

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 19, 1864.

TO TAXPAYERS.—In another column of to-day's Journal, will be found Deputy-Collector Eason's advertisement relative to United States taxes. All interested should read it, by all means.

OIL.—Several days since we were shown a small bottle, containing a liquid, which is said to be a mixture of oil and water—leaving little doubt that oil exists in this locality. The specimen was procured at a spring on Nathaniel Rishel's farm, near this place.

MAMMOTH APPLE.—Ellis Irwin, Esq., of Goshen township, left at our office one day last week, the largest apple that we have seen for a number of years. It measured 14 inches in circumference, and weighed 21 ounces, when taken off the tree. Can any of our friends beat it?

NOTICE.—The members of the Union County Committee are respectfully requested to meet in Clearfield Borough, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to some matters connected with the coming Presidential contest.

S. J. ROW, Chairman Union Co. Com.

Notice to Return Judges of Clearfield Co. Owing to the erroneous publication of the law, relative to soldiers voting, in the paper laid before the Board at their session on Friday last, the time fixed for the re-assembling was in November, whereas the time for their re-assembling is Friday, October 28th, at which time you are requested to be present, at the Court House in Clearfield.

By order of the President, R. J. WALLACE, Clerk, G. W. RHEIM, Secy.

OCTOBER 19.—On Tuesday night, October 11th, some scoundrels broke into the shop of John Moore, gunsmith, in this place, and stole therefrom three rifles, a lot of tools, besides destroying other tools. It is supposed that the perpetrators of the theft, belong to the gang of desperadoes who have been threatening to resist the draft. We hope they will be detected and properly punished.

On the same night the house of Allen Mitchell of Lawrence Township, was also entered, and a rifle-gun stolen—no doubt, by the same thieves who broke into Mr. Moore's establishment.

SEYMOUR CORNERED.

Dan, Dougherty, the life-long Democrat, who is now one of the most eloquent champions of the Union cause, happened to be in Harrisburg the other day when Gov. Seymour of New York was there, and sent him the following note:

"HARRISBURG, Oct. 7—4 1/2 o'clock P. M. "SIR: I have just arrived in town, and learn that you are announced to speak this evening in front of the Bowler House. In your speech as published in the Age of Yesterday, occurs the following passage: 'I stand before you to-night most terrified impressed with the magnitude of the great issues now to be tried before the august tribunal of the American people. I stand before you an earnest man. I may hold mistaken views, but God knows I stand before you to-night to utter no word which is not prompted by the conviction of my judgment.' I, too, am an earnest man, terribly impressed with the magnitude of the great issues to be tried by the august tribunal of the American people. I therefore suggest that we discuss these great issues this evening before the audience. I cannot speak in the open air, and, therefore, invite you to meet me at the Court House—a spacious hall, the largest in the city. Please give me an immediate reply, in order that the required preparations may be at once made.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Jones House, 'Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Harrisburg.'

This note was handed to the Governor, by a friend of Mr. Dougherty's, when Mr. Seymour declined, on the ground that he was a stranger in Harrisburg. The response to this was that Mr. Dougherty was also a stranger there. The Governor then urged that the discussion would be "in bad taste," and so ended the matter. Governor Seymour is too old a stager to put himself in a position to reply directly to the arguments of so earnest and eloquent a Union man as Mr. Dougherty, and so he indignantly backed down. Dan, would have annihilated him.

WHAT THE REBELS WANT. Colonel Dunham, Commanding a rebel regiment under Early, wrote a letter some time since from Winchester, Va., to a friend of his in Brooklyn, L. I., in the course of which he said, "There can be no peace until Black Republicans and Abolitionists are silenced and reduced to an equality, or at least a level, with the niggers they claim as their equals. Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency, and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on this election you can and will have peace. Of course you will not do this. The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan."

The fellow who wrote this was a well known New York Democrat, who, in imitation of Mansfield Lovell and G. W. Smith, also Gothamites, left New York to join the forces of the rebellion. This letter speaks the sentiments of many of the copperheads who remain at home, but are as thorough as traitors as those in arms for Davis. It will be observed that Dunham proposes to silence Republicans and Abolitionists, just as the Democratic party in Pennsylvania wanted to do when Hughes issued his address. The progress by which this silencing of 1,800,000 citizens of the free States is to be accomplished remains a mystery.—Philadelphia North American.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Petersburg, Va., WELDON R. VA., Oct. 3d, 1864.

