

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 19, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL ELECTORS: MORTON M. MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS: 1 Robert P. King, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 3 Henry Bunn, 4 William H. Kern, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 6 Charles M. Runk, 7 Robert Parke, 8 William Taylor, 9 John A. Husband, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward H. Holiday, 12 Charles F. Reed, 13 Elias W. Hale, 14 Charles H. Schriener, 15 John W. Wiser, 16 David M. Conaughy, 17 David W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel P. Dick, 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penny, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 24 John W. Blanchard.

THE ELECTION IN CLEARFIELD. There is much in the result in Clearfield county over which the Union men can congratulate themselves, notwithstanding the seeming large majority against them. Last fall the Democrats polled 2483 votes. On Tuesday their vote was 2468, or just fifteen of a loss. Our vote last fall was 1531, while on Tuesday it was 1216, or three hundred and fifteen of a loss. Thus, while the Democrats have simply held their own, not gaining a single vote, we have lost three hundred and fifteen—a loss easily understood when we remember how many men have gone from this county to the army during the past year. The soldiers vote, therefore, if obtained, will reduce Mr. Bigler's vote far below that of Judge Woodward last fall. Indeed, Mr. Bigler has very little in the result over which to boast. In his own county, where he is best known, he has not led his ticket a single vote. He has got the bare, meagre vote of his party, and nothing more. He has 2468 votes, while the rest of the ticket ranges from 2444 to 2476.

THE REASON. Some of the Cops are exceedingly puzzled to know why the ticket carried Mr. Bigler instead of Mr. Bigler carrying the ticket—how it came that he fell behind, notwithstanding all the effort was made for him, while the ticket was left to take care of itself? Our devil suggests that, having ever since the days of the Kansas troubles been afflicted with a "weakness in the knees," he became so much exhausted when he skedaddled at Bull Run, that he has never been able to "run" well from that day to this. He's emphatically "played out."

THE DIFFERENCE. When Gen. Patton was a candidate for Congress he carried this Democratic county by sixty-four majority—running more than three hundred ahead of his ticket. Mr. Bigler, with the draft to help him, runs behind his ticket—having but 2468 votes, while M. Cullough, for District Attorney, has 2476! Bigler has but 1252 majority, while Evans, for Auditor, has 1267; Parke, for Coroner, has 1256; and Faust, for Sheriff, has 1256. How popular, "our own" is, to be sure! Not so bad for "Bucher and Patton" after all.

THE WAY THE SOLDIERS VOTE. No wonder Mr. Wallace made such a long speech in the Senate against the right of the soldiers to vote. No wonder the Democracy of Clearfield county gave 785 majority against the amendment. The returns from the army give us "the reason for the milk in the cocoanut." They establish the fact beyond all controversy, that from eighty-five to ninety in every hundred voting soldiers cast their ballots for the Union candidates! Why shouldn't the Copperheads oppose their voting?

MUST FEEL BAD. "Patton and Bucher," must feel exceedingly bad over Bigler running so far ahead of his ticket! Bill McCullough's majority is only thirty-four more than his! Evans only beats him fifteen. Faust modestly leads him only four, and Park for Coroner, fourteen. What a blessed "martyr" he is to be sure! A second time he has "been sold by his brethren." Won't Little Mac have pity on him? Could'n't Vallandigham send him back a few of the "ten cent contributions" to pay expenses?

A Copperhead orator at Peoria, Ill., recently gave as a reason why his party could not rejoice over Union victories, that a victory was an "infraction of the Constitutional rights of the South, and that we (the Copperheads) can never consent to rejoice over such a violation of the Constitution." Tender conscience and amazing ingenuity have these Copperheads, wherever any service to their "Southern brethren" is concerned. At Winchester, when Emory, General of the Nineteenth Corps, dispatched his aid to Sheridan to tell him he had charged the enemy, the latter said: "Good! tell Emory he is a brick!" We send greeting to Indiana, and say, "Dear Hoosier State, you are a whole brick kiln."

