

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 1, 1865.

Quota of Pennsylvania.

Governor Curtin has received authority from the War Department to raise fifty companies of volunteer infantry, under the President's call of the 19th of December last, for three hundred thousand men, said companies to be assigned to regiments now in the service, wherever vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

They are indignantly rejected by the Rebel Leaders.

The following extracts from the Richmond Enquirer of January 26th, will give our readers some idea of the feeling existing among the Rebel leaders, in reference to the establishment of peace.

"The second mission of Hon. F. P. Blair to Richmond is ended by the return of that gentleman to Washington yesterday morning. That nothing has been accomplished toward immediate peace we feel justified in saying, provided we will not dissolve the Union; any guarantee for slavery, any constitutional provision for its protection and extension, full compensation in greenbacks for all negroes that have been carried off during the war, anything, everything that we can ask or think will be freely granted if we only consent to remain with them."

"These may not have been exactly Mr. Blair's terms, but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exaggerate the extremity in which the enemy find themselves, and shows that they are willing to concede us if we will only return to the Union, but these terms cannot purchase our liberty. We are not fighting for slavery, neither its extension or protection. We are willing to give up slavery for our liberty. We intend to be independent and free, or to be exterminated. The enemy might as well abandon the effort to bribe us with protection for slavery and cut off our liberty."

"We admit that there are few recreant wretches in these States that would sell their liberty for their negroes, but they are few and utterly contemptible. Resolutions may be introduced into the Virginia Legislature looking to reconstruction; but they will be rejected with a unanimity which will forever damn the wretched traitor that has sought to bring shame and disgrace on the fair name of the State. It would be almost mortifying to see any such resolution introduced, and we do earnestly hope that good sense may prevent their being offered."

"The second mission of Mr. Blair is the best evidence we can receive that our people have only to be true to themselves, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence. There is a compromise that yet may open the way to peace. It has been suggested that the United States will acknowledge our independence, provided a treaty of commerce and league defensive and offensive for the application of the Monroe doctrine to all the States of North America, can be agreed upon. When that proposition is made, it will be time enough to discuss it. It is not improbable that it may become a living, tangible proposition before many months."

A man named Hezekiah Payne has been arrested in Detroit on suspicion of being one of the St. Albans raiders. On searching him sixty-five dollars, in bills of the St. Albans banks, were found sewed up in the lining of his overcoat.

The Philadelphia Councils have increased the city quota to volunteers under the last call to \$400 for one year, \$450 for two years, and \$600 for three years.

Kansas is declared out of the draft. She has raised her full quota under all the calls.

THE 'WAR IN CLEARFIELD,' AGAIN.

If there is one characteristic more prominent than another in the editorial course of Copperhead journals, it is an unscrupulous dishonesty in concealing the truth from their readers and palming upon them a repetition of glaring falsehoods, to sour their tempers and mislead their judgments. They seem to be conscious of no loftier sentiment in this day of the Nation's trial, than to spend what little of brains and influence they possess to bolster up the miserable faction whose only vengeance for a great national defeat consists in maintaining a local supremacy to annoy and perplex the Government. As a specimen of this kind of journalism, we refer the reader to the reply made by the last Republican to our article reviewing the causes of the "War in Clearfield." In that article the Republican can see no other object than an effort to destroy confidence in the integrity of "certain distinguished leaders," who have led their followers into the army and into prison. He has no other response, than to sound the alarm through the ranks of his party that the vote is in danger of being reduced! It is said "coming events cast their shadows before;" and they see plainly enough that a dark shade is fast settling upon the prospects of the political firm of Bigler, Wallace & Co. They have too much faith in the intelligence of hundreds of their own party, not to apprehend that they will trace effects to the legitimate cause, and then abandon with disgust a class of men who have trifled with their confidence and plunged them into difficulty, to promote their own aggrandizement. Now we submit, whether a cause that has sunk so low as only to admit of plain misrepresentation, and a studied suppression of the truth, does not merit the pity and contempt of every honorable and patriotic man?

They repeat the accusation that Republicans are responsible for the troops coming here; while every citizen of the borough of Clearfield knows that every proposition made by the Republicans to fill the quota, previous to the draft, was rudely repulsed by the Democrats—that those propositions were only acceded to after the draft was made, and when it was known that the Republicans had entered a sufficient number of substitutes to relieve the men of their own party. Everybody knows that had the legal claims of the government been met, as they should have been—and as they would have been, but for the controlling influence of certain leaders—no soldiers would have been sent among us. Yet that paper has the audacity to assert that these same Republicans, who were doing their best to fill the quota, are the cause of the men being sent here. Who are the men that have been selling revolvers throughout the county for the last six months? Were they Republicans? Who were the men that imported arms and ammunition on the pretense of shooting deer? Were they Republicans? Who were the men that have been holding secret oath-bound meetings clandestinely in mill-lofts, spring-houses, etc., swearing to vote the Democratic ticket and to rescue each other if they were arrested by the Marshals? Were they Republicans?

