

Raftsmans Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 8, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Lincoln is brief, and, politically, scarcely suggestive. Four years ago the President, assuming for the first time the duties of a great office, was expected to declare the policy which would control his actions and address words of counsel to the passionate men who were threatening the integrity of the Government.

The history of the Government was before the country in November last. Its policy had been well defined; and whether its measures were worthy of the approval of citizens, was the great question to be decided by the people. They did decide it, and by such an overwhelming vote, that repetition of the arguments used to sustain the policy would be unnecessary now.

Strength of the Armies. The whole available rebel force at the disposal of Lee is put down, by the N. Y. World, at 140,000; and that under General Grant, in Virginia and the Carolinas, at 270,000. The same paper also surmises that Lee may detach sufficient troops from his army, to swell that operating against Sherman to 90,000—leaving 50,000 to defend Richmond and Petersburg.

Sheridan Defeats Early. A dispatch dated City Point, March 5th says: Deserters and Refugees, from every part of the enemy's lines, confirm the report that Gen. Sheridan had captured the rebel Gen. Early and his whole force, consisting of 1,800 men, between Stanton and Charlottesville, and the occupation of the latter place by Sheridan. A Winchester letter states that Sheridan started in the direction of Lynchburg on the 27th, with about five thousand cavalry, which goes to confirm the truth of the above dispatch.

Sherman's Whereabouts. Nothing definite is known of Gen. Sherman and his army since they left Columbus, S. C. The rebel papers, however, intimate that Sherman made a flank movement on Florence, and that he was moving from thence on Fayetteville, North Carolina, which is at the head of steam boat navigation on Cape Fear river, and on the direct route to Goldsborough. No fears are entertained for the safety of Sherman's army, but great anxiety is manifested to hear of its whereabouts.

Promotion of Col. Harry White. A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Cameron to Senator Lowry, announces that Col. Harry White has been promoted to Brigadier General. The administration never did an act that gave greater satisfaction to the Senate of Pennsylvania, than this promotion; and the Senators are jubilant over it, inasmuch as the gallant Colonel was a member of that body at the time of his incarceration in the rebel prisons.

A steady stream of emigrants from sister States, particularly Pennsylvania, is pouring into Maryland, now that "free labor" has become a settled fact. In every county of the State large sales of land have taken place during the past two months, and the purchasers are men who intend to settle, and who do not purchase for the sake of speculation.

Bribery at the White House. Some of the copperhead papers are making a great outcry over a card published in a Washington paper by Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, stating in effect, that a person came from Tennessee to secure the release of five rebel prisoners—that he paid C. O'Leary, the doorkeeper at the Executive mansion, \$50 for securing the President's attention to the subject, and that he saw several other persons bribe the same doorkeeper in the same way for similar services. Mr. Etheridge states that he himself went through the same performance for the purpose of testing the matter, and he closes his card thus:

"I make this matter public from motives of humanity. During the last year I have made applications for the discharge of prisoners of war upon the terms mentioned in the above-order of the President, but in no instance have I been successful. I have often written to the friends and kindred of prisoners that there was no end to their captivity but peace. I rejoice, however, to be able at last to inform those who feel an interest in the matter, that a cheap and expeditious remedy is within their power: Commissioners of exchange may disagree, Butler may higgale about his niggers, but ten dollars inclosed to 'C. O'Leary, Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C.' will restore any repentant rebel to the blessings of freedom and the society of friends."

The Washington Chronicle gives the sequel. It states that when this statement was shown to Mr. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, the servant, O'Leary, was called and questioned on the subject. He confessed having indeed a member of Congress to present the petition to the President, whose signature was promptly given to the order for the release of the prisoners, on condition that they should take the oath; and he also confessed to having received a present of money for his services. He was at once dismissed from his place. We hope, says the Telegraph, that Mr. Emerson Etheridge and the copperhead press feel better.

Unparalleled Rebel Treachery.