UP GUARDS AND AT THEM! There being no general ticket, the election in this State on Tuesday was necessarily affected to a large extent, by local questions—the personal relations and jealousies of the various District and County candidates. Nor could our vote be got out. But, nevertheless, the result is sufficiently decisive, and effectually destroys the last, lingering hope of the friends and supporters of the gun-boat General. While, however, this is the fact, Union men ought not to relax their efforts, but on the contrary, ought to be more vigilant and active than ever. The elections on Tuesday were but the preliminary skirmish, and must be followed up with vigor and energy in order to capture the citadel in November, and plant the old flag in triumph on the ramparts. Let there be a thorough canvass throughout this county. Let the meetings which may be called in the various townships be well attended. Devote your time from this until the election, in one persevering and united effort to achieve success. Then we shall not only conquer—but conquer by such an overwhelming majority that copperheads, traitors, and rebels, of every hue, and caste, and character will be crushed out utterly and forever. Then, when the sun shall go down in his Autumn splendor, on the evening of the 8th of November, his last rays will irradiate the old flag, floating again in triumph—without one star blotted from its azure field and without a stain upon its stripes—from one end to the other of the land!

THE NATIONAL DEBT. A complete statement of the public debt of the United States on September 30th, has just been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be seen that the total interest-bearing debt is \$1,487,671,816.66, or, in round numbers, a fraction less than one thousand five hundred millions. The aggregate interest upon this debt is \$81,778,643.12. Of this aggregate interest-bearing debt, nine hundred and twenty-three millions draws interest in gold coin, amounting to fifty-four and a half millions annually; and five hundred and sixty-four millions on the interest is paid in paper currency, amounting to twenty-seven millions annually. The non-interest-bearing debt amounts to four hundred and sixty-eight millions, and the grand aggregate of the public debt is, in round numbers, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six millions dollars.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON. What one of our Suffering Soldiers in a Charleston Prison thinks of the Chicago Platform—Extracts from the Charleston Mercury and "Courier." We received the following letter from Lieut. L. B. CARLILE, of the 145th Penn'a Vols., who is a son of JOHN CARLILE, Esq., of Troutville, in this county, and who is now a prisoner in Charleston, among the number of those exposed to the fire of our batteries on Morris Island. Lieut. CARLILE has been in the army, almost from the commencement of the war, and a braver soldier or more worthy and reliable young man is not to be found any where. The letter was written in pencil, on a small scrap of paper, and the articles from the Charleston papers, look as if they were printed on a very inferior article of wrapping paper.

