

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 16, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labor of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman, W. A. BENEDICT, Secretaries, WIEN FORNEY, Secretaries.

THE NEWS.

Accounts from Wisconsin are to the effect that the storm that passed over a portion of the State on Monday night, August 7th, show the damage in Sauk and Iowa Counties to be greater than at first supposed.

Fruit trees were entirely stripped of foliage and fruit. Standing grain was actually thrashed; \$300,000 is a low estimate of the loss. At least 100 farms were entirely desolated, leaving many families almost destitute of the means of support.

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Slidell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling houses and a banking house, were sold for \$100,410. Before the war it was estimated at \$800,000. Had the war not taken place it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth \$2,000,000.

Mr. E. McGillivray has furnished a statement of trade between Canada and the United States, beginning with 1854 and ending with the 30th of June, 1864—ten and a half years. It will be seen that the "balance of trade" is in favor of this country and against the provinces to the amount of \$104,858,067.

The steamer recently seized by the Nicaraguan Government has been confiscated, partly because her papers were informally made out by the United States Consul at Panama, and principally because of being engaged in an illegal and practical cruise.

The coat worn by the late Col. DAGLREN in his daring raid around the defenses of Richmond, has been recovered from a rebel who had it in his possession. Five bullet holes mark this interesting relic of one of our bravest and most gallant soldiers.

The train from Muscatine to Washington, Iowa, on Thursday afternoon August 10th, broke through a bridge at Ainsworth, precipitating one of the passenger cars into the chasm. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

The expedition sent out from Nashville by Gen. Thomas, to Carrollville, Tenn., is stirring up a nest of thieves. Two of Thomas's men have been killed. Several thieves have been shot or hung and others captured.

The propellers Meteor and Pawnee, Lake Superior line, came in collision on Wednesday, August 9th, on Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. Pawnee sunk in three minutes, and seventy-five or a hundred lives were lost.

A Donegal grand juror writes to the London Times boasting that in the assizes there has not among 240,000 people, been a single case to try, and the Judges are reduced to fishing in order to kill time.

It is said that the reason Ford's Theatre is to be made fire proof is because the rebel archives which are to be preserved there, are incendiary documents and were used in firing the Southern heart.

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to Gen. Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

For the past four months discharged Philadelphia soldiers have emigrated to the West to locate under the Homestead law, at the rate of between two and three hundred per month.

A mine of solid petroleum has been discovered in Western Virginia. The vein varies in depth from 50 inches to 250 feet. A ton of the ore yields about 170 gallons of pure oil.

A returned rebel soldier named Paine killed a colored man a few days since in Nashville for playing marbles with his children.

The Philadelphia papers still claim Gen. GRANT as a resident of this city.

The rebel General Ben. Hill was again arrested for disorderly conduct.

SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?

The Cincinnati Gazette, which is supposed to reflect the views of Chief Justice Chase in the course of an article on the question of immediate negro suffrage in the South remarks:

We admit that justice would remove the disabilities of the black Americans, and make them citizens in every respect. We believe that equality before the law would eventually be the most effective emolument as a failure. But we have to consider the means by which so great a social revolution can be carried, and to see that the blacks are not crushed in the operation. Under ordinary social and political conditions, even without the perplexing element of prejudice of race, it is doubtful if any would go for so sweeping a reform as immediate conferring of the franchise on the man of legal age in a population of four millions, who had hitherto been kept in social ignorance. The great majority of those who advocate it in this case do so because the current of political theories hold that the rebel States can be governed only by their own people, and this would put them back into the power of the disloyal, unless the loyal blacks could be brought in with votes to turn the scale in favor of the national government and thus to protect themselves. For our part, we do not now, as we have heretofore, protest against being placed in any alternative in which we shall be compelled to call on the negro vote to save us from the rebel vote. We have the right to hold the State under subjection until there is such a condition of loyalty restored in the inhabitants who before had the franchise, that we can trust the elections to them. They seized the belligerent rights: we have the right to hold them to the fate of war until we have obtained satisfaction, and can abolish belligerent conditions consistently with the safety of the nation. If we are to have the black vote, let us have it in addition to a loyal white vote, and because it is right, not because our own precipitancy in restoring power to a hostile population makes it necessary to call on the black Hercules to save us.

