

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 6, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Col. Long reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28, that the Rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Siebert and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville, about 10 that morning, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiwassee. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston on the previous night, and Col. Siebert's skirmishers were engaged with the enemy in the morning, before Col. Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp (at the time 150 men), and crossed to Gen. Siebert's support. The Rebels shortly after gave way, Col. Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right, he charged them with sabers, completely demolishing and scattering them in great confusion and in every direction. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded; 121 prisoners were captured, including five commissioned officers. The main Rebel column fled, and was pursued for five miles on the Dalton Road, and when last seen were fleeing precipitately. Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded.

It is all very well for the Rebels to make light of the loss of Tennessee, but every man of judgment knows that it is almost fatal to them. With all their carefully guarded utterances they are unable to conceal this great truth. The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th moans dismally over the matter; it says that "Our losses by the enemy gaining possession of East Tennessee are incalculable. We are not only deprived of the vast corn mills of that country, which previously supplied the whole army, but of vast machine shops extensively organized at Knoxville. Beside this we are cut off from the coal, iron and copper mines, which were worth millions to us. The copper rolling mills at Cleveland, which were burned by the enemy, formerly turned out 6,000 lbs of copper per day. Over 2,000,000 pounds have been furnished to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the country, and supplied us with material for caps and cannon (fuses)."

Official advices have been received at St. Louis, from Major Wilson, who attacked Reeves seventeen miles southwest from Doniphan, Ripley county, Missouri, about 3 o'clock on Christmas day, and killed and wounded 35 of the enemy. He captured 115 prisoners, including 13 commissioned officers, with all their equipments and ammunition, and 125 horses. He also recaptured every man of Company C captured at Centerville, with their arms, etc.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry of Dec. 25, says that Gen. Sullivan's column has returned safely, bringing in 100 prisoners and 100 horses. Gen. Kelly says that his several columns are all safely back, having taken in all 400 prisoners and a large amount of property.

The Rebels are working hard to build a new railroad to connect Richmond with the Gulf States, independently of the Weldon and East Tennessee road. Its southern terminus will be at Greensboro, to which point they expect it to be completed by July next.

Straws Show How The Winds Blow.

The Chief of the Choctaws, and other rebel Indian leaders, have abandoned their alliance with the Confederates, and have surrendered themselves to General McNeil, at Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and desire to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. This tribe is highly civilized, and their action will have great weight with the other tribes who at first went over to the rebels, in bringing them back to their friendly relations with the Government of the United States. The Choctaws are slaveholders, and they purpose to emancipate their slaves in accordance with the requirements of the Proclamation.

The Indians are proverbially cunning, and while they were at first carried away with the vast preparations of the rebels and their loud boasts of whipping the North in almost no time, they now see, how they have been deceived and betrayed, and wish to leave a sinking ship. The fact that the rebels are losing their Indian allies, who have been so intimately connected and associated with the manners, habits and feelings of the South, shows that they have lost their prestige and their power, and betrays a weakness which to them must be humiliating in the extreme. We may next expect to hear of their slaves becoming indignant, and leaving their rebel masters en masse.

RATHER A JAW-BREAKER—the name of the new party which has just nominated McClellan for the Presidency. Its cognomen is The Conservative-Union-National-Copperhead-Pro-slavery-Democratic-Party. Oh! shades of Washington and Jackson, what will be the fate of the poor mortal who has to carry such a ponderous load as that? It is sufficient to break the back of the strongest Union man in the country, to say nothing of the more feeble one of McClellan.

The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress, North Carolina papers, are very severe in their criticisms of Jeff Davis' message, while they publish President Lincoln's message and Proclamation with favorable comments. Rather significant!

Progress of Restoration.