MILITARY PRISON, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1864. FRIEND ROW:—Through the kindness of Maj. Harry White who has just been exchanged, I am enabled to forward you two articles from "our" Charleston papers. They are editorials, and if not already published by you, may serve as positive proof to your readers of the close alliance between those whose semi-barbarism and inhumanity I am daily realizing, and the men who are equally the enemies of our country at the North. The prisoner here, notwithstanding his horrible condition, sends to his friends at home (discarding with disgust and contempt the Chicago resolutions) as a watch-word for the right—stand firmly by "Honest Abe"—that we may have none but true "Americans on Guard!" Then you may rest assured all will be well. Proclaim your November Election that you will hold no parley with traitors in arms and then their last glimmering hope will have died away. Those who would be fit subjects for a mother's kind protection, and others whose limbs are tottering from age, are now compulsorily guarding us prisoners, while their War Department has just made a demand for that portion of the conscripts who were detailed as overseers for the negroes and to fill the work-shops. Some of the officers of Sherman's Army have just been exchanged, and fortunately Maj. Harry White—their long cherished victim—is among the number. If he succeeds in getting through, I hope this will escape the rebel surveillance, and that you will get the newspaper articles enclosed. Please tell my friends that I am well. Yours truly, L. B. CARLILE. Lieut. 145th, Penn'a Vol.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT CHICAGO—PEACE OR WAR. "The resolution, just passed by the Democratic party at Chicago, on the subject of peace, is quite as explicit as should have been expected. It declares that "after four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." 1. First, "immediate efforts should be made," &c. This is a blow at LINCOLN'S Administration. The existing Government at Washington, only, can make the "immediate efforts" insisted on. The Democratic party, being not in power, cannot make them. 2. "Of other peaceable means." LINCOLN should not only make "immediate efforts" for a cessation of "hostilities, with a view to the ultimate Convention of all the States," but should use other means "to the end that at the earliest possible moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." 3. Here is all the committal of the Democratic party. It is committed to a peace policy and against the experiment of war to restore the Union; but beyond this all is implication. It lays down for President LINCOLN a certain course; and it may be implied that that course will be pursued by him, should they obtain power. But the obligation is merely inferential; and when reaching power, it will be easy to say that the time for its practicability, which Lincoln would not embrace, is passed by. They must do the next best thing—ENFORCE THE POLICY TO WHICH THEY ARE COMMITTED, EVEN THOUGH IT INVOLVES THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. 4. Add to these considerations—the carefully exposed evils of the war to the people of the United States—"the Constitution has been disregarded in every part; public liberty and private rights alike trodden down; and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—the usurpation of extraordinary power not granted by the constitution; the subversion of civil law by military arrests; the imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the unusual test oath and interference with and denial of the people to bear arms,"—and the inference appears to us to be irresistible, THAT THE ELECTION OF GEN. McCLELLAN UPON SUCH A DECLARATION OF WRONGS AND PLATFORM, MUST LEAD TO PEACE AND OUR INDEPENDENCE with one essential condition however, that for the next two months we hold our own and prevent military successes by our force. If we do this, there is every probability that McCLELLAN will be elected. The draft of 500,000 men, which Lincoln demands to carry on the war, must essentially aid McCLELLAN'S election. This is a practical evil, which will stir up women as well as men, against the war. In drawing our conclusions, however, let us never forget, that there is one All-mighty hand, which controls all, and may turn to nought, the wisest human anticipations.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA. The enemy has at last succeeded in accomplishing an important object of one of his campaigns. Another city has fallen into his hands, and a large, powerful, resolute army under a general of some measure of skill and endowed with uncommon energy and determination, holds a strong position in the heart of a wealthy and prosperous State, and menaces several vital points in our Confederacy. Such an event is a calamity. Had our loss in men, stores and ammunition been far lighter, the time of its occurrence makes that reverse no less than a calamity. ALL OF US PERCEIVE THE INTIMATE CONNECTION EXISTING BETWEEN THE ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERACY AND THE PEACE MEN OF THE UNITED STATES. These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading forces, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the opposition, and in spite of the most powerful combinations will continue to hold the places they occupy. OUR SUCCESS IN BATTLE INSURES THE SUCCESS OF McCLELLAN. OUR FAILURE WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO HIS DEFEAT. It is the victories that have crowned our armies since the war began, that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by their Government, and they have gathered around the banners of their exceptional men so large a number, as that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant. This heavy reverse occurs at the infancy of that organization. It has not been started in its career. It has not had time to mature its plans, and to develop and augment its actual strength. We are aware that that party, no matter how numerous, harmonious and powerful, engages in the contest with the party in power, under many and grave disadvantages. Even if the campaign under GRANT and SHERMAN come to grief before the end of the present month, it is extremely doubtful whether LINCOLN, with the treasury at his command, backed by the army, supported by the thousands who are growing rich by the war and who are deriving their maintenance from employments of various sorts in his service, will defeat his rival, and replace himself in the Presidential Chair. If it is highly probable he will be able to retain the power he now wields, even in case we are altogether victorious, there is no ground for the hope that the opposition will succeed if our armies are visited with defeat. Contemplating the fall of Atlanta from this point of view we are obliged to consider it a disaster of great magnitude. What patriot can read the above extracts, and not feel his blood boiling with indignation—tingling to his very finger ends? Who can longer doubt the complicity of Northern Copperheads with Southern Rebels? Do you think the above are mere electioneering documents, got up for the occasion? Come to our office and examine the originals. Come and read the letter of the gallant young officer—inspect the articles he has sent—convince yourself of their genuineness, and then answer, before God, will you vote for McClellan and thus secure "the independence of the Confederate States?" Will you longer act with an organization "dependent for success on the courage and resolution" of rebels in arms against your government? Will you belong to a party whose "existence, strength, and harmony" depend on victories gained over your fathers, brothers and friends fighting the battles of the country? That numbers of honest men will vote for McClellan we do not doubt. Would to God, they could be brought to realize the fearful consequences his success would bring upon the country! Would that their eyes could be opened to the overwhelming evidence that the object of Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels is identical. If they could only bring themselves to reason upon the subject, their delusion would soon cease. They would speedily discover the "intimate connection" which the Courier declares exists between them. They would understand how Rebel "success in battle insures the success of McClellan," and Rebel "failure will inevitably lead to his defeat." And they would cast off with loathing and scorn the harness of a party whose prospects brighten with disaster to our arms, and darken with the victories that perch upon our banners—a party that vampire-like, feeds on the blood of our soldiers, and prospers on the agony and tears of the widow and the fatherless.

