indignation of those whom they seek to injure and betray. These persons, be they male or female, have no right to enjoy the protection and security of the north; the comforts and luxuries of its civilization; the benefits of its scientific culture and refinement, while they seek to degrade its people, to exalt a barbarous oligarchy, and to ruin the best government the world ever saw. They are seeking to manufacture a sentiment here which cannot but be extremely dangerous. In times past the south has always been driven to extremes by the knowledge that it was supported by a powerful party at the north. If it can obtain such aid among us now, what is to become of the republic. We do not hesitate to say that it is now becoming the bounden duty of every loyal citizen to draw the lines firmly, and set the seal of condemnation openly and publicly on all these domestic traitors.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Everywhere, outside of the Breckinridge Democracy of Clearfield County, the Union sentiment grows stronger. According to Edward Everett, there is but little difference between publishing treasonable sentiments, and acting them out. Both alike are calculated to weaken the Government and aid the Rebels. The public good and safety, according to that growing popular sentiment, seemed to require the suppression of certain Secession newspapers at the North, and accordingly a number have been suppressed, the Day-Book among them. This will be a great loss to Secessionists of Clearfield County; but let them be comforted. They have yet the Clearfield Republican. But even that sheet may yet cower before public opinion and lower its tone. We will see.

THE REBELS.—The National Intelligencer of the 22d inst. has advices, received by way of Kentucky, to the effect that the rebels are preparing to attempt the invasion of Maryland, and that the commanders of the enemy's forces also intend to make an offensive move in the Cheat Mountain pass in Virginia.

SUPPRESSING TREASONABLE PAPERS.

The U. S. Marshall at Philadelphia, has determined to suppress the sale of the New York Daily News, the Day-Book, and other treasonable papers, in that city. Accordingly, on Thursday last, the Marshall, his deputy, and a number of policemen, awaited the arrival of the New York boat at Walnut street wharf, and took possession of the crate containing the newspapers as soon as it was landed. The seizure was conducted in a very quiet manner. The various bundles were examined, and those of the Daily News placed in a wagon, none of the Day-Book or the Journal of Commerce being found in this lot; the rest were carried off by their owners. Adams' Express was also overhauled, and a number of copies of the Daily News were found; mostly directed to Southern cities. The News is one of the most treacherous and malignant of the papers in the pay of the rebels at the North. It is owned by Ben Wood, the notorious policy dealer, and the corrupt associate of Breckinridge, Vallandigham, and Burnett, and is a fit exponent of their sentiments. Its suppression is a duty which has for a long time been urgent, and the people are eager to see like action taken with regard to treasonable prints all over the loyal States. The whole number of copies seized was 1600.

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THE CARNIVAL OF TREASON.

Whoever shall write the history of this most memorable era of our Republic, this ordeal of Democratic institutions, will bear witness that the chief among our National trials and perils was not weakness in council, incapacity in the field, nor yet inadequacy of means, but audacious, truculent, all-pervading treason. Treason in court and camp—treason in the Minister's bureau and the General's staff—treason flying a commander's flag and neutralizing the blockade! It makes a show of enforcing—treason drawing thousands from the Federal Treasury for services as Ambassador near a European throne—treason gadding a regiment to mutiny by inflaming its jealousies or stealing its provisions—treason paralyzing the efficiency of a well-served battery by filling its shells with sawdust—treason to-day robbing a mint and to-morrow surrendering an army. Such are among the agencies and influences which have darkened with disaster the outset of our country's struggle for existence, and brightened the visage of every hater of Republican Liberty with the broadest grin of exultation, even though he be a denizen of some far-off corner of the Old World.

We have no right to complain of this exultation. We had no right to expect anything better. The aristocracies and hierarchies of Europe hate and fear our past conspicuous example of general comfort and rapid growth under institutions which rested on the consent of the People and left Religion absolutely free from political control. They had a right to hate us, and to be our deadly foes. The Republican men whom the Republic has lifted from obscurity to eminence—who have been nourished on her bosom and pampered by her partiality into consequence and fame—that those who have most reason to honor and love the American Union should be most active and malevolent among its would-be destroyers—this is enough to make a patriot loathe mankind.