In our article we charged that the meeting, held on the 13th of August last, had demoralized the followers of the "distinguished leaders" who managed it. It gave a quietus to all measures, so far as that party was concerned, for the support of the government either in men or money. Bigler told them that he would not give "another man or dollar." They took his advice, given in this significant way, and thus invited a conflict with the lawful authorities. His object was to make votes by keeping them at home till after the election. He succeeded, but at a fearful expense to those whom he thus deluded. Of the ex-Governor's speech the writer in the Republican takes no notice in his reply. He knows it to be indefensible and therefore thinks it best to let it be forgotten as soon as possible. But he may rely upon it that when every other speech of the ex-Governor's will be long forgotten in the county, that of the 13th of August will be fresh in the memory of the people.

We charged again that the leaders had begun the war on the Government by declaring that it had forfeited their "obedience." This is also carefully ignored in the reply. Those "brave resolves" are unpleasant things to talk about, whilst the bugles of the "veterans" are sounding through the county. And yet he incautiously re-affirms the doctrine of those resolutions at the close of his article. He says, the people "resolved as they had a right to resolve." Resolved what? To disobey the constituted authorities! If this is what the "distinguished leaders" claim a right to do, it proves conclusively that we were correct in holding them responsible for our present troubles. It proves, moreover, that the same evil animus that originated the movement in this county to trammel the government, still lurks in the bosoms of these leaders, and only awaits an opportunity to express itself in some other form.

We cannot understand what the Republican means by complaining that no supplementary draft has been made in this county. In his paper a week before the article in question appeared he published a list of the supplementary draft. We can only

account for this mistake by supposing that this fact was not known at Harrisburg at the time his article was written. We suppose, however, that they would have preferred to have seen a supplementary draft made for the deficiency of over four hundred that existed before the troops came. Fortunately, since their arrival, the deficiency has been reduced one half, and it was only necessary to make the supplementary draft for two hundred. Yet, says the Republican, there was no necessity for troops being sent to Clearfield!

The Cession of Mexican States.

We were not inclined at first to give credence to the report that the Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California had been ceded by Maximilian to Louis Napoleon. The idea seemed not only romantic, but absolutely monstrous, that this man who had taken a solemn oath to defend the integrity of the Mexican empire, should already be giving away its most metalliferous provinces to France. We could readily credit the story that Dr. William L. Gwin had been created a Duke, but when this statement was coupled with the assertion that he had been made Viceroy over certain surrendered States for the benefit of Louis Napoleon, we hesitated before we accepted the intelligence as true, although a remembrance of the mode by which Napoleon obtained Savoy from the King of Italy made the story not altogether improbable. It begins to be tolerably evident now that Louis Napoleon designs to occupy permanently as French colonies, these Mexican States. They are, nominally ceded as a security for a debt, but all Mexico was seized under a similar pretense, and lo! to-day she is created into a monarchy for the benefit of a party to whom nothing was due. There is a cool insolence and outrage about this whole transaction which is properly appreciated by our people, and which even rebel papers have considered so glaring as to warrant a termination of the rebellion, a reunion with the North, and a concerted movement for the purpose of expelling Maximilian and cutting up by the roots this French-Austrian scheme of dominating our continent. It is as clear as the noonday sun that our people die patiently the time when they shall be sufficiently disentangled from the civil war which now engrosses them, to give bold and decisive warning to these foreign gentlemen to pack up their trunks and set sail again for Europe. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

Rebel Vessels Try to Run By Our Batteries.

A dispatch dated Headquarters Army of the James, January 24, says: Last night our batteries opened upon a fleet of eight vessels of war, and three torpedo boats. This fleet consisted of the Virginia, Fredericksburg, and Richmond, iron-clads, mounting four guns each; the wooden vessels, Drury, Nansmond and Hampton, of two guns each; the Bedford, one gun, the steamer Torpedo, and three torpedo boats. The following are the particulars as far as they could be obtained from a deserter from the expedition, who came into our lines about daylight this morning: The fleet left its moorings about six last evening, and proceeded quietly until it got near our batteries, when they were discovered, and immediately the batteries opened upon them, to which they replied. At about twelve o'clock they succeeded in cutting the chains abreast of our obstructions, beyond the lower end of Dutch Gap Canal, when the Fredericksburg, under full head of steam, passed through the obstructions, completely destroying one of the sunken canal boats. The Richmond, Virginia and Drury, in attempting to follow, grounded, when the Fredericksburg had to go to their assistance.