GREAT GAINS OF CONGRESSMEN. The Republican gains of Congressmen in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are astonishing. Two years ago the Copperheads elected a large majority, which is now more than reversed. The political complexion of the next Congress is already settled, no matter who may be elected President. The Congressmen elected in 1862 and 1864 in those three States were as follows:

State	1862	1864
Pennsylvania	Cops. 12, Reprs. 12	Cops. 6, Reprs. 18
Ohio	Cops. 14, Reprs. 5	Cops. 2, Reprs. 16
Indiana	Cops. 7, Reprs. 4	Cops. 2, Reprs. 9
Maine	Cops. 1, Reprs. 5	Cops. 0, Reprs. 5
Total	Cops. 34, Reprs. 25	Cops. 11, Reprs. 48

Copperhead majority in 1862, 9 members. Republican majority in 1864, 37 members. Republican gain, 46 members. The Republicans will have three-fourths of the next House of Representatives, which will enable them to pass the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and submit it to the State Legislatures for ratification.

INDIANA. Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON has been re-elected, by over 20,000 majority. We have elected eight Union Member of Congress—being a gain of four—and all the State officers. We have now, all the Congressmen from Indiana, but two.

OHIO. We have elected seventeen out of the nineteen Congressmen. The majority on the home vote is over forty thousand. The soldier's vote will swell it to over 80,000!

PENNSYLVANIA. The official vote in forty-two counties, gives a Union majority of 6,092. This will be reduced some by the counties to hear from, but will still leave a handsome Union majority on the home vote. The soldiers vote, will make it over 15,000. We have gained three Congressmen, and with the soldiers vote, four. We have carried both branches of the Legislature.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT. The official returns from this District, are as follows:

Name	SCOFIELD	BIGLER
Erie, Warren, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Forrest,	2,364	600
Scotfield's maj.,	69	1,252
	3,033	1,906

THE SOLDIERS VOTE. PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

County	UNION	COP.
Washington	29	4
Douglas Hospital, Cavalry Bureau, Campbell Hospital, Lincoln Hospital, Carver Hospital, Camp Stoneman, Sherbourne Barracks, Nevins Battery, Camp Fry, Co. K, 15th P. V.,	52	4
	64	1
	200	8
	119	60
	117	34
	45	6
	54	19
	100	2
	64	11

OHIO SOLDIERS.

County	UNION	COP.
Washington	42	0
Army Square Hospital, Camp Distribution, Sickles Barracks, Mansion House Hospital, Old Hollowell Camp, Lincoln Hospital, Union Light Guard, Campbell Hospital, Camp Fry,	91	6
	16	2
	23	2
	23	0
	47	1
	68	1
	64	1
	55	0

PHILADELPHIA. Chester Hospital, The Hospital vote in Nashville, Tennessee, is Union 1,800—Cop. 200.

TOTAL—SOLDIERS' VOTES RECEIVED

County	UNION	DEM.
Washington and Alexandria, Chester Hospital, Baltimore Department, Martinsburg and Cumberland, 1250 maj., Camp Cadwalader, Nashville Hospitals,	1,308	213
	81	8
	350	53
	357	maj.
	1800	200
Total,	5,146	474

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.