Some writers go further and are discussing the propriety of settling the question by an amendment of the constitution of the United States, which shall dispense with the question of race, and prescribe a uniform rule of suffrage, applicable to all States, and to all colors alike. On this subject the Chicago Republican of a late date, closes an article as follows:

The proper question for the people of this day is not whether negroes shall or shall not vote; but whether we should have a uniform rule by which a free citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, shall have the same right of voting wherever he may take up his residence; and whether that rule should be fixed in the Constitution, above reach of the local authorities. That rule should recognize freedom as the fundamental condition for the right of voting. The additional qualification of a voter should be a capacity to read the Constitution and to write his name to his oath of allegiance. Any freeman who can do this should be admitted to the polls; any man with boundless opportunities of qualifying himself in this particular, refuses to do so, may be excluded from voting without injury to personal or public liberties. If the negro be intellectually degraded; if he be ignorant and incapable of being taught, his exclusion under this rule will be general. If he thinks enough of his political freedom to qualify himself to the extent of being able to read the Constitution of his country, and thus elevate himself to that general political level; we do not see on what principle of justice or reason he or any other freeman should be excluded. If the white voters, who will be generally in the proportion of five to one, and in all the northern and most populous States, fifty to one, choose to vote with the negro, is the responsibility of so doing with the negro or with themselves? and will it not be an argument in favor of the discriminating capacity of the freeman in the exercise of his political privileges?

As a matter of course, such an amendment of the Constitution could not be made to affect those who are voters at present. Its operation would only be prospective, and hence no reasonable objection could be urged against it.

What Southern Leaders Say. The Augusta Chronicle of August 1st notices the presence of Gen. Howell Cobb in that city, and says:

"In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once; and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately convulsed this country he considers forever disposed of. Slavery, he says, can never be resuscitated in any shape. He thinks it best that all submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities; that matters which have passed should be numbered among the things that were, and should not be dragged into the present, thereby creating discord and trammeling the movements of those who are doing all they can to settle affairs."

The same paper speaks of the arrival in town of Ex-Gov. Brown, and says: "Gov. Brown speaks hopefully of the future, and thinks it would be well for the convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. He also says that the people of Northern Georgia are anxious for an opportunity to take the oath of amnesty, and will return conservative men to the convention. He regards the question of secession as settled by the result of the war, and that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided."

At the semi-annual meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Boston, on Thursday, Past Grand Sir J. B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of the United States, presented an elegant set of resolutions expressive of the thanks and gratitude of the members of the National Lodge to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge for the cordial and brotherly manner in which they were entertained upon the occasion of their annual meeting which was held in Boston last year. The testimonial is enclosed in a beautiful frame.

A New View of Gen. Lee's Case.

Dr. J. E. SNOGRASS has written a letter to the Lieut. Governor of Maryland, suggesting that General ROBERT E. LEE be indicted by the authorities of Maryland for the invasion of that State. He urges that if the National authorities feel themselves bound by the terms granted by GRANT to the rebel chief not to proceed against him for treason to the United States, that such terms in no way compromised the right of Maryland to punish him for his invasion of her territory. Although it be the duty of the general government to protect each State against invasion, it has no power to compromise the right of a State when invaded to pursue and bring to justice the guilty parties. He claims that the South is estopped from combatting the soundness of his position. JACOB THOMPSON, in a recent letter, said: "On the subject of treason, the United States could declare no act treason, except the making of war upon the United States, and the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy. Each State, however, being sovereign, and having a larger scope of powers, could declare almost any act treason." In addition to the theory the South has furnished a precedent. The case of JOHN BROWN is a remarkable parallel to that of Gen. LEE. He levied war upon Virginia and was tried for his offense and executed. He surrendered to the National military forces, and the general government did not attempt to question the right of Virginia to indict and punish him. To the same authority did LEE surrender, and there appears to be no right in the National Government to prevent Maryland or Pennsylvania—which has a stronger case if possible than Maryland, the most enthusiastic rebel never having claimed her as a part of the Confederacy—from indicting and punishing him for invasion.

