

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 30, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

SHERMAN.

Sherman is still "marching on." The steamer Herman Livingston has arrived at Annapolis with 1,246 paroled prisoners from Savannah, and she brings news that the exchange of prisoners has ceased.

The rebel papers are forbidden to publish the particulars of Sherman's march, but we gather from the little they do say, that he has been eminently successful, and that his progress cannot be successfully impeded.

From Gen. Sheridan.

A report being current that Early had left the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Sheridan sent a cavalry force to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the position and probable strength of any rebel force that might be in the valley.

From the Southwest.

At latest accounts the rebels under Hood occupied Decatur and Huntsville, Alabama. A severe skirmish took place between some of our troops and a rebel force on the 24th.

STILL AT WAR.

The opposing factions of the Democracy are not more vindictive towards the Union party than they are towards each other. Each charges the other with infidelity to their candidates, and thus endeavors to account, in some measure, for their recent disastrous defeat.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The following extract from the Boston Post, a paper which most vigorously opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, is in striking contrast with the tone of many of the "Democratic" organs in this vicinity.

Enrollment of Militia.

A general order has been issued from Harrisburg to the commissioners of the several counties in Pennsylvania directing the immediate enrollment and classification of the militia, under the provisions of the new militia law.

The next session of the present Congress, will commence on Monday, December 5th. This is the short session and will close its labors on the 4th of March, 1865.

The capital buildings of the territory of Arizona are made of rough logs.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The re-election of this gentleman to the highest position held by any man now living by an immense majority of the suffrages of his countrymen, in the very crisis of the most bloody and momentous struggle that this or any other nation ever engaged in, ensures to him a prominent place among the great historic characters of the world.

Henceforth his origin, his progress, his character and his peculiarities—his virtues and his foibles, will all be subjects of interest and careful research to the philosopher, the statesman, and the curious inquirer into human character; and his words of wisdom and his humorous sayings, his public documents, his peculiar epistles, his blunt honesty and slow and easy firmness, and even his homely features and ungainly manners and movement, will all become subjects of curious investigation and study.

Men will trace him back from the seat which WASHINGTON occupied, and which WASHINGTON did not more adorn, to his attorney's office in a western town; hence to the heavy western forest where, with sharp axe and brawny muscle, he hewed his way forward; thence to the chummy flat boat which, with the giant strength of early manhood he guided down the long, silent current of the Mississippi; thence back, still further, to the cabin of a poor man in Kentucky, where our great man of Nature's own producing had his birth.

Of his education all that can be said is, that he was at school all his life. He read books a little, he read men much, he read nature more. What greatness he possesses he owes more to native genius and a marvelous versatility, than to any extraneous advantages he ever enjoyed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a man whom his countrymen can and do trust. They love him more than they admire him. He is a favorite but not an idol. His character is mosaic—a strange medley of beauties and blemishes—and yet about as faultless as it is commonly given to mortal man to be.

He is not like CROMWELL, nor HAMPDEN, nor FRANKLIN, nor WASHINGTON, nor MADISON, nor JACKSON. In wisdom and sagacity he is not inferior to any of these, nor will his purity and patriotism suffer in the comparison; but he has so peculiar a way of saying and doing things, that their wisdom is not immediately apparent; yet when those words and actions are more closely scanned and considered, even those who at first severely criticised, are often constrained to admit that both were just right, and said or done at exactly the right time.

Mr. LINCOLN, ever since he was in the exalted and trying place to which his country called him, has uniformly and humbly acknowledged his dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and often, in terms of eloquence and fervor, has he called upon his countrymen to prostrate themselves before Him in humble supplication and thanksgiving. "With his blessing success is certain," were his words, in taking leave of his friends and neighbors in Springfield, when he begged their prayers in his behalf. Little did he or they imagine the terrible ordeal through which he was about to pass; but his words have been verified. The prayers he invoked were answered, and he has succeeded.

In a word, our present chief magistrate is just the man for such a crisis as this; for he is alike incapable of being a popular idol, a tyrant, or a tool. His is not the shining, but the homely virtues. He is honest, yet keenly sagacious; kind, but not weak; a statesman, without either professing or appearing to be so; strong, yet so flexible that he bends before that which would break a more stubborn nature; and really great, without the usual dazzling concomitants of greatness.

