

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 24, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Jeff. Davis, four children, and mother and sister, Alex. H. Stephens, Clement C. Clay and wife, General Wheeler and staff, Col. Regan, and fifteen or sixteen others, arrived in Hampton Roads, in the Steamer Clyde, on the 19th. They will be "entertained" at Fortress Monroe, for the time being—several casemates being fitted up for their accommodation.

A gentleman who has arrived at New Orleans says that he recently met ex-Senator Gwin at Havana, and was shown indisputable evidence that Sonora had been ceded to France by Maximilian. Mr. Gwyn also exhibited his patent of nobility as Duke of the French province of Sonoro, signed by the Emperor, bearing the seal of France.

The Memphis Argus says it has reliable information that the rebel Gen. Forrest was killed at Parkville, Alabama, on the 13th, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of four of their comrades who had been shot by order of Forrest for exulting over the news of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman.

It is reported that Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee at the outbreak of the rebellion, has been captured at Augusta, Georgia, with the old State archives and \$600,000 in specie belonging to the State Treasury.

It is announced that Gen. Sheridan has been appointed to the command of all the forces west of the Mississippi, and soon we may expect to hear of the opening of an active campaign against Kirby Smith.

On the night of the 17th, the extensive iron foundry of Merrick & Sons in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire. About five hundred men were thrown out of employment by the accident.

John C. Breckenridge, Judah P. Benjamin, Trenholm and Extra Billy Smith, were skulking in the vicinity of Fernandina, Florida, when last heard from. How the mighty have fallen.

A plot among the colored troops, to murder the rebels in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre, was discovered and frustrated, and they are now under arrest.

Gov. Brown of Georgia, passed through Harrisburg on the 18th, on his way to Washington, where, it is said he will be retained and used as a witness against Jeff. Davis.

There is a fine chance for Northern emigration to Southern States. Land that formerly could not be bought for less than \$30 an acre, is now selling at \$2.50 and \$3 an acre.

The Nashville Union says the rebel Gen. Ben. Hill has turned over all his command, some 700, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

Assistant Secretary Dana, has resigned his position in the War office, and Major Eckert has been appointed his successor.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, reached Washington on Saturday last, and was lodged in the Old Capitol prison.

Secretary Seward spent an hour in his office on Saturday, but he is still entirely too feeble to resume his duties.

Union Meeting at Raleigh.

A large meeting of North Carolinians to take action for the restoration of civil government and social order in their State, was held at Raleigh on the 11th inst. Speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens, and series of resolutions unanimously adopted, in all of which were expressed joy over the downfall of the rebellion, and their return to the fold of the Union, and protection of the old flag—satisfaction at the termination of slavery, which was admitted to have always been a drawback on the progress of the State, and acquiescence of the people in the announcement of President Johnson that treason must be punished. At night there was a general illumination of the city, and a large Union procession.

Who is President of the Confederacy? The N. Y. Times says:—"We are in receipt of numerous communications raising the constitutional question as to who is acting President of the Confederacy, now that Jeff. Davis is in our possession, and Mr. Stephens will not assume the responsibilities of the office. The query is a timely one, but a moments reflection would have satisfied our correspondents that Mrs. Davis is the legitimate successor to her husband's duties. When he ran off with her petticoats she had no alternative but to put on the breeches. And in view of the language she used on the occasion, we venture to predict that foreign nations will make all haste to recognize her as a belligerent.

The Conspiracy Trials.