Dr. SNOGRASS quotes a portion of the indictment against JOHN BROWN, as "Commander-in-Chief" of his "usurped government," and says that the whole document would be wonderfully appropriate as an indictment against LEE, by the mere substitution of his and his associates' names for "JOHN BROWN" and his, and the name, for instance, of Antietam for that of "Harper's Ferry," and of Washington county for "Jefferson," and Maryland for "Virginia." He claims that the parallel is most complete, save in the degree of criminality, morally considered, and the amount of property and number of lives destroyed. The wonderfully significant facts are not to be passed over without notice that Gen. LEE, as "Colonel ROBERT E. LEE, U. S. A.," was a participant in the scenes which closed with JOHN BROWN's execution, and it was to him, as the commander of the United States forces, that BROWN surrendered.

How frightful is LEE's crime, compared with that for which JOHN BROWN died upon the scaffold! The lives taken in BROWN's invasion of Virginia were counted by units, while those taken by LEE in his invasion of Maryland were counted by thousands. The property destroyed by BROWN was easily estimated; that by LEE remains yet incalculable. BROWN fought for a cause he believed to be just; LEE for a cause he knew to be wicked and unholy. While sympathizing for BROWN in his erratic enterprise, the justice of his punishment was universally conceded. LEE himself aided in and justified it. Is there as much reason to extenuate LEE's crime as there was to throw the mantle of charity, mercy and forgiveness over the erring enthusiasm of old JOHN BROWN? There is not. Should not the fate meted out to JOHN BROWN, with the aid and concurrence of ROBERT E. LEE, be certainly and inexorably meted out to himself? This is the tenor of Dr. SNOGRASS' letter, which will in due time, we doubt not, receive the calm and deliberate attention the importance of the subject demands.

The Result in Kentucky. There has been a good fight in Kentucky, notwithstanding a complete victory has not been won. To show what has been gained, it must be remembered that Kentucky last fall gave McClellan 36,565 majority, while the aggregate majority for the Conservative candidates at the last election can amount to but a few thousands. The vote in a few of the Congressional districts tells the story. In the Louisville District, Gen. Rousseau, Radical, is elected by 1,000 majority. Last fall the vote in that District was, Lincoln, 4,996; McClellan, 7,626. In the Third District, the vote is represented to be very close, between Lowry, Radical, and Grider, Conservative. The vote there last fall was, Lincoln, 777; McClellan, 7,912.

The Next Six Months. It is asserted on good authority that the maximum of liabilities for the next six months is, say in round numbers, \$335,000,000, of which a considerable proportion will be settled with interest-bearing certificates, and of which another considerable proportion can be put over till Congress adopts further financial measures. The minimum of actual resources is \$428,000,000, to which must be added all the receipts from sales of property by the War and Navy Departments, and the power to loan at least \$100,000,000 more through Certificates of Indebtedness. "What is there for fear, or doubt, or dread. All demands will be promptly met.

THE CHOLERA.

At this moment a Western Asia and Southern Europe are panic stricken by the terror of sudden death. That strange curse which, as the Red Death, the Black Plague, the Yellow Fever, has so often swept like fire around the world, and in its protean forms is still one Pestilence, has again arisen as swift and as strong as of old. The cholera has unexpectedly revealed itself in the East, and for the third time begins its terrible westward march.

Egypt, breeder of so many monsters, is the mother of this. Centuries of dirt and degradation have rooted the plague so firmly in Egypt, that its return every ten years is as certain as the daily rising of the sun. Nile, with his overflowing waters, cannot cleanse the land. Even the religion of Mohammed has become the protector of disease, and this year the cholera first appeared among that immense throng of Pilgrims which annually journey through Egypt to Mecca and Medina. These poor people live in dirt, for though the law of the Prophet requires frequent ablutions, they seem no cleaner for its observance than the Arabs in the desert, who, for want of water, perform the sacred washings with sand. In three days the Cholera slew from four to six thousand pilgrims in Mecca and Medina. It pursued the survivors on their homeward flights, and the stagnant canals, the crowded roads, were strewn with the dead. It caught the Egyptian Arabs in the dirty towns and villages, and finally entered Alexandria and reigned there in triumph. In Cairo upward of four hundred people perished in one day. Thus it ravaged Egypt till about the middle of July, when the mortality, still great, seems to have decreased. Of its course since we are not fully informed, but it seems to be spreading along the Mediterranean coast; it has penetrated Sicily, established itself in Constantinople, and is already as far west as Ancona, Italy.