Some days since it was announced that Columbia, S. C., had been burned by Gen. Sherman's troops; but no particulars were given. Later advices, however, would indicate that the city was burned, by order of Gen. Sherman, as a punishment for citizens firing upon our troops when it was in our possession. The following is the statement of the burning of the place, as communicated to the Arago, by a dispatch boat, when off Charleston Bar, which, if it be true, illustrates unparalleled rebel treachery. The officers who brought the intelligence to Charleston state "that soon after a Corps of General Sherman's troops had captured Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, the rebel citizens there endeavored in every possible manner to harass our troops. The corps which entered the city after its capture at once left to join in Sherman's further advance, and was succeeded by another (Gen. Slocum's.) While the latter corps was quietly marching through the principal streets to their temporary barracks, a number of the citizens poured a deadly fire upon them from the windows and roofs of the houses they occupied. Insurrection was kindled to spread, when our troops retired a short distance, and subsequently fired the city which is now in ashes. No further particulars were received.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th in referring to the burning of Columbia says, that "a rumor, which is doubtless exaggerated, has it that three fourths of the city has been destroyed."

A Sentiment from Gen. Burnside.

A masquerade festival was held in Providence on Wednesday evening, at which the following toast was read from General Burnside, who had promised to be present, but was unavoidably detained:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—His integrity, loyalty, courage, determination and faith in the great truths enunciated by Saint Paul to the men of Athens, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth; and by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born equal," have made him a fit instrument in the hands of Divine Providence to carry our people through the fearful struggle now being enacted; and we promise him our cordial support, confident that they will succeed in re-establishing the authority of the Government, and in making it respected at home and abroad.

New Postage Stamp.

A self-cancelling postage stamp has been invented. Instead of moistening the back of these stamps, the face, being gummed, is dampened and placed on the face of the letter renders their removal impossible. If by any process, the stamps are taken off, it must be destroyed, while the impression remains plainly on the letter. The self-cancelling operation will save a vast amount of time and labor in all our postoffices, and insure security against being re-used or picked off by thieves. The main point of inquiry now appears to be, whether these light and delicate stamps will be found able to resist the action of heat in warm weather, and be as completely portable as the present issue; whether, in folding them, they would not adhere to each other, or break so as to disfigure the vignette.

Gov. WILLIAM CANNON of Delaware, died on Wednesday, March 1st, after a short illness. He was elected on the Union ticket in 1863, and had yet two years to serve. Hon. Geo. Davis, of Allegheny county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, G. H. Anderson, Esq., on March 3d, aged 65 years.

INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, as President, took place on Saturday, March 4th. The oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States was administered by Chief Justice CHASE, in the presence of thousands of witnesses. After having taken the oath of office, the President delivered the following address:

Fellow Countrymen: At this second-appearing to take the oath of the Presidential officer, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as myself, and is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hopes for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured on this occasion.

Returning to the inaugural four years ago, all thoughts were then anxiously directed to an impending civil war—all denied it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to having the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide the effects by negotiation of both the parties, described. One of them would make war and let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came on. One-eighth of the whole population were enslaved—not distributed generally over the Union, but in the Southern part of it. The slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest would be the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained; neither expecting that the cause of the conflict would cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easy triumph, and a result fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem very strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces—but, "judge not that we be not judged." The prayers of both should not be answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "We unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but we unto the man by whom the offence come." And if we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the so-called offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued its appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this war as the woe due unto those by whom the offence came, shall we discern that there is any departure from these Divine attributes, which the believers in a living God always attribute to him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, still it must be said, "the judgments of the Lord were true and righteous altogether." With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in—to bind up the national wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The Way Deserters Look at Things.

A correspondent from the Army of the Potomac writing under date of Feb. 25th, says: A squad of deserters who came over on Thursday night were fired upon furiously, but, strange to tell, not a man of them was injured. After they reached a place of safety, some of our men inquired how it was that they all escaped. "Oh," said the spokesman of the party, "they fellered fired too high to hit us." "Yes, yes," returned the picket officer, "but why did they fire so high?" "Oh! why, don't you know?" answered the rebel; "well, it's because they are coming over themselves to-morrow night." Another lot of three deserters from a South Carolina regiment, who also came in on Thursday night, reported themselves as "peace commissioners." They said that as Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell had failed to make terms with the Administration and bring them back into the Union, they concluded to come over themselves and see what they could accomplish in that line. One of this number declared that they had gone into this war to "put down the heresy that a negro is as good as a white man;" but as that doctrine was now apparently about to be adopted at the South, and the negroes were to be placed in the ranks there and made their equals, they wished to go North, where there were fewer of such equals to be found. The introduction of negro soldiers into the Southern army is represented as being exceedingly distasteful to the white men, and likely to make desertions far more numerous than ever.

PENNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The late report of this company gives the following exhibit of its finances for 1864. Total earnings, \$14,759,057 66; total expenditures, \$10,696,944 19; excess of earnings over expenditures, \$4,062,113 47. Of the net profits, \$1,523,637 has been applied to the payment of two semi-annual dividends of five per cent; \$1,113,024 03 to Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company; and \$323,609 90 to interest upon its debt, taxes upon dividends, etc. The whole business of the company seems to have been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Directors, during the year. The accidents on the road were as follows: Passengers killed 14, injured 47; employees killed 44, injured 122; others killed 61, injured 49. Total killed 119, injured 218.

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they offer.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on the Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bonds and mortgages, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater percent, Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent, payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or interest-tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT, GOLD-BEARING BOND. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent, gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR 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 A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But for the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent, upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings Bank he receives 75 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

New Advertisements.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending on the 28th day of Feb. A. D. 1865. ASSETS. Bills discounted, \$99,340 59; Pennsylvania State stocks, \$8,998 41; Specie, \$5,141 13; Due from other banks, \$9,331 47; Notes of other banks, \$6,848 60; U. S. Demand and Legal Tender notes, \$3,290 00; Checks, drafts, &c., \$23 28; United States Revenue stamps, \$450 00; Furniture, \$23 29; Due Commonwealth (special), \$600 00; Overdrafts, \$1,114 06; Total amount of assets, \$198,570 21. LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, \$50,000 00; Notes in circulation, \$1,965 00; Due depositors, \$75,295 59; Due certificates of deposit, \$7,037 19; Due Banks, \$2,294 22; Due Commonwealth, \$1,290 99; Interest and exchange, \$10,637 92; Total amount of liabilities, \$198,570 21. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier; Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 28, 1865.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, March 8th, 1865. WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD" in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act; Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23 day of March, A. D. 1865. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Major Gen. Hancock's FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS.

The Birney Brigade—Full Bounties and no Commissions. No Star on our Flag shall ever be Dimmed.

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

"Rally round the Flag Boys," and keep step to the Music of the Union.

Table with columns for 'BOUNTIES AND PAY' and 'ORGANIZATION TO RAISE THE BRIGADE'. It lists various benefits for volunteers, such as government bounty, clothing, and relief for families, along with a list of names for the organizing committee.

FOR SALE.

Steam Saw-mill and Timber Lands, and Timber. A new first class thirty-horse power circular SAW MILL, with three hundred and forty acres of first quality white pine timber land, &c. in the usual variety of other timber, in a fertile soil. One and a half million feet of logs cut and ready to manufacture, and timber lease for two million feet more. Mill situated on a cutting mill stand, and a number of bills now offering. Accessible and adjacent to the Penna. Railroad, at Tipton, by plank road. Mule teams and oxen will be sold with the property if required, as well as all other implements necessary for carrying on the business at once. Will be sold at a bargain to close a concern. Apply at No. 3, Forrest Place, 12th Street, Philadelphia; or to JOHN ELLIOTT Tipton, Blair and Co., who will show the property and give full particulars. Who is authorized to sell. [Mar. 8.] H. H. SHILLINGFORD.

RELIEF NOTICE.

For the county of Clearfield, the Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, has met at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d days of March, 1865. The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the time and place where she resided at the time of enlistment and when she was discharged; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, who will certify (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of the number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances, and that she is authorized to receive relief; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her. Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the wife and family are present. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven will excuse personal attendance. Mar. 8, 1865. WM. S. BRADLEY, clerk.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands, Remember—BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR—is the head it stands. True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERYWHERE." A little stretch we all do know, good goods will easily bear. (But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.) Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation, There's none like BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR in this enlightened nation. Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any store. Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior." Now is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade, Who knows the article from which Browning's Excelsior is made? I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas; Name them and other things—but the RIGHT ONE if you please. But with the coffee men I will not hold contention. For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention. Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store, To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior." Some who know my Coffee give perfect satisfaction. Have formed a plan by which they hope to ease a quick reaction. The case—"is with a few; no doubt 'twill be more." To name their Coffee after mine, (BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR) Some say they're the only brand that will stand a ready test. Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best. Three years I have past away since first I sold a store. Never have I in your paper advertised before. Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more. If like some used by "everybody," "sold every where," in every store, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price. RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices at the Wholesale Grocers. Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to. Mar. 8-30. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for sale at Hartwick & Huston's, Clearfield, Pa.