The evidence now in fully connects the rebel leaders, we may say the rebel government, not with the assassination only, but with a long standing and elaborately matured plot to murder, burn and destroy on an extensive scale, and in many places. We consider, says the Commercial that the complicity of Jeff. Davis and the rebel leaders named in President Johnson's proclamation, has been fully made out, and an impartial jury would so declare, even without another word of testimony. The conspirators appear to have congregated in Canada, where Saunders, Thompson, and several other light-toned specimens of the chivalry, of the assassin order, could be conveniently consulted, while enjoying British protection. Sanction, material aid and comfort appear to have been drawn from Richmond, where conspiracy and every form of assassination, was considered, if not formally adopted, by Congress, as among the arts of warfare. Agents passed to and fro, and the business was as systematically matured as a military campaign. Rebel money was used in profusion and liberally promised on the completion of jobs. Indeed, Jeff. was willing to pay for this sort of service, while his soldiers went unpaid.

It is a passing suggestion, that English holders of the cotton loan may derive what comfort they can from the reflection, that their money was thus spent, and English sympathizers with the Rebellion generally, are at full liberty to feel all the satisfaction the fact will admit of, when they come to know that they not only recognized as "belligerents" a band of assassins, but assisted by every means in their power to carry out their hellish plots.

The country has much reason to congratulate itself on the wisdom, vigor and faithfulness with which the investigation has been prosecuted, and the enormity of the conspiracy, in its vast ramifications, exposed. The case has been prepared with great skill and labor, which we understand, has been performed principally by that unswerving patriot, Judge Holt. The conviction and theory adopted by Secretary Stanton, at the outset, in his letter to Minister Adams, that it was the partial failure, of a grand plot by the rebel leaders, having its origin in Richmond, has been steadily adhered to in prosecuting the case. The developments show with what little less than marvelous correctness that theory of the case was adopted and adhered to. We know now that it was not on conjecture President Johnston charged complicity on Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels. He had proof sufficient to warrant him in doing so. Enough has been spread before the world to carry the conviction to every impartial mind—proof enough, it would seem, to overwhelm with the sense of deepest shame every person not utterly lost to honorable feeling, whether in the South or "neutral" countries abroad, who has at any time or in any manner furnished the slightest aid to the rebel cause.

It is quite amusing to see the copperhead papers trying to make it appear that the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant was a "compromise!" Gen. Grant demanded the surrender and dictated the terms, and Lee accepted them; just what a conqueror and the conquered generally do. Next, we expect to see these same wily copperheads claim that the surrender of Jeff Davis in his wife's petticoats (to Col. Pritchard's cavalry) was a compromise, and one which "the Democratic party has always contended for as "the basis of the settlement of our national troubles!" Will they also tell us something about Sherman's and Johnston's compromise, and what it amounted to? Verily, the copperhead papers and leaders are great on "compromise." It has been their alpha and omega—their only available argument, night and day, ever since before the war began. And, though the rebellion is squelched, and treason scotched, yet they continue to ride the "old horse" compromise with as much avidity as though his carcass were not lifeless. Indeed, it would not surprise us in the least, to hear them assert ere long, that it was General Grant that had surrendered, instead of the traitor Lee.

Laughable!

President Johnson's Creed. "Treason must be made odious and Traitors punished." "The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes; in other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and that he who has committed treason has committed all crimes." "The people must understand that treason is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished." "Public morals and opinions should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice." "We must not forget that what may be merely to the individual is cruelty to the State."

General Sherman on Slavery.

In a letter to the rebel General Johnston, General Sherman says:—"I believe, if the South would simply and publicly declare, what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of war. Negroes would remain in the South, and afford you an abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away; and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us all in hot water for fifty years."

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7.30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on that day, over ninety-eight million dollars, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. JAY COOKE, over five hundred million dollars. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we think all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his Loans at six per cent. interest instead of 7.30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new Loan that the great object of the Government, viz., an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7.30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized JAY COOKE, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for \$230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate offered by the Government.

There is no terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consumation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5.20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7.30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

Treaty with Columbia.