The name of a more brilliant, or of a more heroic character than he, would, if occupying his place, have gone down on the record of fame as the saviour of his country, as WASHINGTON is called its father; but LINCOLN will be regarded only as the Heaven-appointed instrument of its salvation, thus verifying the declaration of an ancient prophet, "The Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."

Well executed counterfeit tens on the Bank of North America at Boston are being circulated over the country. Look out for them.

A Richmond paper advertises a cow for sale—price \$3,000.

THE OCTOBER VOTE.

For the satisfaction of inquiring friends of all parties, we print the following official statement of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, concerning the vote of Pennsylvania at the October election:

HARRISBURG, PA., NOV. 16, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Sir: The statement made in "The Tribune" a few days since that the Democrats had several hundred majority on the "Home vote," as cast in Pennsylvania, has brought hundreds of letters from without the State for certified copies of the "Home vote."

To save a very large correspondence, will you please to state that the official vote, as certified to this office, from most of the counties, includes the entire vote, without anything to distinguish between the votes polled at home and those in the army.

I have made application to the Prothonotaries for separate returns, but am told that they have given the returns as certified to them by the Return Judges, and that as that body has adjourned sine die, there is no way of getting them together again. It is therefore impossible to obtain the official "Home vote" from a number of the counties, and as the vote was so close as to require the official returns to decide it, the fact as to who had the majority can never be known nor officially announced.

The "Home" and Soldiers' vote combined, as returned for Members of Congress, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party, Votes. Union: 255,981; Democratic: 242,122; Union majority: 13,859.

Truly yours, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Vote by Congressional Districts.

We are indebted to the Harrisburg Telegraph for the following table, giving the vote of October 11th, 1864, by Congressional districts, as made up from the returns of the Prothonotaries of the several counties to the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

Table with 5 columns: District, Union, Dem., U. Maj., D. Maj. Lists districts 1st through 24th with corresponding vote counts.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN VOTER.—Mr. Wm. M'Farland, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, is, we are informed, 104 years of age, and, for one of his years, is still quite vigorous.

He voted for Gen. WASHINGTON, and at every Presidential election since. Like Deacon Phillips, and numerous other patriots, he voted on the 8th instant, for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He abominates rebels and their aiders and sympathizers as he did the Tories in his youth. The pristine fires of patriotism still glow in the breasts of the venerable men who passed through the fiery ordeal of the Revolution. May they all live to see our present terrible ordeal safely passed, and permanent union and peace restored.—Kittanning Press.

BELMONT ALIAS SCHOENBERGER.—Belmont, the German Jew, who was the Democratic party machine in this country in the interests of the Rothschilds and European monarchists, does business under a sort of bogus name, according to the Brooklyn Times. That paper asserts that Belmont's real name is Schoenberger, and the name Belmont is a French translation. He seems to be ashamed of his German origin, and rightly enough the loyal Germans are ashamed of him. He is the man who, aided by the Rothschilds, does more to keep up the price of gold in this country than probably any dozen other men. It is about time Americans were ashamed of him, as well as the Germans.

HEAVY REWARD.—On Saturday night, 19th four prisoners escaped from the county jail in Greensburgh, in this State. The most important of the fugitives is William Campbell, who was convicted of murder, and awaiting the result of a new trial. He is about fifty years of age, square set, and walks lame. He had on soldier's pants when he left. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for his return to prison by the Sheriff. The names of the other prisoners are Clark Wilson, Lewis Weaver and J. Wilson. They are all charged with larceny, and a reward of fifty dollars each is offered for their apprehension.

MEETING OF ELECTORS.—The electors of President and Vice-President meet on the first Wednesday (the 7th) of December, at the capitals of their respective States, to cast their votes, which are sent to the President of the Senate, (the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin,) and counted before both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of February, 1865.

A High Compliment.

We observe that George Constantino, the celebrated missionary of Greece, is translating the "Pioneer Boy"—the early life of President Lincoln—into the Greek language. This is an endorsement such as an American book rarely receives, and no higher personal compliment could be paid to our great chief magistrate.