The Drury could not be got off and was obliged to be abandoned, as it was now daylight and they were in range of battery Parsons. As soon as it became light the battery opened on the Drury, one of the shells falling in her magazine which exploded, completely demolishing her, and the remainder of the fleet again made their way back up the river. It was supposed that an attempt would be made to go through again to-night, though what their destination may be can merely be surmised. The only damage done was the dismounting of one gun on Fort Brady. Deserters report only one man killed and two wounded by the explosion of the Drury, and four deserters swam ashore and came into our lines.

Rebel Desertions Increasing.

The Boston Journal learns from an officer recently from the Army of the Potomac, where he is in a position to know the facts, that the reports of rebel desertions are well founded. An average of forty deserters per day come within the lines of the Fifth corps alone. From one Virginia regiment a hundred deserters have come in, and the desertions became so numerous that it was necessary to remove the regiment from the front. Early in the campaign deserters were mainly conscripts and those who had been forced into the army. Now they are generally the veterans of the rebel army—men who have been long in the service, and who have become tired of the war and satisfied that it is useless to prolong it. The homes of a large number of those deserters are within our lines, and they are glad to take the oath of allegiance and come again under the protection of the old flag.

WILMINGTON.

ALL THE REBEL FORTS AND SMITHVILLE OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

We take the following extracts from Commodore Porter's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, announcing the occupation of all the rebel fortifications on Cape Fear river by Union troops. Com. Porter says:

"In my last, I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher. I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing around in the Monticello to the western bar to ascertain what had taken place, and to obtain the aid of the officers in command of the Nyack and Vicksburg, and take advantage of the occasion. Lieutenant Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned; but with his usual energy he pushed in his boats and found that fort Caswell had been blown up, Bald Head fort destroyed, Fort Shaw also, and Fort Campbell, to the westward of Fort Caswell, had been abandoned. All the forts I counted nine and ten inch guns and Armstrong 150 pounders. Lt. Cushing then pushed into Smithville, after hoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell. The next thing I saw was the flag waving over Smithville, which the rebels had left in a great hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything in the heavy and beautiful fort uninjured, and two 9-inch guns only spiked in the fort at Deep Water Point."

"In the mean time I had succeeded in getting one gunboat, the Tacony, over the rip up to Reeve's Point, to disable the guns at that place, about three miles on the west side of the river, above Fort Fisher. Thus twenty-four hours after the fall of Fisher and its outworks, all the formidable chain of forts on this river and at the entrance, built to keep out anything we had, have fallen into our hands. I can scarcely give a description of these works; they are certainly the most formidable and best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them. One would suppose that the whole Southern confederacy had been at work throwing up mud and sand, and Gen. Whiting, the engineer, had an abiding faith in the durability of the confederacy, as he shows his opinion by his works, which have been four years building, and been taken in as many days."

"I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port into rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the amount but there was enough to supply over 60,000 men. It is all English and they have received the last cargo—no more will ever come this way."

"I find that the rebels are here saying that if Fort Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly, and I should not be surprised if he left at any moment."

"We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy. I have 250 guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily entrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we are only in hopes that they will attempt to retake it. One thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time."

"We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade runner's light lit last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signal. Whether right or wrong we don't know. Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte, from Bermuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, &c., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern, and were taken possession of. The Stag was commanded by Richard H. Gayle, Lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belongs to the rebel Government. A number more were expected, and we will, I hope catch a portion of them. I entrusted this duty to Lieut. Cushing, who performed it with his usual good pluck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped. The Charlotte brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They all came over, as they expressed it, on a lark, and were making themselves quite jolly in the cabin over their champagne, having felicitated themselves on their safe arrival. The Stag received three shots in her as she ran by our blockaders outside."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Berlin journals relate the following incident which has just taken place in Prussia: "A pointsman was at the junction of two lines of railroad, his lever in hand, for a train was signaled. The engine was within a few seconds of reaching the embankment, when the man on turning his head, perceived his little boy playing on the rails of the line the train was to pass over. 'Lie down!' he shouted out to the child, but as to himself, he remained at his post. The train passed along on its way, and the lives of a hundred passengers were perhaps saved: But the poor child! The father rushed forward expecting to take only a corpse, but what was his joy on finding the boy had at once obeyed his order—he had laid down, and the whole train passed over him without injury. The next day a King sent for the man, and attached to his breast the medal for civil courage."

WHAT'S the difference between a toad and toady? One loves little bugs and the other big bugs.

We suffer more from anger and grief than from the very things for which we anger and grieve.

New Advertisements.