FRIEND ROW:—I want to say a few words to the people of Clearfield County, through your columns; particularly to those who labor for the restoration of the Union, through an honorable termination of the War. The soldiers heartily thank their friends at home for the privilege, extended to them, of voting—they think, and with justice too, that they are just as capable of judging between good and evil, while in the service of their country, as they were when at home. If they are not to be intrusted with the security of the Nation, who are?

Now, what I want to say to the Union-loving people of Clearfield County, is, that every soldier must be assessed and he must have a receipt for tax paid, before he can legally vote. Who should attend to this? I think it is the Assessor's business to assess the soldier, and the Collector's business to collect the tax, if not from the soldier, from a friend, and send the receipt to the soldier.

Would this be doing too much for the country? Unless you attend to this, you will lose votes by thousands. Where the assessor and collector are "peace" men, this duty will rest upon other men, whose duty does not require them to make any inquiry about these things, but they should see that all their friends in the United States service are prepared for the coming election. On the next Presidential election depends the restoration of the Union; the safety of the Nation. Did not the people of the free States enjoy all the privileges granted by the Constitution, before the war? You will enjoy the same after the war ends, and by supporting the present Administration you will extend those privileges through the entire South, and thousands of the downtrodden and oppressed will rise to bless you.

If the North will show to the world, at the election in November, that they are determined to establish the authority of the Constitution and laws over every foot of territory in the so-called "Confederacy" the Rebellion will not last a year longer; but if the McClellan party is successful, the war may continue three or four years longer. I think the re-election of Abraham Lincoln is almost a fixed fact, and the more quiet the opposition party is, the shorter will be the war. I would say to all "peace" men, that their efforts should be aimed at the continuance of peace among themselves in the North, and the Army and Navy will make peace with the traitors South. If you will establish harmony in the North, we will establish it in the South. Will you do it, or will you create discord and strife? Seriously consider, before you vote. Look at what we have done—wrested from the enemy more than two-thirds of their territory. Shall we give it up? Never. Yours &c. A. SHAW, 110th P. V.

Letter from Bermuda Hundred, CAMP NEAR BERMDUDA HUNDRED, September 30th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Having a few leisure moments, it occurred to me that I could best spend them by writing a few lines to an old friend, the Journal. The army is in good spirits, and the general opinion prevails that the war will be ended before spring. The election in November it is believed will be the turning point. Sherman has been successful at Atlanta; Sheridan in the Shenandoah; and that the movements of this army will be a success, is not doubted. Then, if the Union party is victorious at the polls in November, as it is sure to be, rebellion is played out. It would have been long ago, if it had not been for its Northern sympathizers. If the South has not paid dear for its whistle, already I think it must have been an exceedingly good one. You cannot see a field of grain, a patch of potatoes, nor even a head of cabbage growing anywhere. To see a rod of fence, would certainly cause sore eyes—except it is a mud fence topped out with sand bags, of which we have plenty. But I must close. It is very hot here. I write from the picket post. I am respectfully yours, E. LYDICK, Co. A, 206 U. V.

The Commencement of the War Below is a brief diary of events occurring previous to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN on the fourth of March, 1861, which furnishes a convenient answer to the Copperhead charge, quite common now-a-days, that the "Abolitionists" commenced this war. All the events noted, it must be remembered, occurred during JAMES BUCHANAN'S Administration:

December 23, 1860—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney by the South Carolina troops.
January 8, 1861—Capture of Fort Pickens by the Savannah troops.
January 9—The United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 200,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 4—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 9—The United States steamer Star of the West was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island, when attempting to furnish Fort Sumter with supplies.
Jan. 10—Fort Jackson, Forts Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.
Jan. 14—Capture of Pensacola Navy-yard and Fort McRae by Alabama troops.
Jan. 18—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.
Jan. 26—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.
Feb. 2—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.
Feb. 4—Surrender of the revenue cutter Casto to the Alabama authorities.
Feb. 17—Twigs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.
March 2—The United States revenue cutter was seized by the rebels in Texas.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, an opposition paper, speaks candidly of the effect of the success of the Chicago platform, as follows: "Turn we now to review the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation; or, failing in that, taking the last extreme recognition."