Among those now conspicuously laboring to divide and destroy the Nation are John Tyler, President of the United States; Jefferson Davis, Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd, Jacob Thompson, and others who have been Cabinet Ministers, Francis W. Pickens, Richard K. Meade, John M. Daniel, D. M. Barringer, and many others who have been Ambassadors, with scores of ex-Members of Congress, ex-Governors, ex-Colonels in the Army, &c., &c. Of all who have received a Military education at the expense of the Republic, a majority in heart and a full third in act are to-day among the traitors of the Nation. The Federal Constitution, and have been honored and enriched thereupon, are to-day scheming and fighting to subvert that Constitution and establish the Jeff. Davis instrument in its stead. While the poor and the lowly, except that small portion of them who have been utterly deceived and perverted, love and cherish the Union of our fathers and the Government based thereon, the proud and powerful are widely disaffected, and are intent on our National subversion and ruin. For the Republic is based on Freedom, Equality, Popular Education, and Popular Votes, they seek to substitute one grounded on Caste, on the degradation of Labor, on the ignorance of the Poor, and on the revival by Bayonets of what has been decided by Ballots; for all this is involved in the triumph of the Rebel Confederacy.

The whole ground on which our fabric of Popular Government stands is mined by treason. Traitors meet and plot in our great Republic, and are an affliction of concealment. Women steeped in treason fit across the boundary which separates Jefferson from the loyal States, carrying letters and confidential messages from skulking traitors to armed rebels, with trunks full of cartridges and percussion caps designed to slaughter the defenders of the National Integrity. Thousands in the loyal States are the veriest tools of treason; hundreds have been caught in the act, but not one of them has yet received the legal punishment of his crimes. It is deemed an exhibition of vigor to dismiss a detected traitor from the public service, and many have been kept in office after it was notorious that they were the willing accomplices of gigantic treason.

We state these facts in no censorious spirit. The popular mind has never till now been ripe for summary dealings with traitors. When the New York Police undertook to arrest the traitors, and it was very likely to be wholesale. We would those who are affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy to desist utterly and at once. Their own safety imperatively demands it.

A MODEL SULTAN.—A letter from Constantinople in the "Journal de Francfort" says: "The new Sultan appears determined to never have but one wife. A few days since the Valide Sultana, agreeably to old tradition, purchased a young slave, the most beautiful that could be found in the capital. She dressed her out in jewels and the richest clothing, and offered her to her son. "Who is that woman?" demanded Abdul Aziz. "The slave whom, according to custom, I offer you on your accession to the throne," was the reply. "I have nothing to say to her," replied the Sultan; "have I not a wife whom I love? Let me hear of no more such customs and such presents." This fact I have from such a source that I can guarantee the correctness of it.

THE LAST SECESSION DODGE.—A despatch from Washington of August 23d, says: "The Secessionists are spending their money freely to circulate arguments in favor of peace throughout the free States. Rich Baltimoreans are in the business. The N.Y. Day-Book and News are supported by these men." We suspected this was the latest dodge of the Secessionists, from the course of the Clearfield Republican. Last week it had a long windy article about "peace," which, of course, was in accordance with the Secession programme.

COL. CAMERON.—The Rebels are determined not to give up the remains of Col. James Cameron until a formal request is made by the federal authorities on the commander at Manassas. The rebels hoped by the success of this ruse to proclaim to the world that they have been recognized by the authority with which they are at war, and thus claim recognition from the governments of the world.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.—It has probably been settled that the Government will hereafter retain all prisoners of war, pirates, and those arrested on charges of treason, until the conclusion of the contest. Then, they will be dealt with as they merit—the ringleaders being made such examples of as will deter demagogues from again crying war upon the Government.