Western Europe is alarmed and on the defensive. But it is hard for the police of an Empire to arrest this invisible murderer, which has all the poverty, crime, filthiness and recklessness of the world for its accomplices. Eugene Sue, in his greatest novel, refers forcibly to the apparent progress of the Cholera, at the rate of a man's daily march. But it will travel faster in 1865 than it did in 1831. The Cholera is not blown about on the winds. It passes from man to man; the ship sails with it over the sea; the steam cars speed with it over the land; it crawls along the sewerage, and creeps from street to street with the beggar. It is this mode of transmission that makes its progress so difficult to stop, yet because of this it is not useless to try the effect of all sanitary precautions. If this pestilence were a poison in the air, we might abandon all hope of controlling it, and idly await like the Mohammedan fatalist, the mysterious punishment of God. But we know, what ever be its primal cause, that it originates in countries which are the sewers of the world; that everywhere filth and foulness are its allies, and cleanliness its greatest enemy. Our duty is therefore plain. If Europe cannot stop the pestilence, and precedents give little reason to suppose it, the Cholera may reasonably be expected in America in the Autumn or Spring. New-York, with its immense foreign commerce, is not easily defended, and in its present condition cannot be. We dare not trust entirely to the quarantine; the outworks of a fort are useless if the enemy has allies in the citadel, and the Five Points, the Shambles, and the Markets, are even now ripe for the embraces of the plague. We sound no unnecessary alarm. No one can doubt that preparation is demanded, and that even if the Cholera should never come all the elements of disease are exhaling from our gutters. The street-sweepers should not always be kept on Broadway and the Fifth-ave.—let them go where they are imperatively needed, in Baxter-st., and Pearl-st., and all the crooked alleys of the Five Points. Make the city clean and leave the rest to Providence. It may be well for our officials to remember that those who from carelessness or greed, invite the Cholera, may be obliged to receive in their homes the fatal guest, as the first victim of the guillotine was its inventor.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Issues of the Hour.

The following article from the Harrisburg Telegraph of August 10th, in our opinion, views the issues of the hour in their proper light:

A Traitor in New York, one who has the blood of loyal men on his hands, lately boasting declared that the question of negro suffrage would divide the Black Republicans. Traitors everywhere depend on this hope. The Democratic party in the North and South, bases its hope of success on this division. Now as a cotemporary well asks, do the friends of the Union mean to make good the predictions of this Southern rebel? Slavery exists legally in certain portions of the Union, and it exists in fact in many portions, where, by the language of the proclamation, it is abolished. The ratification of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery all over the Union has not been secured. We are just on the pivot point of that great question. One or two States from the slave States, or from the intensely Democratic ones, must be secured before that act of abolition of slavery is constitutionally complete.

More than that. The Democrats are rallying in all the States, hoping to carry the autumn elections, and the coming winter repeal the acts of ratification passed in the Free States. Let Democracy succeed in one or more of the States where the ratification resolution has been passed, and all thus far done to secure the amendment to the Constitution is undone.

Yet with all this before our eyes, we, the Union men, are driving, with the beetle furnished by our implacable foe, the wedge that shall split us asunder, and leave this great question for future repeated combats. Let us be taught by our enemy, and, allowing the broadest latitude for individual sentiment, let us discard all questions not yet ripe for solution, and keep our eye steadily on the one great question of a restored Union, relaxing not our grasp upon the throat of the lately armed traitors, nor raising our foot from the neck of the prostrate seceder Democracy, until freedom shall be absolutely and irrepealably proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. When slavery shall have been buried, then we can afford to divide, if needs be, upon minor questions.

In sixteen years the emigrants to this country have sent home \$65,000,000.

Important Railroad Arrangement.