Late Panama advices state that a most important treaty has just been regulated with the Government of Columbia, which, while it will materially affect American interests most favorably, will be a great blow to the Governments of Europe. The Columbian Government to which the Isthmus of Panama belongs, has renewed their charter of the Panama Railroad Company. Negotiations for the renewal of this charter were so adroitly conducted by the American agents in Bogota, that the government of Columbia has granted to the United States Government in perpetuity, the exclusive privilege of transporting military and naval stores over the road. England, France and Spain are completely shut out, except of course, in a commercial way. The United States Government alone has the right to use it as a military road. What affect this news will have in European can be readily imagined. The Columbian Government accepts, as an equivalent for the privileges, our guarantee of its sovereignty over the isthmus, and security of the transit route against all foreign powers.

Congressmen from the Southern States.

It is not impossible that Congressmen from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and perhaps other States lately in rebellion against the Government, may be chosen in time to take their seats in December. In North Carolina and Virginia, State Conventions are on foot to establish former relations and prepare the way to resuming their old position in the Union. The Raleigh Standard thinks the way clear for the State. Before the year closes "the good old State of North Carolina will have all her governmental machinery fully at work, and will be, in all respects, once more a member of the American Union."

The only deaths of the occupants of the Presidential chair prior to the great tragedy of Good Friday last, were those of William Henry Harrison, who died a month after being sworn into office, and was succeeded by John Tyler, and Zachary Taylor, who died one year and five months after his inauguration, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore.

The Hour of Thought.

Our country has passed through months of fearful, deep, distressing excitement. We have had the exhilaration of pure, patriotic, lofty joy. We have felt the oppressive weight of domestic and of national grief. Laments and acclamations have resounded through the land. The sobs of mourners have responded to the distant thunder of battle, and victory has been hailed by the shouts of a rejoicing people. The sweep and roar of the tempest is over. The triumph of right is achieved. The welcome tramp of heroes returning to their peaceful homes is heard in the distance. Greetings of honor and love will soon ring in our streets. Divine providence led our nation through the great conflict of four years, safe, though not unscathed. Thousands of our noble men have fallen on the bloody field. The loved and honored head of the nation has been slain by a murderer's hand. Yet, so numerous and distinguished have been the divine favors towards us, that even sorrow cannot impugn his dispensations. Amid sobs and tears, it exclaims "He doeth all things well."

We have a Government still, the same, approved Constitutional Government, that pariaid traitors combined to destroy. It comes out of the fiery trial, a righteous, free, strong Government, a protection to the weak, a terror to evil doers, a praise to them that do well. We have, still, rulers of our own choice, faithful to the trust committed to them, true to the general interests, competent to administer the affairs of the Republic. With him whom we have lost, they carried the State through the protracted struggle; with him who is left, they have steadied it through the last tremendous shock. Regulated by law and guided by Providence, they are administering justice, establishing peace, restoring order.

We have a people imbued with the spirit of patriotic virtue, evinced not only by heroic achievements in war, but also by integrity and intelligence in the scenes of peaceful life. Their trials have rendered illustrious the gentler, as well as the sterner virtues of a free and christianized citizenship. The privations incident to the war, the expenses demanded by it; the sorrows that it caused, did not shake the firm resolve with which they embraced it at first, when armed rebellion struck at the country's life. Persistent courage, self-sacrificing benevolence, unstinted liberality have been the characteristics of the people, both male and female, through the long years of the contest, and a forbearing kindness of temper, has honorably distinguished them in the midst of many provocations.

We have our institutions of Government, education, and religion, in unimpaired excellence and in full vigor of operation. The frightful visage of anarchy has no where appeared among us. Justice is administered with a steady balance, school houses and churches are open and occupied by their appropriate assemblies. Hops cheers the heart of industry, and labor meets its just reward.

In the hour of thought, these cheering views of Heaven's bounty toward us pass pleasantly before our minds, arousing sentiments of gratitude, suggesting purposes of continued fidelity to our Government, and inspiring the benevolent desire that our country, re-united and at peace, may enjoy all such blessings, throughout all its extent. —Commercial.

Starving our Soldiers.