The Johnstown Democrat, the organ of the Copperhead Democracy in Cambria county has hidden its readers farewell. Its last number was issued on Wednesday a week.

REBEL PLOT TO BURN NEW YORK.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CITY. EXTENT OF THE PLAN.

A concentrated and skillful attempt was made on Friday night by secessionists, thieves, conspirators, and incendiaries to set on fire the principal hotels in New-York city, though, fortunately without success in any instance, the efforts of the conspirators being in each case foiled by the early discovery of the fires before the flames had gathered any dangerous strength. So far as our present information goes, the plan of operations seems to have been for the incendiary to pile together in some one of the upper rooms of a hotel, bed clothes and other combustible materials, and having soaked them with turpentine or sprinkled them with phosphorus to set them on fire, then, having locked the door, to disappear taking the key with him. That the community has been saved from the terrible loss of property and life which might have been expected to attend such a plot, by its fortunate and early discovery, is a matter for profound thankfulness.

At 8:45 Friday evening the news was telegraphed to the different police stations that a fire had been discovered on the third floor of the St. James Hotel, Twenty-six st. and Broadway. The room in which it was discovered was locked, and the door being forced, the bed was found sprinkled with phosphorus, the bedclothes and other articles in the room piled together on the floor, with a number of lucifer matches alight. Happily the fire was soon extinguished, the damage done being trifling.

At 8:45 p. m. Barnum's Museum was found to be on fire on the stairs leading to the third floor. That was after a little trouble extinguished. At 8:55 p. m. news came across the city that rooms Nos. 139 and 140 of the St. Nicholas Hotel were on fire. The same difficulty with the doors was here experienced, and on forcing an entrance, when the flames were extinguished similar traces of attempted arson were found to exist. Both the rooms were badly burnt, the damage done amounting to nearly \$2,500. The fire was extinguished under the direction of the proprietor.

At 9:20 fire was discovered in one of the rooms of the Lafayette House; a fire evidently planned in exactly the same manner, and attempted through the same agencies of phosphorus and turpentine, but being early discovered was put out with a trifling damage.

At 10:13 the Metropolitan Hotel was found on fire; the fire again being on one of the upper floors, but being early discovered was easily put out. The damage in this case will amount to more than \$1,500. The fire was in room No. 202. At 10:30 p. m. a room on the fifth floor of Lovejoy's Hotel, with door locked, was found in flames, to the great consternation of the guests, many of whom had retired to rest, but by the energetic, courageous and persistent efforts of the domestics and Mr. Huggins, the proprietor, the fire was got under before it had spread to any other of the rooms.

At 12 o'clock an alarm of fire was a second time raised in Lovejoy's Hotel, when a room on the fourth floor was found on fire, flames issuing from the bed. Alarm was given at once, and by the efforts of the people of the house, assisted by such of the guests as were on the spot, the fire was extinguished.

At the Metropolitan Hotel a valise was discovered in the room which had been on fire; in it some old clothes and a pair of old gaiters soaked in some solution of phosphorus, a solution so strong that when the valise was taken to police headquarters, and opened, and the gaiters thrown on the floor, they burst into a flame.

About midnight a fire was discovered in room No. 204 of the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., but was soon extinguished. The damage will not exceed \$50. The usual bottle of phosphorus was discovered in between two beds when the flames had been put out.

At 12:30 a. m. the firemen, returning from the Belmont House, discovered flames in one of the rooms on the fourth floor of Tammam Hotel. On entering, the fire was found to be in room No. 108. The door was locked, and the flames on entering were found to proceed from the bed as in the other cases, the means of ignition being again a bottle of phosphorus. The damage will perhaps equal \$100 from fire and water.

Two arrests were made last night by the police. One was that of a woman who was seen to leave the St. Nicholas shortly before the fire was discovered, and was next seen to leave the Lafayette House, when almost immediately after her departure a fire was discovered there also. The other person was a man, at present unknown, who was arrested at the Metropolitan.

