

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 25, 1865.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns have been coming in slowly, but sufficient have been received to know that the Republican State ticket will have about 20,000 majority.

IOWA.—The majority for the Republican State ticket foots up between 16,000 and 17,000. The General Assembly will be largely Republican, securing the election of two United States Senators, one to fill the unexpired term of Hon James Harlar, and one for the full term of six years from the 4th of March 1867.

OHIO.—The Republicans carried Ohio by a majority of 28,000. Copperheadism is making poor headway in the "Buckeye" State.

LO! POOR WOODWARD!—In 1864, George W. Woodward was the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, perhaps more on account of his known hostility to the war for the preservation of the Union than for any other reason. His defeat by Andrew G. Curtin, by an overwhelming majority, is fresh in the recollection of every reader. At the election this fall, the son of Judge Woodward was a candidate for State Senator in Luzerne county district, where the Copperhead strength, and his family influence, were supposed to render his success certain beyond any precedent. But, alas! here again the people remembering the conduct of the father, spurred a name which has been identified with encouraging the first blows of the Southern traitors, and gave his Republican competitor, Mr. Shoemaker, a majority sufficient to secure his election. The fate of the Woodwards will serve as a warning to others who walked in the same dubious paths during the days of the Rebellion.

THE PRESS.—Forney's PRESS comes to us this week much enlarged and improved in appearance. It is now a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns. THE PRESS is a fearless and independent paper, devoted to the interests of the great National Union party, and will "discuss all the issues as they arise, cautiously but courageously, temperately but without vacillation." THE PRESS is decidedly the best paper published in Philadelphia, and second to none in the United States. It merits, and will receive the support of patriotic men throughout the length and breadth of the land. The terms are: For the Daily \$7; Tri-weekly \$4; and weekly \$2.00. Address, John W. Forney, editor and proprietor of The Press, 111 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

QUITE SYMPATHETIC.—The Clearfield Republican of October 11th, contains the following tit-bit:

"The soldiers no difference how long or how well they helped to crush the rebellion and treason, were called upon to surrender."

What wonderful love for the soldiers these Copperheads were wont to profess before the election. But where were their loud professions on the 2d Tuesday of October, when the Lawrence township election board rejected the votes of Perry Adleman, M. S. Lawhead, S. M. Fullerton, and James Harley—four soldiers—who had been assessed and paid their taxes, and were legally entitled to vote?

RAILROAD DISASTER.—On the 14th inst., an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, about 6 miles east of Lancaster, Pa., by which nine persons lost their lives, and a number of others were more or less injured. Among the killed were Mrs. Anna D. Barr, wife of Hon. J. P. Barr, Surveyor General of the State, Col. Wm. Butler of Lewistown, whiskey inspector at Philadelphia, the wife of Col. Butler, Wm. H. Butler, of Williamsport, Pa., Mrs. Willet of Wisconsin, and three unknown ladies. The cause of the accident has not been definitely ascertained.

"DARKIES" WANTED.—We understand that, since the election, the leading Copperheads have been hunting up "niggers"—Sambo being the only thing tangible left which they can "pitch into." One irate fellow, who had an eye to his pocket, proposed to offer a premium for one or two athletic fellows, who would be able to undergo the abuse and thumping of the whole Copperhead crew in this county, as it would be more economical than each man finding a "nigger" for himself. Proposals will be received at the Clearfield Republican office.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is quoted in the Copperhead papers as the leader of the so-called "Radicals," or supposed anti-Johnson men in the Republican ranks, declared recently that there will be no trouble between us (the "Radicals" aforesaid) and the President. He says the emancipation amendment is the great corner stone of President Johnson's policy, as it is also the only test question in the Union party. The question of negro suffrage is an open one which Republicans may endorse or disapprove of, as they see proper.

President Johnson, in a dispatch to Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, under date of October 18th, 1865, says:—"Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the Rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULT.

The following article from the Pittsburgh Commercial, on the result of the recent election, is worthy a perusal by our readers: "The result of our State election has rather astonished both sides. The politicians had less to do with it than with any election within the recollection of the present generation of voters. There was little of machinery or other appliances, none of the usual clap-trap to which parties sometimes resort, to produce excitement—consequently there was none. The result is a significant one—not alone for these features of the canvass—it is significant for the large majority by which the State has been carried, more especially for the motives which supplied the place of the usual appliances, and for the end which the people had in view.

"These motives and this end can be expressed in no way so well as by saying, that the people intended to sustain the National Administration, particularly the President, in his efforts to restore the Union. This purpose was first instilled by no Convention or speeches—it was original with the people themselves, and neither Conventions nor orators could have defeated it. The Democratic party claimed to be devoted to it, but the people did not believe it; and one significance of the result is, that this party is regarded as having deliberately undertaken to befool the people into the belief that the President and his policy could be supported through it—a pretension which has been repudiated in the splendid victory which alike indorses that policy and the Republican Union party as the only party which can be trusted with the management of momentous concerns of the Nation.