During the investigations in the trial of the Conspirators at Washington, facts have been developed which fasten the responsibility for the inhuman treatment of National soldiers in the Southern prisons directly upon Jeff Davis and members of his government, and that the system of slow starvation was decided upon in cabinet meeting at Richmond—the declared design being to weaken the Union armies by rendering these unfortunate men forever unfit for service after being exchanged. Now, that the arch traitor is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, it is to be hoped that he will be punished as his enormous and diabolical crimes deserve.

A Good Beginning.

General Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued his first circular. He calls on all commissioners and Superintendents for information, and concludes as follows:—"While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The Negro should understand that he is really free but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the government will support them in idleness."

The Best Monument to Mr. Lincoln.

It is proposed, as the best monument to Abraham Lincoln, to establish a national hospital to the sick and wounded, and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the war, to be called after the lamented President. It is contended that unless something of this kind is secured now, while the national interest and sympathy is awake—unless we shall use his name to conjure with, we shall have the same deplorable results which have followed every war—worthy men reduced to beggary, dishonesty, or a town support, as the reward of their service and sacrifice.

Opinions of the English Press.

Commenting on the assassination of President Lincoln, the London Globe says: "The news from America will send a thrill of horror through the soul. It is too soon to estimate the death and the breadth of the great calamity to America and Europe. Mr. Lincoln had come nobly through the great ordeal. He had extorted the approval even of his opponents, at least on this side of the water. They had come reluctantly to admire his firmness and sagacity. He had tried to do, and had done what he considered to be his duty with magnanimity. He had never called vengeance upon one individual in his dealings with foreign countries, and in his expressions with regard to them, he had come to be remarkable, because among American Presidents he showed justice of view and tone which were not common. In the hours when the cause he had labored for was about to triumph, and peace once more prevail over the torn and bleeding Continent, he was shot by a cowardly assassin. Who can say what floodgates this act may not open, to what other crime it may not lead. The future however, defies conjecture. All we can do is to express the grief we feel that our trans-Atlantic cousins should have taken rank among the best and most honored of American Presidents. The Star says: "The whole civilized world will lament the cruel death of President Lincoln. Dying now, that the Proslavery Rebellion has been put down, and slavery received its death blow, he has accomplished the mission which he was raised to fulfill, and leaves behind him a pure and spotless name—the name of martyr as well as patriot."

English Opinion of President Johnson.

The London Spectator, of May 6, has a long article on our new President, which commences as follows: "A very original, very determined, it may be very dangerous, but unquestionably very powerful man, has succeeded Abraham Lincoln. The public in this country has been deceived as much by the formal utterance of Mr. Johnson when accepting the Presidency as by the accident which threw such ridicule over his inauguration, in the subordinate office. This is no feeble ruler, sure to be a tool in the hands of his secretaries, or the parties around him, any more than it is a drunken ruffian, elevated by an accident and incapable of an idea, but a strong, self-reliant man, accustomed to rule, and to rule in a revolution, with a policy as distinct as that of the oldest European statesman, and a will which, be that policy wise or rash, will assuredly make resistance to it a most dangerous task. There is not a single point in politics which it is so important to Englishmen to understand as the character of the American President; they cannot afford a second mistake such as that committed about Mr. Lincoln, and we have passed hours in studying the speeches and acts of Mr. Johnson as Governor of Tennessee. The more we have read the more strongly has the conclusion grown on us, that the new American President is one of the most individual men on the continent—a ruler who, whatever else he may do or be, and whose will most assuredly rule; who will bow to no court, but accept advice only when it harmonizes with his own preconceived convictions."

New School Presbyterians.