The manner in which the fires were produced showed a preconcerted plan. In the hotels, the beds, clothes, trunks, &c., were covered with phosphorus. Matches were also scattered in the beds. The fires were then set, and the rooms locked. As in the July riots, the thieves swarmed about the hotel doors, ready to rush in and plunder when the fire was under way. But the timely appearance of the police prevented the programme from being carried out. The panic at the Museum was great, but fortunately the flames were quickly subdued. The bottle which contained the phosphorus was found, and is like those used by incendiaries elsewhere. At the Winter Garden a terrible panic was created by some persons simply crying "FIRE!" The entire Fire Department was aroused, and together with the police, measures were adopted for the safety of life and property for the remainder of the night. The attempt, which was really well planned, failed. It has shown what might be done, and will inspire increased vigilance throughout the North.

On Saturday morning an examination of the Astor House took place to learn if any attempt had been made to fire the building, when, on opening room No. 204 an immense volume of smoke poured out into the hall. The fire had been smouldering through the night. The floor was burned to a cinder. The building was saturated with turpentine, the chairs placed on the bed and the bed clothes thrown over them. The room had been occupied by one person since the 20th, and his arrest it is believed will soon be made. A person in a Lieutenant's uniform, named Allison, who occupied one of the rooms fired, was arrested this morning. Arrangements have been made to-day for protection against a repetition of the incendiaryism.

spirators to burn the city has been arrested—another young man has also been arrested, in whose room some percussion caps and cartridges were found.

James M. Kellough, whose room was found on fire at the Belmont Hotel last night, was arrested on his return to the hotel at a late hour. He protests his innocence in the matter, and says that he had not entered the room after it was engaged until his return, nor had he heard anything of the fire.

The woman who was arrested at the Lafayette House was discharged from custody by Supt. Kennedy, she having been identified as a respectable character by several well known citizens. It seems the suspicions attached to her were owing to the fact that she was seen to leave the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Lafayette Hotel just before the fires took place. This has been satisfactorily explained by her statement, which has been fully corroborated, that she was in search of a clerk in A. T. Stewart's store, of whom she had bought some goods during the day, and whom she knew to be staying at one of the hotels in question.

At every one of the hotels fired, the rooms in which the fires were discovered had been taken by persons carrying black bags, similar to the one found at the Metropolitan hotel, which spontaneously ignited at the police headquarters.

Amid all the possible horrors of the night, the affair of the ignition of this bag has a ludicrous aspect; for no suspicion was entertained of its fiery character, and officers in the office were started by its suddenly bursting into flames, after it had been quietly lying in a corner of the office for upwards of an hour.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 27.—It is ascertained that most of the persons engaged in the attempt came from Canada, most of them from Toronto and vicinity. Most of the conspirators were officers in the rebel army, and had served as guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri.

The movements of the incendiaries were arranged very uniformly. At each of the hotels they appeared in the character of travelers, desiring rooms for a few days. They carried small leather valises, entered fictitious names on the hotel books, and carried their own baggage to their rooms.

The hotels so far discovered on fire were the Astor, Belmont, Howard, Lovejoy's, Tammam, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, United States, New England, Lafayette and St. James.

The original plan was simultaneously to fire the hotels at the lower and upper parts of the city, and while the fire department and police had their attention attracted to these portions of the city, to fire the hotels and other public buildings at the more central points. The next step would have been to fire the shipping, beginning with the bay barges, along side of the ships and steamers.

During this time three of the gang were to attempt the destruction of the iron clads, now in the harbor. They had provided themselves with numerous appliances, among which was a large quantity of Greek fire, and as nearly as possible these steps were to be taken together, or so close to each other as to render detection by the police almost impossible.

The failures, in nearly all cases, is attributed to the incendiaries neglecting to open the windows. In every hotel the windows and transoms were tightly closed, thus giving no air to the flames.

Detectives say the whole force, detailed for the work, had not arrived. The time was fixed for the 4th of December, but fears of discovery and frustration led to a premature attempt.