A movement for reconstruction in Florida is added to the Union revivals in Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and we expect that Texas will be soon added to the list of reforming States. Judge Stickney, Judge Dunham, Mr. Frazer and a dozen others, foremost in this patriotic enterprise, have been long known as prominent citizens of Florida, whose devotion to the Union has been tried by sacrifice. The resolutions adopted in the meeting at St. Augustine, call for re-union as indispensable to progress, and demand that future rebellion shall be rendered impossible. To this effect, they urge that the State shall be reconstructed on the basis of entire freedom. As soon as the liberty of Florida is assured, no one can doubt the declaration of its own citizens, that emigration will flow into the Garden State, and its richness increase tenfold in the popular development of its resources. Here is another glorious proof, following the earnest and growing free sentiment of the Border States, and yet more radical tendencies of some of the restored territories, that the cause of freedom, vast and precious enough for such a continent and such a war as ours, is thorough master of its task, and fast approaching its natural fulfillment.

The World Does Move.

The Union State Central Committee of Maryland met in Baltimore last week, Ex-Mayor Swann in the chair. The meeting was largely attended. A series of resolutions were introduced which declare that the Legislature should provide for the calling of a State Convention "for the adoption by said Convention of some plan of immediate emancipation, as best calculated to subserve both the interests of the State and the holders of slave property in the present ruinous condition of affairs." The resolutions declare "The only remedy is the immediate Emancipation of the negro race, with such a system of wages or apprenticeship as shall be deemed advisable, to guard against too sudden a revulsion in the inauguration and establishment of the new system of labor." These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, as also another series of similar import, introduced by Hon. J. P. Kennedy. There can be no question that Maryland will soon take her place among the sisterhood of Free States.

The Pirates of the Chesapeake.

The Quebec Daily News, speaking of the capture of the Chesapeake, says, notwithstanding the sympathy it feels for the Rebel cause "that the cruel and cold blooded murder of the Second Engineer and the shooting down of an unarmed crew, is one of the darkest crimes we have read of since the days of Lafitte and the pirates of the Spanish Main. It was not only cruel, but a cowardly butchery, which no excuse can palliate. The people of Halifax, in their sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, have committed a grievous error, and unless every means is taken to recapture these murderers, the city will remain under an eternal stigma of disgrace."

The End of the War.

The Liverpool Post says: "We consider ourselves in a position to state that Lord Lyons, in a dispatch to Earl Russell from Washington, announces that the war will be terminated within the next three months. The Confederates being in the greatest extremity, will have speedily to propose an armistice. In our information we have the fullest positive confidence. It is possible that President Lincoln's proclamation has reference to the facts on which Lord Lyons grounded his conclusion."

Commendable Liberality.

Thomas A. Scott, Esq., the active and efficient Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has presented to the old railroad hero, John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, a pass to travel free over the road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg until "otherwise ordered." This is as it should be, for a man like private Burns, who killed three rebels certain, and was wounded himself three times, deserves to travel "Scott free" wherever he goes.

Lincoln and the Presidency.

The Baltimore Clipper favors the re-election of President Lincoln. The editor gives it as his opinion that if Mr. Lincoln will consent to be a candidate, there will be no serious opposition to his re-election. The Union men in different parts of the loyal States appear to be coming to the conclusion that "Old Abe" is the safest racer to put on the course in 1864.

Had not Jeff Davis and his conspirators rebelled against the Government, because the so-called "Democratic" candidate for President was not elected, we would now have no National debt, neither would we have any draft nor war. Let the people remember these facts.

Jeff Davis' rebel Congress has just passed a law, compelling all their soldiers now in the field to serve "during the existing war with the United States." What think our Northern "conservative" Copperheads of their "dear deluded brother" Jeff's mode of keeping up an army?

The North Carolina Times, published at Newberne, says that a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction at Danville, a few days since, for 150 dollars in Confederate notes. Rebel money seems to be at a sad discount, just now.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

The copperheads, who have been making such a fuss about the draft at the North, and throwing every obstacle in the way of its effectiveness, ought to be sent South, in order that they might partake of the feast of "good things" in the way of conscription, both of men and property which the rebel Congress is preparing for the people who are cursed with being exposed to their despotism. Read the following law just passed at Richmond: "A bill to be entitled An Act to continue in service all troops now in the service of the Confederate States."