FOODER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices. A. MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.
A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S

CLEARFIELD CO. ELECTION RETURNS, OFFICIAL—OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Table with columns for Congress, Ass'y, Sheriff, Comm'r, Dist. At'y, Auditor, Coroner, and various districts including Beccaria, Bell, Bloom, Boggs, Bradford, Brady, Burnside, Chest, Clearfield, Curwensville, Covington, Decatur, Ferguson, Fox, Girard, Goslien, Graham, Guelich, Huston, Jordan, Karthaus, Knox, Lawrence, Lumber-city, Morris, N. Washingt., Penn., Pike, Union, Woodward, and Total.

Those marked thus (\*) are the Democratic Candidates.

Great reduction in prices of Fall and Winter Goods.

J. P. KRATZER, FRONT STREET, Having purchased a large stock since the late decline in prices, is now enabled to offer great bargains in NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS, Richest printed goods; All wool Delaines; French Merinos; Good Black Silk; Coburgs and Alpaccas; Woolen Shawls; READY MADE CLOTHING, Ladies' Mantels; Furs and Bonnets; Staple Dry Goods; Millinery Goods; Hosiery and Notions; Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Drugs and Groceries; Carpets and oil-cloths; Household goods generally; all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Clearfield, Oct. 17, 1864.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. THE FASHION MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. Literature, fine Arts and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel Engravings. Double Fashion-plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest Ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything in fact, to make complete Lady's Book. THE LADIES FAVORITE FOR 35 YEARS. No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book. Model Cottages (no other Magazine gives them), with diagrams. Drawing lessons for the young. Another specialty with Good Engraving. Original Music, worth \$3 a year. Other Magazines publish old worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores. Gardening for Ladies. Another peculiarity with Godey. Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them. Also, Fashions from the celebrated Brodie of New York. Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker. MARION HARLAND. Authoress of "Auntie," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam." writes for Godey each month, and for no other Magazine. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1865. (From which there can be no Deviation.) The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1865. At present, we will receive subscribers at the following rates. Due notice will be given if we are obliged to advance, which will depend upon the price of paper. One copy, one year, \$3 00 Two copies, one year, 5 00 Three copies, one year, 7 00 Four copies, one year, 10 00 Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, 14 00 Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, 21 00 Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, 27 00 Additions to any of the above clubs, \$2 50 each subscriber. Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of \$4 50. We have no clubs with any other Magazine or Newspaper. The money must all be sent at one time for any Club. Address L. A. GODEY, N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

ED. A. IRVIN, MERCHANT AND DEALER IN LUMBER, CURWENSVILLE, PA. NEW GOODS Of every description, just received at the "Corner Store," and selling as low for Cash and country produce as can be bought elsewhere in the county. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Willow-ware, Woodenware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made clothing, Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Fruits, Candies, Nuts, etc. Purchasers should see the goods and post them selves in prices. July 13, 1864.

Union Ticket. Cut these out and send them to the soldiers in the army. Attend to this at once, so that the tickets will reach them before the election.

Electors list including names like Morton M. Michael, Thomas Cunningham, Robert P. King, G. Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, William H. Kern, Barton H. Jenks, Charles M. Runk, Robert Parke, William Taylor, John A. Hiestand, Richard H. Coryell, Edward Halliday, Charles F. Read, Elias W. Hale, Charles H. Shriner, John Wister, David M. Conaughy, David W. Woods, Isaac Benson, John Patton, Samuel B. Dick, Everard Bierer, John P. Penney, Ebenezer M. Junkin, John W. Blanchard.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of October, 1864.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENSVILLE, of the State of Penna., on the morning of the Monday of Oct. 1864.

Financial table showing assets and liabilities of the First National Bank of Curwensville, including items like Furniture and Fixtures, Expans account, Taxes paid, Due from National Banks, etc.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Clearfield County will meet at the following places at 10 a. m. of each day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment to the house of J. P. Nelson on Saturday November 19th.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Clearfield County will meet at the following places at 10 a. m. of each day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment to the house of J. P. Nelson on Saturday November 19th.

1,000,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED. For which the highest price will be paid in cash by B. MORGAN, July 6, 1864. Clearfield, Pa.