20,000 MAJORITY IN INDIANA! 80,000 MAJORITY IN OHIO! 15,000 MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA NINETEENTH DISTRICT ERECT! Scofield Triumphant Elected! WEAKNESS IN THE KNEES INCREASING! "OUR OWN" KERFLUMMIXED! COPPERHEADISM PLAYED OUT! The result of the October Election is a glorious and overwhelming victory for the Union cause.

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HO! FOR SALT RIVER!



Jeff Davis, knowing the "gun-boat" privacies of the M'Clellan party, has furnished the above elegant "Iron-clad" for the accommodation of Mr. Bigler and his friends, on their trip up Salt River. We had intended to print a list of the experienced officers and crew, but want of space prevents. It will leave on the morning of the 9th November. Tickets, Free. "Black John," (who, since the late Mass Meeting in this place runs with their machine,) will accompany the expedition as Steward, and will relieve the monotony of the trip, by singing, from time to time, the following elegant song, entitled "THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

Chorus— "That's what's the matter." For Eric said Ha! ha! Clearfield said Ho! ho! And right away up de Salt Ribber Poor Bigler had to go! "That's what's the matter." Bigler's smart, but Scofield's smarter And de people tink so too And on de eighth of next November I can tell you what they'll do; They'll fix de flint ob all de traitors, And hist de flag ob glorious Union Till it reaches to de skies. Indiana said Ha! ha! Ohio said Ho! ho! And right away up de Salt Ribber Poor Little Mac must go. "That's what's the matter."

De Copperheads have got so lonesome, On de north of Dixie's line, Dat dey'er a goff across de ribber, Whar old Jeff wants ter shine, But Abe, and Andy, and de Union, And de old flag tried and true, Won't let dem be confid-ra-ted Wid such a grayback crew. For Maine she said Ha! ha! De Keystone said Ho! ho! We are gone to save de Union, And can't let rebels go. "That's what's the matter." De men who are tryen to help Jeff Davis Might as well gib up dey' rtask, Cast off de Copperhead's scaly peit And trow away dey' mask; For old Abe and all de soldiers Have determined dere shall be But one flag to float in triumph From de lakes, to gulf and sea. For old Abe he say Ha! ha! And Grant he say Ho! ho! While Phil Sheridan and Sherman Swear they wo'n't let old Jeff go. "That's what's the matter." P. S.—The Chief Engineer of the expedition, Dan'l Moore, having a more than usually violent attack of dyspepsia (a disease with which he has been affected ever since Patton had him turned out of office) in consequence of the result of the election, passengers will apply for tickets to Lonsberry, the deserter, (if he can be found), who is the next most noted character and officer connected with the vessel.

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; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS. All persons in Clearfield county, who are liable to tax by assessment under the "United States Internal Revenue" or "Excise Law," approved July 1st, 1862, and the laws amending the same, are hereby notified that such taxes or duties have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at the following times and places in said county, to wit: At the Hotel of David Johnston, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November, 1864. At the Hotel of Wm. A. Mason, in the Borough of Curwensville, on Wednesday the 23d day of November, 1864. This notice applies to all persons who are liable to take out Licenses, but have failed to do so, for this, or any preceding year, since 1862. Also to all persons who have made a return of income for the year 1863, upon which, in addition to the 3 per cent tax, there is a 2 per cent tax assessed. And all persons who neglect to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid, assessed upon them, to the Collector, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay Ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, collections to be made by distraint. All payments must be made in U. S. funds. DAVID EASON, Deputy Collector, of Internal Rev., 19th Dist. Pa. Brookville, October 14th, 1864.

S. J. NICKERSON, H. M. HARRIS, W. W. MOSELEY, FLEM HOLLIDAY, WITH NICKERSON, HARRIS & MOSELEY. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 435 Market Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of City Made Work constantly on hand. July 20, 1864. A story is told to the effect that in one settlement in Minnesota, fifteen out of sixteen male residents enlisted. The other stayed behind to see them off and cheer, and he, we may be sure, was not a member of the Chicago party. If he had been, he would not have buzzed.