We learn, says the St. Louis Dispatch, that Eastern gentlemen, heavily interested in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other roads connecting with it, have purchased one-half interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, leading from Wyandott in Kansas, through Lawrence, towards the West. These gentlemen, and others connected with the Ohio roads, are now in St. Louis to make arrangements by which there will be a through connection between the Union Pacific Road via the Missouri Pacific, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Little Miami, the Columbus and Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Central roads to Philadelphia. This connection, it will be observed, involves St. Louis, and insures the passage of the great continental traffic from the Atlantic and Pacific through that city. The sale of half their road supplies the Union Pacific Company with means to prosecute their road, and they can confidently expect to have it finished to Fort Riley by the first of June 1866.

The Democratic party believes that it can give the country a better government than its opponents. In proof of it proudly points to the past.—Brookville Eagle.

The people have not believed so for the last five years. The last Government the Democratic party tried its hand at, had Richmond for its Capital, and we know it didn't prosper well. That is one reference to the past. The last hold that party will ever have on the United States Government was when the O. P. F. was President, and as his administration was only intended to furnish materials for its Richmond successor, it didn't strike the people as possessing any virtue whatever. It is a settled thing that the Government President JOHNSON administers is infinitely better than the last bogus Democratic concern, and as the latter surrendered with its commander-in-chief, we hope it will not continue its conflict with the former. The deeper we go into the past the darker it seems.

Important Case to be Decided.

The Tribune's Richmond correspondent says: A very important case will shortly be brought before the United States Court, to decide whether slaves held to service after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had gone into effect, January 1, 1864, shall not be entitled to remuneration for their labors. Colonel Brown, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, is very busy at present preparing such a case against John Minor Botts, who refuses to pay the wages of a negro owned and held up to the negro could have done to the Union forces enormous work or labored in the Quartermaster's Department and earned at least \$16 per month. In view of the fact that Mr. Botts received \$20,000 from our Government for trespass on property and for cutting of woods. The claim in this instance is a strong one.

Provisional Governments not a Finality.

We have already mentioned that we thought it probable that the reconstruction policy of the President was only a probation for the South, and that he was not willing to restore those States to the full powers which they enjoyed before they seceded, until they had shown their purpose to conduct themselves as peaceable and loyal communities, willing to abide by the acts of the General Government in relation to slavery and all the questions which grow out of it. The annulling of the Richmond elections, and similar indications in Kentucky and elsewhere, confirmed this view, and now we have a positive statement in the Cincinnati Gazette, purporting to come from a member of the Cabinet that such is the design of the Government. If this be so, the South will have to manifest less symptoms of disloyalty or be left out until their passions have time to cool.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Nickel at a Discount—Silver Wanted.

For the first time in four years, says the New York Times, the conductors on the city cars have this week begun to complain that they have a superfluity of nickel coin. Pennies of the oldest and newest substance and design are fast becoming a drug. This is a good sign—although it may not immediately herald the universal return to specie payments. By-and-by we shall see the old silver bits of the smaller denominations coming out of their hiding-places. They are a drug in the neighboring provinces. In fact, they have been formally voted a nuisance. Let them be brought into use, then, where they will be properly appreciated.

GEN. GRANT'S FIRST SPEECH.—At Sherbrook, Lower Canada, General GRANT made his first speech. It was to the authorities and to the point. In reply to the welcome address of the Mayor he said, "It gives me much pleasure to meet you. Towards Canada and all the British provinces I cherish only the kindest feelings." Loud cheering greeted this sentiment, and the train moved away amid much enthusiasm.

Mr. BURLINGAME says our merchants are highly esteemed in China; that our commerce is rapidly increasing, and that our relations with the government and the people are more amicable. Many large English houses, anticipating a long war here calculated so largely in the cotton of other countries, that they are either ruined or seriously embarrassed.

General Cameron and Jeff. Davis.