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

FOR SALE—at once—a good cook stove, to close out the stock, at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP, Clearfield, Pa.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said company, in Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th day of March next, to Elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the board B. HARTSHORN, President. Feb. 1st, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber desires to sell his farm, situated in Chest township, about 8 miles above New Washington, containing 117 acres. The land is in a good state of cultivation, under good fence, with plenty of coal and ore thereon. One hundred acres are cleared. The buildings are, two good houses and two bank barns, and other outbuildings; also an orchard of good fruit trees. The premises adjoin Westover, Lamburn and others, and will be sold on reasonable terms. WM EVANS, Feb. 1, 1865-3tp.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale at Hegarty's X Roads, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penna. late the property of Samuel Hegarty, dec'd, bounded as follows: On the North by the Osceola Plank Road, on the West by line of Mary Connell survey, on the South by elder surveys, and on the East by cleared land of Samuel Hegarty's estate, containing 70 acres or less. Terms, cash. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Ex. Feb. 1, 1865.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND.—By an order issued out of the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale at Newburg, on Saturday the 25th day of February, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows: Beginning at a bench of Thomas Wood's land, thence South 52 degrees west 161 perches to an old hemlock corner, thence North 38 degrees west 116 perches to an old ash, thence by part of No. 2 and 3 North 52 degrees East 230 perches to post on the line of the John Graff survey, thence South 35 degrees East by line of said Graff 28 perches to post of Thomas Wood's, thence South 40 degrees East by land of Wood's 87 perches to the place of beginning, containing 121 acres, late the estate of Caroline Hurd, dec'd. JOHN M'QUILKIN, Guardian of H. H. Hurd, Jr., and Wilson A. Hurd, minor children of Caroline Hurd, deceased. February 1, 1865.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR A. D. 1864.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE. Lists various financial transactions for Clearfield County in 1864, including receipts from collectors, taxes, and expenditures for salaries, supplies, and other county expenses.

Bounty Fund of Sept. A. D. 1862.

Table showing the balance of the Bounty Fund of September, A.D. 1862, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

Relief Fund.

Table showing the balance of the Relief Fund, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

Extra Bounty Fund.

Table showing the balance of the Extra Bounty Fund, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

Summary table of financial data, including amounts of interest on bonds, collector percentages, and other financial figures.

Table showing the amount of County Bounty and State due from collectors for 1863 and previous years.

Table showing the amount of Militia and Extra Bounty due from collectors for 1864 and previous years.

Table showing the amount of outstanding county orders, including amounts due from collectors and other parties.

Table showing the amount of outstanding extra bounty bonds, including amounts due from collectors and other parties.

Table showing the amount of outstanding extra bounty bonds for 1862 and 1863, including amounts due from collectors and other parties.

Table showing the receipts and expenditures of Clearfield County for A.D. 1864, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

Table showing the balance of the Bounty Fund of September, A.D. 1862, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

Table showing the balance of the Relief Fund, with columns for RECEIPTS, CREDIT, DEBIT, and BALANCE.

We, the Commissioners of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of C. Kratzer, Treasurer of the County of Clearfield, for the year A. D. 1864, do certify that we find the account as follows: The amount due the county by the Treasurer is Seventeen dollars and Seventy cents. The amount outstanding due the county, Three thousand Seven hundred and Twenty-three dollars and Thirty-five cents. The amount of outstanding orders, Fifteen thousand Two hundred and Forty dollars and Six cents, of which Fourteen hundred and Fifty dollars is in court house bonds, and Five hundred dollars is in court house bonds. The balance due Bounty fund, by the Treasurer, is Three thousand Four hundred and Twenty-two dollars and Eighty-eight cents. The balance due Relief fund, by the Treasurer, is Two thousand Three hundred and Forty-eight dollars and Eighty-six cents. The balance due Extra Bounty fund, is Fourteen thousand Five hundred and Twenty dollars and Four cents. Witness our hands this 20th day of January, A. D. 1865. THOS. DOUGHERTY, AMOS BEAD, CONRAD BAKER, Commissioners.

We, the Auditors of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of C. Kratzer, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, for the year A. D. 1864, do report that the accounts are as above stated. The amount due the Road fund, by the Treasurer, is One thousand Five hundred and Forty-nine dollars and Fifty-three cents. The amount due the School fund, by the Treasurer, is One thousand Five hundred and Thirty-eight dollars and Seventy-three cents. Witness our hands this 20th day of January, A. D. 1865. HERMAN BOWARD, F. E. COTTERET, M. L. C. EVANS, Auditors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hegarty, late of Beocaria twp., Clearfield county, Penna. 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. Jan. 18, 1865-pd. SAM'L HEGARTY, Adm'r.