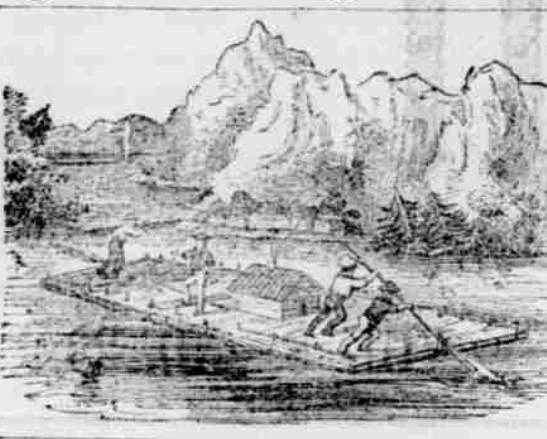


Raftsmans Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 5, 1862.

TWO TRAITORS—Two Niggers.—The Philadelphia Press makes the following comments on an article in the London Times on Mason and Slidell: "Capricious in its humor, and highly antagonistic to American institutions, the London Times now and then tells truth—by accident, we suppose. In the case of Mason and Slidell it comes out very strongly, against any civility being shown them in England. At Bermuda they dined with the British Admiral on the station, who behaved politely, but invariably snubbed them whenever they began to prate, like Othello, of the dangers they had passed through. On the contrary, the Times, which is supposed to speak the opinion of the British Government, laughs the martyrs of the Trent to scorn, saying that 'they are about the most worthless body it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion.' It may be asked, why are these amiable martyrs thus denounced? The Times answers, sharply enough, because these two men have long been known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England? Another reason why the traitors should be made nothing of, in England, socially and politically, is to be found in the fact that the fugitive-slave law is generally affiliated on Mr. Mason. 'Give no ovation to these fellows,' says the Times. 'They are of no account.' 'England would have done as much to rescue two negroes.' All we say is that, if the writer of that cruel assertion, avowing himself, dare venture into the limits of Secession, we are afraid that he would be tarred and feathered, out of hand, amid universal Southern applause. Mason and Slidell, pseudo-ambassadors from the South, not of more account than two negroes! No wonder, if such things be, that Vesuvius emits flames and overwhelms cities!

ERICSSON'S BATTERY.—This is the name of one of the three iron-plated vessels, authorized at the extra session of Congress, which made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the purpose. Capt. Ericsson's plan was adopted for one of the vessels, and he stipulated to have it afloat in one hundred days from the date of the contract, Oct. 5—and on Thursday last, one hundred and one days from the date of the contract, she was launched. The keel of the battery was laid on the 22d of October last. She is said to be a queer looking thing, and so heavily plated with iron, that betwixt her and the sea she would go under as soon as she struck the water, but she actually drew less water than had been calculated on. This battery is not to be accepted until it is tried. Capt. Ericsson is to be supplied with men and ammunition, and given a chance to test its powers on some of the enemy's largest batteries. It successful it will be turned over to the Government.

THE GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—Accounts from San Francisco to the 17th ult., state that incessant and heavy rains had prevailed for fifty hours previously, and Sacramento City, for the third time this winter, was in danger of being completely inundated. The area of land submerged is estimated at three million acres, mostly arable, and a considerable portion fenced and under cultivation. Nearly five thousand cattle and sheep have, it is believed, been drowned during the winter. As a compensation for these disasters, however, the unexampled storms and floods have washed the mining regions where the earth was upturned, producing great changes, and rendering a large increase in the gold yield of the placer diggings for the ensuing season highly probable.

AN INCIDENT.—The recent battle of Webb's Cross Roads in Kentucky, (incorrectly called Mill Springs and Somerset,) at which the rebel Zollicoffer lost his life, was one of the most desperate that has yet been fought, and will be attended by results of a most important nature to the Union cause. Among the incidents of this struggle is the capture of a large quantity of cannon of superior range and quality. Among these trophies are two splendid pieces, which were left on the field of Bull Run. Those pieces were most gloriously redeemed, and sufficient other ordnance captured to wipe out the stain of the first loss. The number of cannon captured at this battle, was sixteen; and the number rebels killed not less than three hundred.

