

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 20, 1864.

Showing their True Colors. On Friday April 8th, Mr Long, member of Congress from Ohio, read a written speech...

He would make any reasonable sacrifice to bring back the seceded States, but not use force for the Union could only exist in the hearts and with the consent of the people.

On Saturday morning, immediately upon calling the House to order, Speaker Coffax called Mr. Rollins of N. H., to the chair, and introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Long...

He endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long yesterday, and he would stand by the latter for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in any party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying upon the vitals of the Republic.

Quite a scene ensued then in consequence of some personal remarks of Mr. Harris, and for which he was compelled to take his seat. Fernando Wood next got the floor and remarked...

That the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had declared in his written speech that he would prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated...

Here we have the humiliating fact, that while the leaders of the so-called Democratic party are pretending to be in favor of the Union they are really in sympathy with the traitors of the South...

THE WAR NEWS. Later news from the Red River expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the latter place on the 3d inst.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Gen. Grant's reports of his military operations for a year and a half will not make one fifth as many book pages as the report of Gen. McClellan.

Eight millions of dollars have been sent to the Army of the Potomac, in charge of sixteen paymasters.

Miscegenation. The word "miscegenation" is fast becoming familiar from the frequency with which it occurs in the newspapers of the day.

Miscegenation is but another word for "amalgamation," and means, strictly, the intermarriage of different races—but, more generally, the mixture of white and black blood.

Again, when a Copperhead prefers to marry a negress, however little we may admire his taste, we do not think he ought to be permitted, afterwards, to take advantage of the fact of her color to procure a divorce.

But the editors of the "Fulminator," who regard slavery as a "Divine Institution," and sympathize so strongly with the "chivalry," ought to be the last persons in the world to object to the doctrine of miscegenation...

THE CONVENTION. The Democratic State Convention met in Philadelphia on the 24th ult. We have not had room heretofore to notice their proceedings. After organizing, and appointing a delegation, to the National convention to be held at Chicago July 4, 1864...

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GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION. OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES AND REVENUES, NO. 118 SOUTH 7TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27th, 1864.

The Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenues, invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country...

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industry of the country to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The committee is charged with the following duty to wit: First.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor" or earnings from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employer, president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufacturer, oil works, iron works, mill, mine, and public office...

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's Revenue from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads, and in the agricultural districts, especially, let there be organizations in the large towns so that the young people may have an opportunity to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the distant field.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's labor from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors, and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST. Forrest Captures Fort Pillow—Massacre of 400 Union Prisoners—Whites and Blacks Butchered Indiscriminately—Pluck and Valor of Union Soldiers, etc.

The intelligence received at Cairo, April 14th, furnishes another sad chapter in the history of this war. It appears that on Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain advantage.

Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, was in command of the fort, with four hundred of that regiment, and two hundred of the 1st battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (colored). The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed.

Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels advantages in gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until three o'clock p. m., when Maj. Booth being killed, Maj. Bradford took command. The rebels who now came in swarms, overpowered our troops, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description.

Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but instantly as the Confederates commenced indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded. The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear of the white officers. They having thrown down their arms both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children seven and eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold blood.

Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead and their bodies rolled down banks into the river. Dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Captain Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Ackert, Wilson, Reval and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, Captain Poston, Lieut. Lynn, of the 13th Tennessee, and Captain Young, of the 24th Missouri, acting provost marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford also was captured; but he is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about half past three and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken on board, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to the Mount City Hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of colored troops are Captain Porter, and Lieutenants Sibbards and Lemming. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10-pounder Parrots and two twelve-pounder howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on towards Memphis.

It seems that certain of the Sioux Indians saved many whites in Minnesota from massacre, at the risk of their lives and at the expense of exile. Now, Senator Doolittle proposes to do something for them, having prepared a bill appropriating \$10,000 for them.

Joseph Moore, who was convicted in Cambria county for killing Jordan Marbourg, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin, in accordance to the wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of that county. So says one of the Ebensburg papers.

NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the real estate of J. K. Carter, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 21st day of May, 1864, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the block of Clearfield, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard. JAMES GALLOWAY, Auditor. April 20, 1864.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having obtained a license as auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon by the moderate. Post office address, Cash, Clearfield county Pa. JOHN F. LEBL, April 20, 1864-Smp.

WANTED.—Two hundred cords of wood cut, for which a good price will be paid in cash. Apply to the subscriber in Curwensville, April 4, 1864. WM. IRVIN.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, desires to inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, throughout the county, whenever called upon by the moderate. Post office address, either Bloomingville or Curwensville, WM. M. BLOOM, Bloomingville, April 6, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joshua J. Tate late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. March 16th, 1864. A. C. TATE, Ex'r.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE CURWENSVILLE.—NEW LANDLORD.—The undersigned having leased this large and commodious house, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public. He hopes by careful attention to business, and by providing the best the country will afford, to be able to give satisfaction to the old customers of the house, and to such other persons as may sojourn with him. W. W. WORSHELL, Curwensville, Mar. 29, 1864.-3t pd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph S. Leary, late of Becoria township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ELIZA A. LEE, A. W. LEE, Executors. March 23, 1864.-pd.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Hegarty and S. Hammerschlag, trading in the name of S. Hegarty & Co., in the town of Curwensville, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be in the hands of S. Hammerschlag, who will collect all moneys due said firm and pay all debts owing by the same. SAMUEL HEGARTY, S. HAMMERSCHLAG, April 8th, 1864.-pd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Hegarty, late of Woodland township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Executor. Hegarty's X Roads, April 13, 1864.-pd.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, PENNA. JOHN PATTON, Pres't.—SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash'r. DIRECTORS: Wm. Irvin, Daniel Patton, H. P. Thompson, John Hartsock, J. E. Irvin, J. M. Chase, J. E. Irvin, G. H. Lytle, F. K. Arnold.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending March 31st, 1864. ASSETS: Bills discounted, \$100,868 91; Pennsylvania State notes, \$8,998 41; Specie, 6,052 32; Due from other banks, 12,811 21; Notes of other banks, 6,187 80; U. S. Bonds and Legal Tender notes, 2,048 00; Checks, drafts, &c., 2,229 93; Over drafts, 148 29; Furniture, 315 21; Advances on clearing, 754 73; United States Revenue stamps, 372 00; Due Commonwealth (special), 400 00; Loss and Expenses, 637 00; Total amount of assets, \$203,108 00.

LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, \$50,000 00; Notes in circulation, \$8,998 99; Due depositors, 77,025 07; Due certificates of deposit, 19,618 29; Due Commonwealth, 499 80; U. S. Bonds and Legal Tender notes, 2,048 00; Interest and exchange, 5,731 45; Total amount of liabilities, \$203,108 00. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., March 31, 1864.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, county of Clearfield, and State of Penn'a., showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864, before the transaction of any business that day. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts, \$14,651 81; Indebtedness of the Directors of this Association, \$5,397 10; Due from Banks and Bankers, 1,251 27; Due from National Banks in the following cities—Philadelphia, 2,841 73; Specie and other lawful money of U. S., 15,462 85; Cash, Bonds and Revenue Stamps, 313 15; Bills of solvent Banks \$70,000 00; U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation, 40,000 00; Furniture and Fixtures, 600 00; Expense account, 825 58; Total Resources, \$75,699 64.

LIABILITIES: Capital, \$50,000 00; Profit and Loss, 688 47; Due to Banks and Bankers, 881 73; Due to individuals and corporations other than Banks, 735 00; Due depositors on demand, 23,240 85; Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, 65 48; Total Liabilities, \$75,699 64. State of Penn'a., County of Clearfield, ss: On the 1st day of April, 1864, personally came before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of said county, JOHN PATTON, President, and SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier, of the First National Bank of Curwensville, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864. JOHN PATTON, Pres't. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written. JOSIAH EVANS, Justice of Peace. April 13, 1864.