A very curious reminiscence of the rebellion has been revived by the Harrisburg Telegraph. It appears that in 1860 when JEFF DAVIS was threatening destruction to the North as the result of secession, he, one day, in an animated conversation with General SIMON CAMERON, exclaimed: "When the South secedes, such paralysis will fall upon Northern enterprise, that the grass will grow in the streets of your Northern cities!" The retort was instant; the General replied: "Mr. DAVIS, if the Southern States secede, utter ruin will fall on your section. Your slaves will be liberated, and will assist in your destruction. The North will not be ruined, but, I will, with my own hands, plant corn in the streets of Charleston the cradle of treason." True to his promise, in the spring of this year, when Gen. CAMERON visited the South, he did plant the corn, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has just received the crop with the following note from Major General HATCH, commanding our forces in Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21, 1865.—Hon. Simon Cameron—Dear Sir: I ship to-day by Adams' Express, four ears of corn, the product of the grain planted by yourself, in the early part of April. It is poor corn at the best, probably owing to the soil. It received every care from the gardener at the hospital, whose name is given below. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN P. HATCH, B't Maj. Gen. DAVID FITZ GIBBON, Gardener.

"We have been presented, says the Telegraph, with an ear of the corn, which we will be glad to exhibit to our visitors."

Speculators Coming to Beggar.

Interested parties in Chicago and other cities in the west, where large depots for the storage of grain are located, have been engaged, for months past, in creating a panic on the failure of the grain crops. Previous to this effort, these parties had purchased immense quantities of grain, and the purpose was, before the harvest of the crops in the ground, to create a panic, and when prices had reached an exorbitant figure, put the grain in the depots in the market, and thus, at the expense of labor and the poor man, realize immense fortunes. But before their scheme could become successful, the harvests of the grain growing regions of the west unsettled the markets of the whole country. The crops all over the country were immense, so that instantly the value of stocks of old grain depreciated. Then followed a panic such as has not taken place in the grain market of Chicago for many years. Men who were possessors of princely fortunes the day before, suddenly awoke in the morning to realize that they were reduced to absolute beggary. Speculators who had invested their all and exhausted their credit for grain, only sold their stock to establish the fact that they were bankrupts. While we do not rejoice in the misfortunes of any man, says the Telegraph, and while we believe in the legitimate uses of money, to make money, we have no sympathy for the miseries of any set of men who become bankrupt while speculating in the necessities of life.

The Great Cable Failure.

There can no longer be any doubt of the failure of the Atlantic cable, which, we may conclude, will for the present end all such enterprises on the other side of the ocean. The British have tried their hands often enough to be satisfied that it is not in them to gridle the world—so far as the Atlantic is concerned. Perhaps the Yankees will think it best to show them how. As to that, however, our sympathies for the present are with the overland enterprise going forward with so much zeal and success. Experience has weakened confidence in submarine cables, not one of the many laid down having continued to be serviceable any considerable time. If the cable has failed, science has gained something in the experiments that have been made,—but we doubt it that will satisfy the English stockholders.—Pittsburg Commercial.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN.—It may not be generally known that immediately after the attack upon and capture of Fort Donelson by Gen. Grant he was placed under arrest, yet such is the fact. Gen. Grant was never informed of the charges made against him, for his discharge was ordered without trial or court of inquiry, but he did ascertain who ordered the arrest. It was Gen. George B. McClellan. The latter subsequently wrote several cordial letters to the man whose daring and success had astonished and alarmed him.—Portland Press.

POTATO ROT.—This scourge has made its appearance in different quarters. The Chicago Journal says: "We regret to learn that the potato crop, in this part of the country, is likely to prove a failure. The long continued rains have had the effect of killing the vines and rotting the roots. Many potato fields, west of this city, have the appearance of being burned over—being black and blighted. We learn that, on examination, the new potatoes in these fields are found to be full of white specks, and rotting rapidly."

One Patrick Maguire had been appointed to a situation the reverse of a place of all work; and his friends, who called to congratulate him, were very much surprised to see his face lengthen on the receipt of the news. "A sinecure, is it?" exclaimed Pat. "Sure I know what a sinecure is; it is a place where there is nothing to do and they pay you by the piece."

A correspondent of the Rural World says that common bar soap rubbed upon the trunk and roots of apple trees will keep off the borer, while on peach trees it does no good.

New Advertisements.

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

COAL DIGGER WANTED.—A good coal miner, desirous of obtaining steady employment, is wanted immediately. For further particulars inquire at the Journal office, Clearfield, Pa., August 16, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Stoffer late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, 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 properly authenticated for settlement. SARAH ANN STOFFER, Executrix. Aug 16, 1865.