DAVIS AND THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.—Washington's birthday is to be desecrated in the South after the fashion indicated in the following paragraph from a Charlotte (N. C.) paper: "On the approaching twenty-second of February the permanent government of the Confederate States will be inaugurated at Richmond. President Davis will be installed for six years, and other interesting ceremonies take place. It will be a memorable and interesting occasion, and a vast concourse of persons, no doubt, will assemble to witness the ceremonies of the day."

TAX ON NEWSPAPERS.—Quite a number of propositions have been brought before Congress in reference to taxing newspapers—the last of which comes from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. The committee propose that a tax be imposed pro rata on the certified returns of the proprietors. A tax on newspapers will, in all probability, work to the disadvantage of many of the country papers, whilst it will not materially effect the city papers. But, we presume, the powers that be, must be obeyed.

HEMP MAIL BAGS.—In consequence of the high price of cotton, and on account of other reasons, the Post Office Department has substituted hemp for that article in the manufacture of their letter and paper mail bags. Recent experiments have proved that hemp bags are stronger and cheaper and wear better than the others, inasmuch as the natural strength of the hemp is unimpaired by the acids which are used in the manufacture and bleaching of cotton.

LANE AND HUNTER.—According to advices received at Washington, both Lane and Hunter desire to command the expedition South. Hunter calls for \$3,000,000, which Lane says he can do without. The order has been sent to give the command to Gen. Hunter.

SWORN IN.—The oath of office was on the 27th, administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, to Associate Judge Swayne, who took his seat. He fills the place of the late Judge McClean.

CONFIRMED.—John Tucker of Philadelphia, was confirmed by the Senate as one of the Assistant Secretaries of War.

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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

From the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 27, 1862. Mr. Editor: Twenty days of the session of 1862 have fled and gone forever, and little business of general interest has been transacted. The Senate, under the Speakership of your young and able Senator, has got along smoothly enough, but in the House, where there is a multitude of aspiring rulers, there has been dissensions and discussions without number.

Contested seats and investigations have been the main subjects under discussion. Of the former there have been no less than seven brought before the House. One has been discussed of John Cessna, of Bedford, has impeached George W. Householder, an (alleged) Constitutional grounds. The other cases will amount to nothing—save costs to the counties where the contestants came from. Two are from Luzerne, three from Philadelphia, and one from Adams.

The investigation committees proposed are two, and the subjects to be investigated are the corruptions alleged to have been used last session to carry two important bills, and the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the purchase of clothing and supplies for the three months volunteers.

Of the former, I have but a few words to say, and they shall be to the purpose. Your readers will understand that they have reference to the bills for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the computation of the franchise. The resolutions were for the relief of corporations now engaged in the laudable enterprise of developing the resources of the Commonwealth, and I contend that they were eminently proper, and whatever the State may lose by the transaction, it is a mole bill by the side of a mountain, when compared to the yearly swindle practiced upon the State when the Public Works were under control of a set of leeches who from year to year bled the Treasury without stint or mercy.

The Committee to investigate the Army funds can do no more than what a Committee of honorable and honest men, headed by Jacob Fry, Jr., has already done. They went over the whole ground, and they triumphantly acquitted the Governor of any complicity in the fraud, although the resolutions seem to drive directly at his impeachment. One of your members declared that the committee appointed by the Governor had "white-washed" him. Now the fact is there were funds committed upon the Treasury. The list in which articles had to be secured for the use of the three months soldiers, opened the door to unscrupulous speculators, but let it be understood that many of those who thus took advantage of the emergency, were not the political friends of Governor Curtin, and to-day he is just as anxious that all should be punished or made to disgorge, as any man upon the floor of the House.

These resolutions are still under discussion, and both will pass. They are urged on by men—some of whom are the veriest demagogues that ever lived—for the purpose of making political capital among their constituents—and something probably of a more solid and lasting nature—but they are doomed to be completely forgotten.