If anything were needed to point to the authors of the deed with unerring certainty, it is to be found in the fact that one of the New York hotels, somewhat notorious for the guests it usually shelters, seems to have been unmolested by the incendiaries. The hotel, which was the headquarters of George N. Sanders, and the principal rebel refugees of the South and their sympathizing friends in the North, was passed over by the phosphorus illuminators. It is well to remember also that we have long been threatened with the conflagration of our principal Northern cities by the Southern chivalry. Piracy of the seas and robberies on the land are their favorite methods of procedure. Bank robberies and conflagrations are the latest in order.

The chief conspirator is believed to be a member of Morgan's old command, and one of the prisoners, it is said, who escaped with others of Morgan's men from the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. He was captured on the blockade-runner Ronen, while trying to make his way into the Confederacy to join his command, and was sent to Fort Lafayette. While there he made oath to being a British subject, and a long correspondence ensued between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons in relation to him, which resulted in his release from Fort Lafayette, about two weeks since. A portion of that time he has been staying at the Lafayette House, and was there occupying room No. 203, at time of his arrest.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The police are still at work ferreting out the incendiaries in this city. Two more were arrested this morning. In pursuance of Gen. Dix's order, Southerners are flocking to his headquarters to register their names. Mayor Gunther sent a message to the Common Council, recommending the offering of rewards amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000.

NOW AND THEN.—Four years ago on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, one vote was given at Kingston polls, Missouri, for Abraham Lincoln. The man who gave that vote was Wm. Spivey, jr., now a veteran in the 13th Missouri cavalry; and for giving it he was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, and a free ride upon a rail. Those were the arguments used by slavery, when it had the power, upon those who opposed it.

Last Tuesday, Abraham Lincoln received at Kingston polls seventy-six votes, and but six were given against him. What a mighty change! The six votes were cast for a man who was known to be the friend of slavery; and yet, notwithstanding the polls were surrounded by men, with muskets in their hands, who had sworn eternal hostility to the accursed institution which has done so much to drap their houses with mourning, not a word was said nor a threat made against the men who cast those six votes. How different are the arguments used by Freedom and slavery?—Kingston Banner.

A large pumpkin sold in Paris recently for fifty dollars.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of style will be charged double price for space.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions, \$1.00; Strays, \$1.00; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Attorneys' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each of all other transient notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for the first insertion. Twelve lines or less count as one square.

STRAY HOGS.—Came trespassing on premises of the subscriber residing in township, about October 10th, two white hogs, supposed to be above one year old. The owner requested to come forward, prove property, charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs. Nov. 30, 1864. G. W. BEYER.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Notice of Taxes for 1864, are hereby notified that all balances due on duplicates must be paid before the 1st day of January, 1865, to the collector of the county, or Execution will be issued, and interest will be charged on the amount from September, 1864. By order of the Board of Assessors, WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Comm'r's Office, Nov. 23, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice of Administration on the estate of John Newpher, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same will present them, authenticated for settlement. JOHN RISSER, Administrator. Oct. 26, 1864.

S. J. NICKERSON, J. W. R. HARRIS, J. W. B. HARRIS, FLEM HOLLIDAY, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 432 Market Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of City Made Boots constantly on hand. July 29, 1864.

Pittsburg Saw Works.

HUBBARD AND LONG. Manufacturers of Patent Ground Clearing warranted cast steel saws of every description. Mill, Mulay, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of Knives and Springs made, sheet cast steel. Extra refined Reapers and Mowing knives, &c. Particular attention paid to booting, gumming and straightening chainsaws; together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouse and Works, corner of Water and Second streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 13, 1864. C. W. HUBBARD, J. W. R. HARRIS, J. W. B. HARRIS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 1st, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000. Subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the office free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 1st, 1864, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of deposit to date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon a receipt for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special advantages of this Loan. It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its assets are either government securities or in bonds or bonds payable in government paper. It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security which banks can offer for discount.

Convertible into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bonds.—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stock was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum. Its exemption from State and Municipal Taxation.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or a stock company, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its Loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people. Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington; the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the First National Bank of Altoona, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all respectable BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers. September 21, 1864. J. W. BEYER.

A LARGE STOCK OF F. A. IRVIN'S white lead, etc. at