Among the Commissioners elected to the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in Brooklyn the day before yesterday, are two colored ministers one from Philadelphia and the other from Newark. The Philadelphia delegate, the Rev. Thomas B. Reeve, was elected as alternate for the Rev. Dr. Brainard, the moderator of the General Assembly of last year. Dr. Brainard is of opinion that Mr. Reeve is the first colored man ever elected to any General Assembly, and he deems it eminently proper that the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, having been the first to enunciate the principles of human freedom, should be the first to rise above the prejudices of caste. The New School Presbyterians, in welcoming the representatives of the colored race as members of the highest board of the church, have set a noble example to the other religious denominations of the land, the general imitation of which would powerfully aid in the elevation of the negroes and the reconstruction of the Southern churches, Southern society and the Federal Union. —Tribune.

Americans Crossing the Rio Grande.

Among the significant items of intelligence which are floating about, is a statement made in a letter written by the Mexican General Mejia to a gentleman in Washington, that large bands of armed Americans are crossing the upper part of the Rio Grande, that they have so reinforced Cortinas as to compel Gen. Mejia to take refuge under the walls of Matamoras. The statement is also made that so numerous are the bands actually prowling around that no person can go outside of Matamoras without endangering his life; and as the stream of emigrants is increasing every day, Cortinas will soon have a small army with which he may ultimately undertake operations upon a great scale. These facts, have seriously affected the central government in Mexico which, taking the alarm, has looked upon them as indicative of an intention on the part of the United States to interfere in the Mexican question, and has, in consequence, modified its former plans, concentrated its forces, and abandoned, for the present, all projects of disseminating its troops upon a great circumference.

Sherman and Stanton.

Every one who admires courage and patriotism, and who has the interests of his country in his heart, will regret to see a difficulty between the two men whose names appear at the head of this article. Each has in his proper sphere and in his peculiar way, done great service during the war. It would be hard to say which has contributed the most to overthrow the rebellion. We see no good result from a controversy between them. General SHERMAN cannot convince the people that his treaty with Johnston was either wise or expedient. And if Secretary STANTON were so disposed, which he is not, he could not convince the people that the gallant soldier, who has conquered so many rebel armies and strongholds, was influenced by any unpatriotic motives in his ill-advised conference with Johnston. The matter had better rest where it is. —Chronicle.

Gen. Rosecrans in Boston.

Boston, May 11.—Major General Rosecrans visited Representative Hall to-day and made a speech. He said: "I see in large letters in newspapers to-day, 'General Rosecrans is going to raise twenty-five thousand men to go to Mexico.' General Rosecrans is not going to do any such a thing. Gen. Rosecrans thinks the soldiers have fought it with more patriotic motives than ever it have been seen, and who having distinguished themselves will not permit themselves to be misled, nor should they be misled from their high and honorable course with any buccaneering expedition." The General further said: "He had hoped to see public opinion directing our young men into channels of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set the example. I have taken occasion to make these remarks, because when in Washington, men were willing to shout something or another, men whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition, but if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advancement you will find they are third class fellows who are not worth a snap and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them." At the close of his speech, three rousing cheers were given for General Rosecrans, and three for the army of the Cumberland."

New Advertisements.

MUSICAL.—PROF. W. LIGHTON, respectfully announces that he will be in Clearfield in a few weeks and will take a limited number of pupils in Piano music. Pianos tuned and repaired on reasonable terms. May 21, 1865.

TIME.—We are now prepared to furnish wood and coal-burnt Lime, from the celebrated "Hellefonte Limestone," at short notice. Our wood-burnt Lime is equal to any other Lime produced in the State. Orders to ship by Railroad promptly attended to. Address, SHORTLEDGE & CO., May 24, 1865-3m. Hellefonte, Pa.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN, THIRD SERIES.

\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent per annum to their value according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a	\$50 note.
Two cents per day on a	\$100 note.
Ten cents per day on a	\$500 note.
20 cents per day on a	\$1000 note.
\$1 per day on a	\$5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th at the time they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. The slight change made in the conditions of this Third Series affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed will all be subscribed for within two months when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that the citizens of every town and section of country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. May 15th, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received at the First National Bank of Clearfield, First National Bank of Curwensville, County National Bank of Clearfield.