The organization of the militia system of the State, as well as the establishment of a military school will probably engage the attention of the Legislature either this or the coming week. Several bills have already been submitted for the establishment of the school, and I already foresee an effort to turn the whole affair into a profitable speculation for the benefit of somebody. There will naturally be competition for the location, but I do not think that a better place could be found in the State than Philadelphia, in Centre county.

and there is some doubt about it getting a speedy delivery.

The subject of taxation is one fraught with considerable interest to the tax-payers of the State, and it is now receiving the attention of the members of both Houses, as well as the Revenue Board. A resolution offered by Mr. Lowry proposes to the Board the indiscriminate taxation of nearly every thing on the face of the earth, and every thing of value that may hereafter be brought out of the bowels thereof. Of course when these taxes come to be paid, there will be some sneaking; but, let this fact be borne in mind, that those who want the lowest amount of taxation are generally those who have the least to pay, or are demagogues who seize upon it as a means to secure their own personal aggrandizement. The taxation must be met, fairly and squarely, if we wish to preserve the Nation. Unless we manifest an entire willingness to exhaust our blood and treasure to maintain the Government, we deserve no better fate than eternal and everlasting slavery for ourselves, our children and our children's children to the end of time.

The House on Monday took up the Senate's resolution instructing our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Bright; but having reached no vote, it was resolved to hold an evening session for the further consideration of the resolution. Mr. Cessna then offered a substitute, which was adopted by a vote of 51 to 37. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, yeas 84, nays 8.—Ed. Jock.]

From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1862. DEAR JOURNAL.—Mud! mud!! mud!!! greets the eye in all directions. Every street, every alley is filled with it—and the road to the Chain Bridge, what a sight! It looks more like a bed of mortar than anything else I can compare it with. Pedestrians, be they ever so careful, will get bespattered; and the ladies—dear creatures—what a time they have to keep their "trails" and "balmors" and other "fixins" out of the horrible stuff; and should, haplessly, a foot slip, causing the fingers to relax their grasp, the condition of the fair ones is, to be imagined, but cannot be accurately described.

The soldiers, as a matter of course, have an interesting time of it in the camps, which are surrounded by a compound somewhat thicker and more tenacious than that of the City. The roads are entirely too heavy for field operations, and thus an onward movement of the Army on the Potomac is once more prevented. The demoralization which inactivity is spreading more and more each day, has been so much talked of that I do not feel like repeating it, probably think they are doing everything that can be done; but the people are growing very impatient, more especially when they hear that the soldiers are anxious to have a chance at the traitors. They do not admire so much kid-gloves—gilded promises and pleasing words must make way for hard blows and hard fighting, if the respect and confidence of our own people, and the non-recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign powers, is to be maintained much longer.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gurley of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, made some complaints as to the manner in which the war is conducted. He said, that, thus far, our commanders had been the victims of some unalterable plan—the creation of one mind—which had failed, whilst attempting to strike at all points simultaneously, of accomplishing little beyond what was done without waiting for the signal, but by giving blows where the enemy might be found. East Tennessee had asked for a thousand men for her defence against the Rebels, but was refused on the ground that they could not be spared from the Potomac; and yet there were absent, the other day, from the army here, on pleasure or business, a thousand officers and seven thousand privates. There was another case in point. He has it from good authority that, some three weeks ago, ten to fifteen thousand Rebels in the neighborhood of Romney, were virtually in the power of a division of our army numbering about forty thousand men.

Mr. Hall, the Speaker, presides with great dignity over the Senate, and his constituents have reason to feel proud of him. He is the youngest Senator who ever filled the Chair, and all his acts so far have been as conscientious and kind, yet as firm and dignified as those of any officer who has ever presided over the deliberations of a Pennsylvania Senate.