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all musicians, privates and non-commissioned officers now in the armies of the Confederate States by virtue of volunteering enlistment, or conscription into the military service of the Confederate States, be, and the same are hereby, retained in said service for and during the existing war with the United States, and no longer."

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all troops so retained in service shall continue to serve in the companies, battalions, squadrons, batteries and regiments in which they now are, until transferred, detailed, exempted, or discharged in accordance with existing laws and regulations, or such laws and regulations as may hereafter be passed and adopted with reference to transfers, details, exemptions, or discharges in the armies of the Confederacy."

To this the Baltimore Clipper forcibly adds that while our veterans are offered by our Government a bounty of \$400 to re-enlist for three years or during the war, and the States or counties are adding nearly as much more, besides giving \$300 for raw recruits, every poor conscript in rebellion is mercilessly doomed to serve his tyrannical masters during the war without his own consent, and without a dollar of extra pay, and what is worse, without the privilege of visiting their destitute families at home for a single day, whilst our brave boys are given a furlough of not less than 35 days to visit their fond ones and to aid in recruiting their regiments.

The Interest of American Laborers.

If American laborers need any insight into the designs of the Southern leaders of this rebellion as regards labor and American laborers, there is no lack of light, no doubtfulness of meaning, in their own open declarations.

Said DeBow, in the New Orleans Review: "The right to govern resides in a very small minority: the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind."

Spratt, of South Carolina, in an address to the Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, in 1861, said: "The contest now pending is not between the North and South as geographical sections, nor between people of the North and people of the South, for our relations have been pleasant. But the real contest lies between the two forms of society. Society is essentially different from government. In the one, the reins of government come from the head of the society. The principle that all men are equal would have been destructive of slavery at the South."

But the declaration of the Charleston Mercury—so well known—is outright and unmistakable: "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black."

Such, then, is the issue distinctly presented before American laborers, in this war of the rebellion. On the one side, slave labor, on the other, free labor; on the one side, labor degraded—and the other, labor honored; on the one side, the acknowledgement of universal equality under the Constitution, on the other, express and irrevocable denial of the constitutional declaration of equality itself.

"ONLY THINK OF IT.—At the election on Friday last, in Lawrence township, every officer elected—except the Overseers of the Poor belonged to that class which a certain correspondent said, were 'steeped in profound ignorance.' It is too bad that they should have so little respect for the 'wealth and intelligence' of the community."—Copperhead organ, Dec. 30.

Surely, the editors of the Copperhead organ must be thankful for small favors, when they rejoice over the result of an election in a township where they pole a vote of 234 to 81 Union. But no wonder. They were badly beaten in all the State elections last fall, except New Jersey, and now having found a congenial crumb, they must needs rejoice to inspire those whom they deceived. So

Blow on ye winds, for as you reel, You're sure your days are ended, And soon low ye must lie, Both Copperheads and Rebels feel, Their ways cannot be mended, And will together die.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Major Mulford arrived in Washington on December 29th, bringing important despatches from rebel Commissioner Ould, concerning the exchange of prisoners, the Richmond Enquirer, of the 28th, says: "An attempt at a renewal of the cartel has been made by the enemy under the immediate agency of Gen. Butler, who initiated his efforts by sending five hundred Confederate soldiers to City Point. Commissioner Ould returned five hundred Federal soldiers, but informed Commissioner Hitecock that the Confederate authorities could hold no communication with Gen. Butler, and that there must be no further effort at partial exchange. If the enemy desire to renew the cartel it must be done upon fair terms and through an agent not outlawed beyond the pale of military respectability."

The Newberne (N. C.) Times publishes an article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following remarkable sentence: "Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin, and must die."

What do our Northern sympathetic pro-slavery copperheads think of the fate of the "Divine institution," as exhibited by their brother of the Whig?

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

Gen. McClellan's political friends have reversed his military policy by bringing him first into the field for the Presidency in 1864. True, he has not been made a candidate enough to hurt him or anybody else seriously; but he is nevertheless in the field, favorably mounted, with a hind-rider of the most approved conservative sort; and there may be even two or three papers in the United States sufficiently bold to espouse the cause of the McClellan-Campbell ticket.