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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 Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Therefore, I, FREDERICK G. MILLER, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the EIGHTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote for Two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and McKean in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth; For Two persons for the offices of Associate Judges of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Coroner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county; For One person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places: At the house of Samuel M. Smith, for the township of Beecoria. At the house of Aeph Ellis, for the township of Bell. At the house of James Bloom, Sr. for the township of Bloom. At the house of Edward Albert, for the township of Boggs. At the house of William Hoover, for the township of Bradford. At the public house of R. W. Moore, for Brady township. At the house of John Young, for the township of Burnside. At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's, for the township of Chest. At the Court House, for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maurer, for the township of Covington. At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. for the Borough of Curwensville. At the Centre school house, for the township of Decatur. At the house of Thomas B. Davis, for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bandy, for the township of Fox. At the Congress Hill school house, for the township of Girard. At the public school house, for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler, for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville, for the township of Guelich. At the house of Jesse Wilson, for the township of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville, for the township of Jordan. At the house of B. D. Hall & Co., for the township of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill school house, for the township of Knox. At the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, for Lawrence township. At the public school house, for the Borough of Lumber City. At the house formerly occupied by Thos. Klyer, for Morris township. At the public school house, for the Borough of New Washington. At the house of Samuel Smith, for the township of Penn. At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr. in the Borough of Curwensville, for Pike township. At the house of R. W. Moore, for the township of Union. At the house of John Whiteside, for the township of Woodward.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial Departments of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the county or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, or by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, or of any other office of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no superior, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office voted for.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to attend at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law. GIVEN under my hand and seal at Clearfield, this 29th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. F. G. MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 23D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1861, the following described Real Estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., and in the township of Centre Co., Pa., bounded by lands late of Greenwald of John Crane, lands late of David Kephart, now of D. I. Pruner & Co., lands late of Benser's estate, now of D. I. Pruner & Co., thence from spruce, a corner of this survey, south 21 deg. west 150 perches crossing Moshannon creek, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 23D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1861, the following described Real Estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., surveyed on warrant granted to Joseph Harrison, containing 395 acres and allowances, and being unseized or timber land, late the estate of David I. Pruner. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David I. Pruner. Also—A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, to wit: a certain lot of ground situate in the town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at the south-west corner of lot of H. E. Carlisle's estate on the Erie turnpike, thence 51 deg. west along said turnpike 193 feet to lands of G. B. Goodlander, thence north 35 deg. east 125 feet to a post, thence south 71 deg. east 120 feet to a post on lot of Carlisle estate, thence 10 deg. west along said estate 198 feet to the place of beginning, with large two story frame house, and ice house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benion B. Stebbins and Roxana Stebbins now intermarried with Alexander Murray.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of John Crane and others, south by lands of D. I. Pruner & Co., and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hammett, and others, containing about 200 acres, having about 130 acres cleared, a land, a two story log house, a bog barn, and other buildings erected thereon, with an orchard thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Linght & Abram's Goods.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in the township of Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded north by lands of S. & J. Hoover, east by A. K. Wright, south by Joseph Potter, and west by lands of Wright & Thompson, having about eighty acres cleared, a two story log house, a bog barn and young orchard, being same premises bought by defendant of Gray and others. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Leonard.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred acres, about forty acres cleared, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected, and bounded on the east by lands of John Brown, and Adam Johnson, and on the north by Lancer, west by John Melahy, and on the south by Nicholas Beck. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Baker and Mary Baker.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lands of Beates & Co., on the south by John Miller, on the west by J. B. Graham, on the north by Beates & Co., containing eighty seven acres, with a two story log house and log barn, and about 12 acres cleared, thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Miller.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Ansonville township, Clearfield county, Pa., to wit: a lot of land in Ansonville, with a two story frame house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

Also—A tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at post corner, thence south 59 deg. east 70 perches to a post corner, thence south 63 deg. west 70 perches to post corner and place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less, being part of a larger survey in name of E. L. Miller. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ewen Miller.

tur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Geo. D. Morgan, & Co., and on the lands of John Crane and others, south by lands of D. I. Pruner & Co., and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hammett, and others, containing about 200 acres, having about 130 acres cleared, a land, a two story log house, a bog barn, and other buildings erected thereon, with an orchard thereon. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Linght & Abram's Goods.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in the township of Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded north by lands of S. & J. Hoover, east by A. K. Wright, south by Joseph Potter, and west by lands of Wright & Thompson, having about eighty acres cleared, a two story log house, a bog barn and young orchard, being same premises bought by defendant of Gray and others. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Leonard.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred acres, about forty acres cleared, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected, and bounded on the east by lands of John Brown, and Adam Johnson, and on the north by Lancer, west by John Melahy, and on the south by Nicholas Beck. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Baker and Mary Baker.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Ansonville township, Clearfield county, Pa., to wit: a lot of land in Ansonville, with a two story frame house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

Also—A tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at post corner, thence south 59 deg. east 70 perches to a post corner, thence south 63 deg. west 70 perches to post corner and place of beginning, containing thirty acres more or less, being part of a larger survey in name of E. L. Miller. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ewen Miller.

Also—A tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of John Brubaker, and by lands of Roberts and Fox, being part of two larger tracts No. 2066 and 2098, containing thirty eight acres more or less, about thirty-five acres cleared with a log house and log barn erected thereon, and a young bearing orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Labonte Jr.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Braly township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded lands of Dubois and Lowe, and lands of Young, and the Jefferson county line, containing sixty acres more or less, with about fifty acres cleared, and two small log houses and log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Dixon.

DISMISSAL.—The firm of Swan and Hartshorn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are left in the hands of H. Swan for collection, and all having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle immediately, if they wish to save costs. The books must be settled. H. SWAN, Ansonville, Aug. 1, 1861—a 21-2t.

STRAYED.—Some two weeks since, a Red Cow, with brown head, white spot in the face, and one glass eye, strayed away from the subscriber in Clearfield Borough. Any information as to her whereabouts, or where she may be found, will be immediately rewarded. A. F. ZELWELL, August 13, 1861. CASPER LEYPOLDT, Brewer.

CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY.—You are hereby ordered to meet at Mount Joy School house, on Saturday the 24th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive arms and equipments in good order. JOHN F. BOTE, O. S., August 14, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Chest township, in May last, some 20 small poor sheep; the