Mr. Editor:—Matters Legislative are beginning to assume some shape. Everything has settled down, and a disposition is manifested to do some work. The resolution to appoint a committee to overhaul the alleged frauds in the disbursement of the State military fund, passed the House by a vote of 69 to 29. What additional evidence they will bring, or what new facts will be developed that did not come to light by the investigation instituted by Gov. Curtin himself, nobody can conjecture, but I do know that those who are pushing this to arraign Gov. Curtin, and fix on him complicity in the army frauds will be grossly disappointed. That the Governor's hands are clean, and that he is free from even the taint of suspicion, is a fact more certain than that of that pure Democrat and honest man, Jacob Fry, Jr., late Auditor General of the State.

ject—the restoration of the Union—complaints, which were discouraging to the army and the tax payers would cease. Yours, Oultrows.

REPEAL OF THE "PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS" OF WISCONSIN.—In the Wisconsin Assembly, on Friday last, a large portion of the session was devoted to a discussion of State Rights. Mr. Pope's resolutions were finally adopted: the first, against secession, by a unanimous vote; the second, declaring against the right of a State to resist the execution of the Federal laws, with only three dissenting; and the third declaring the resolutions of 1855 expunged, with seven dissenting votes. This is right and proper. States that are helping the Government to put down those rebelling against its authority, should be the first to clean their own skirts of a like offense.

COTTON GATHERING AT PORT ROYAL.—Col. Reynolds, the Government agent at Port Royal to superintend the gathering, ginning and transportation of cotton on Sea Island, arrived at Washington, and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. He has secured more than one million dollars worth of cotton already. The two or three thousand negroes just freed, are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back an ample supply of the former, and several physicians, who shall devote themselves to these interesting workmen.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.—The Paymaster General of the Army, in answer to an inquiry, estimates the pay of the regimental bands at over five millions dollars, exclusive of subsistence, clothing, etc. It is said, that a bill is introduced into Congress, to discharge them from service on the 1st of March next.

AFLOAT.—By advices from Norfolk, we learn that the rebel steamer Merimac is ready for service, and the rebels are of opinion that she could sink the whole fleet in Hampton roads. She is iron plated, and carries 10 ten-inch rifled cannon.

MARRIED: On the 30th Jan. by J. R. Caldwell Esq., Mr. Joseph H. Runkles of Lawrence township to Miss Ruth E. HUCKOCK of Pike township. On the 2d of Feb. by W. A. Read Esq., Mr. John Stone of Boggs township, to Miss Rachel J. LUMADUE of Lawrence township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements not of 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 Cattle, \$1.00; Horses, \$1.00; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Jan. 31st, 1862. ASSETS: Bills discounted, \$33,945 72; Pennsylvania State loans, 28,493 87; Specie, 5,533 37; Due from other banks, 5,744 73; Notes of other banks, 2,918 00; Checks, drafts, &c., 2,852 90; Over drafts, 708 52; Furniture, 209 21; Expense of plate engraving, &c., 1,138 95; Loss and Expense, 1,138 95; \$82,495 73.

Flour! Flour!—Just received and for sale, good family flour, constantly on hand and for sale, each price, by MERRELL & BIGLER, Jan. 15, 1862.

Liquors!—A lot of choice Liquors, such as Brandy of various kinds, Whiskey, Gin, etc., just received and for sale by Jan. 15, 1862. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Coal Oil!—Just received and opened the best article of BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS. Also Benzin, an article that supplants turpentine in many uses, all which will be sold cheap for cash by MERRELL & BIGLER.

Hardware!—The undersigned have recently added a very extensive assortment to their former large stock of HARDWARE, which they are prepared to dispose of for cash at prices to suit the times. Persons desirous of buying hardware, should remember that we can sell cheaper than the cheapest on account of the heavy stock we have on hand, and therefore to their advantage to purchase of us. Give us a trial. Jan. 15, 1862. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Lamps! Lamps!—CHEAPER THAN EVER. The undersigned have just received from an extensive and varied assortment of the best COAL OIL LAMPS, ever brought into the county, which they offer at prices, cheaper than the cheapest. One advantage in buying from us is, if the burners become loose we fasten them without charge. Now is the time to buy. We also repair lamps and put new burners on gas destroyed. Jan. 15, 1862. MERRELL & BIGLER.