Some weeks ago a self-constituted Committee, styling themselves Conservative Unionists, met in Cincinnati, we believe it was, and like the two tailors of Tooley street, London, who resolved that "we the people of England," &c., they set about the business of fixing up the disjointed affairs of the Nation. They had a sprinkling of broken-winged, spavined and heavy old political nags from the skirts of all the old parties—men who had in turn left almost every live political organization for said organization's good, and with a solemnity becoming a meeting of departed spirits, they resolved that the war should never begin; that the government be stopped fraternally; that the conservative element alone could save the government, and finally that they were the conservatives. They then called up a spirit named Geo. B. McClellan that had entered the shades of death with one Woodward, about the 14th of October last, and declared him their candidate for the Presidency. This done, they pronounced their work good, and rested from their labors. True, a Vice President is to be elected with a President in 1864; but the herculean task of getting out one spirit as a Presidential candidate so taxed their energies that they adjourned to meet again in the city of Brotherly love. In the meantime the papers notified that they had sat, talked, and nominated a candidate; but as nobody favored the nomination, it was too stupid for a joke, and too Lilliputian, viewed from every stand-point, to be treated as a serious matter.

On Thursday, 24th December the spirits met again in Philadelphia, at the Continental Hotel. Hon. Amos Kendall, a bereaved and wandering spirit ever since the retirement of Van Buren, was chosen to preside, and around him sat fully a score of sober political ghosts, all nerved for the task of producing a candidate for Vice President. They reviewed their work done at Cincinnati, and seemed content. Nobody had declared for their nomination, and nobody had taken the trouble to declare against it, therefore they were satisfied that their work had been well done. They then resolved to add the name of Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, to their ticket for Vice President. This was a judicious ghostly act. He has been Congressman, twice Governor; has been for the Union, then for the rebels, and now again for the Union since the Unionists hold Tennessee; and he is of course eminently conservative, and will become more so at any time if the rebels should happen to get a good hand again. Being rather a variable spirit, with changing hues, from conservative Union to very conservative Rebel, his nomination fitly crowned the stupendous work of getting out a pair of political ghosts for the Presidential race of 1864. The field of the departed is therefore in the field, and but for the fact that it has no organs, no electoral tickets, no stumpers, no supporters, save among the dead, it might figure respectably in the "scattering" at the next election. As it is, it must be content with fulfilling the scriptural phrase that "the first shall be last."—Chambers's Repository.

New Advertisements.

Advertisement for a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., on January 1st, 1864. Lists include names like Broadhead, Mrs. H., Hanesy, Miss Sophia, and others.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Clearfield County Agricultural Society for the year ending 1st January 1864. Amount in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, \$ 51.30.

WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM F. IRWIN'S STORE, ON MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST Seasonable Goods ARE TO BE HAD AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE ESTATE OF BENJAMIN YINGLING, DECEASED. In the matter of the appraisal of the Real Estate of Benjamin Yingling, deceased, setting out to the widow \$300, her claim was on the 28th day of September 1863 read and confirmed Ni Si and ordered that publication be made in one newspaper published in said County notifying all persons interested that unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court, Nov. 18, 1863. I. G. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

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PODDERCUTTERS—of a superior make and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa. For sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Chest township, about the 18th of November last, a bull one year old, with a white stripe along the back, striped sides, blotchy face and short horns; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be sold as the law directs. A. T. BOWERS

WESTERN CENTRAL R. R. CO.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Western Central Railroad Co. will be held at the office of said Company in the Borough of Clearfield, on the second Monday in January next, (1864) for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve for one year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary, Clearfield, December 18, 1863.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Elias Long, late of Brady Township, Clearfield County deceased.—The undersigned who was duly appointed in open Court to ascertain the Liens, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. J. J. McCLELLAN, Auditor, December 16th, 1863.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN MULLIKIN, May 13, Bower Post Office, Clearfield, Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

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