New Firm—R. MALONEY & Co. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, that have just received and opened a new and extensive stock of TIN & COPPER-WARE, SHEET IRON-WARE, A VARIETY OF STOVES, and a general assortment of articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which they offer cheap for cash. Approved produce taken in payment at market price. Jan. 15, 1862.

New Goods, New Goods. J. P. KRATZER. Has just received a general assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS. Delains, enhancers, reps, valencenes, morinos, alpaca, priets, enorgs, gingham, duvals, chintz, silks, muslins, cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, sargents, flannels, drillings, linen, debarges, shawls, cloaks, and dusters.

CLOTHING. Over-coats, dress-coats, business-coats, pants, vests, shawls, under-shirts, drawers, neckties, fine line shirts, Byron collars, chokers, cravats, hats, caps, fine call-skin boots, heavy kip boots, shoes.

GROCERIES. Coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, caplins, essence of coffee, purified sugar, crackers, starch, soda, spermacandles, black tea, saleratus. HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE. Nails, spikes, forks, spades, shovels, springs, axes, planes, axes, augers, smoothing-irons, saws, meat cutters, knives and forks, steel-yard, pen-knives, white stone tea sots, tureens, dishes, glass ware.

NOTIONS. Nubias, hoods, gloves, hosiery, collars, hoop-skirts, balnearal-skirts, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes, bonnet frames, ruffles, lace, braid binding, zephyr, yarn, fringe, buttons, trimmings, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS. Oil cloths, buckets, school books, wall paper, twine, raffia rope, coach varnish, moss, curled hair, coach trimmings, velvet, plush, cotton tape, coal oil, linseed oil, sperm oil, glass, etc.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. Clearfield, Nov. 27, 1861.

A New Lot of Goods. THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the stock of merchandise of the late firm of Purton, Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Muslins, De Laines, Prints, Sattinets, Flannels, etc., which they offer at low prices.

FOR CASH OR READY PAY. Grain, Pork, Shingles and Boards, taken in exchange for goods, or sold as a share of patronage. Call and examine our store. Clearwater, Dec. 11, 1861. HIPPLE & FAUST.

N. B. The accounts of Patton, Hipple & Co., are in our hands, and we hereby notify persons having unsettled accounts, to call and settle the same as we desire to have the books closed. December 11, 1861. HIPPLE & FAUST.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!! A Fact Worth Knowing! The undersigned informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened, at his old stand in Bradford township, a NEW AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, which he will dispose of at as low rates as they can be purchased in the county, and of as good quality, if not better. He respectfully solicits all to give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and he feels certain that they will buy from him.

Benner & Barrett, Respectfully announce to the public that they have completed and are now occupying their new FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, fronting on the Market lot and nearly opposite the Court House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building, in all its different branches. All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for country produce or lumber to suit the business. Their stock will consist of: PARLOR, ROCKING AND ARM CHAIRS, SPRING SEATS, CAIN BOTTOMS, &c. Parlor, Sofa, Centre, Card, Dining, Extension and Breakfast Tables. Sofas of all Kinds, Varieties and Patterns. Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, &c. Bedsteads—Jenny Lind, High Posts, Cottage, French Posts, &c. Mattresses—Hair, Feather top, Cotton top, and Cork back, of the best materials. Looking Glasses of all sorts and sizes. Also glass sets for old frames. Also, What-nots, Wash-stands, Work-stands, Hat-racks, &c. COFFINS made to order on short notice, and Hearse furnished. Poplar, Cherry, Maple and Lin-wood Lumber taken in exchange for work. Oct. 23, 1861.

WANTED.—Good eighteen inch Shingles in exchange for an excellent Rifle, and a splendid new Side-saddle. Enquire of J. A. M. HILLS. Jan. 8, 1862.—3t.