"For this result we are in a very large measure indebted to the soldiers, who, though returned to civil life, do not regard themselves as having been mustered out as guardians of the holy cause for which their brothers died, and they, on a hundred fields, periled everything. We cannot place too much emphasis on this—and we take this occasion to thank, as the Republican party, not only while rejoicing in its hours of triumph, but as it ever will thank them, the soldiers, for the part they bore in the contest on Tuesday the 10th of October. To them the honor of the victory belongs—a victory supplementary to those won on many a bloody field, where the same principles which have triumphed now were at stake. In plain terms, the soldiers approve of the course of ANDREW JOHNSON, and recognizing the grand fact that the Republican party is of him and he of it, they followed the direction of principle, marched right on as they have been marching for four long bloody years, all the while "keeping step to the music of the Union," and the consequence is, the administration has been nobly sustained in a splendid Republican Union victory. Let the President be encouraged in his efforts; let him be admonished that the people of Pennsylvania, more especially the splendid aggregation of patriotism and intelligence represented by the soldiers, returned to civil life, confidently hold that while the Union must be restored, and the triumph of freedom made perfect, the crime of treason must be punished.

"The effect of this victory is neither local nor transitory. It will avert a happy influence, not only on elections yet to take place, but it will strengthen the President and his Cabinet—it will instruct Congress, give tone to public sentiment, and make certain the future. To the Democratic party it is a complete and lasting overthrow. That party, bankrupt and broken, undertook to recuperate its fortunes by drawing large drafts on the credulity of the people, and it has gone to speedy protest under an accumulation of sins and debt, from which it cannot hope to recover. The miserable shift it undertook to play off before the people will prove to be the last spasm of an object, which, after coaling for four years with treason, undertook to clothe itself in the garb of loyalty, and to be the supporter of the President, who, in his efforts for the Union he loves, abhors it for disguised complicity with its baffled enemies."

THE ENGLISH CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN TAKERS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "I think it fairly presumable that the extraordinary list of names of Englishmen, lately published in New York, as having subscribed for large sums to the Confederate loan, was a hoax from beginning to end; that contradictions have been sent to the London papers from Mr. Gladstone, the editor of the Times, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others. To my certain knowledge, some of the names in the list set down for large sums are those of people not having a dollar to bless themselves with. This is a very curious canard. I believe there can be no doubt that the list was laid before Mr. Seward under circumstances calculated to induce him to believe in its authenticity."

The Pope has again pronounced an allocution which is making some stir in Europe. This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reprobated that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication, which the Pope could alone remove. The Pope denounces the Free Masons as instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them. The *Niecle* of Paris calculates that there are in Europe more than 2,000,000 Catholic Free Masons who do not seem to heed much the thunderbolts of the Vatican.

The Shan Van Vocht.

The English newspapers just now show to what deplorable straits newspaper men are reduced in their earnest desire to print readable journals. The cholera was something of a Godsend—the cattle plague gave us some cheap spelling-book science; but the cholera did not leave the Mediterranean, and the cattle continue to die. The last sensation is what they call Fenianism. To those who want a definition of this word we will quote the authority of a dictionary-maker who wrote one hundred years ago, "Fenian, s. pl. Fence, a champion, hero, giant." The general acceptance of the meaning is that the Fenians or Fenees are foreign invaders or spoilers, and wise men who write communications to the newspapers suppose that they were the ancient Fenii of Ulster, or the Poeni or Phoenicians of Carthage. These Carthaginians were giants—men of wonderful prowess—who went about Ireland eating up unruly men and maidens, instead of going down into the bogs and earning an honest living. We particularize this definition, as it seems to be the only sensible fact taught by the Fenian disunion.

The activity of Lord Wodehouse has culminated in the arrest of a number of enthusiastic night walkers, and the suppression of a newspaper which will most probably be at once proscribed with an immense circulation. A number of these night walkers have also been charged with singing songs about wearing the green and the Shan Van Vocht. To relieve the minds of anxious readers we will state that the Shan Van Vocht is simply the Green Old Woman, and a rude way of expressing the devotion of the Irish masses to her unfortunate destiny when plainer phrases would have been seditions. We know what song-singing amounts to in our country. When the Rebels found that Dixie's Land and the Bonnie Blue Flag were certain to wake up provost marshals, they quietly perverted our own good tunes to the basest treason.

If the praises of the Green Old Woman, in tuneless numbers, are to be followed by the examination of Murphy and Teddy at Dublin castle, we shall have them in other forms, and our next tidings may be that numerous Fenians had seized upon "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" for the purpose of expressing their irrepressible enthusiasm. If our experience is worth anything, and we know that we may speak by the card on rebellion, the more singing the Fenians indulge in, the less danger of war. When men have real muskets in their keeping, and intend to shoot, they keep quiet.

Fenianism will serve its purpose as the theme for slashing editorials. Lord Wodehouse will receive his additional star and ribbon for faithful devotion to the Crown in repressing the Fenian "rebellion" in Ireland, and the tavern-keepers of Southern Ireland again welcome the liberal tourists who at this time allow their fears to prevent them from visiting the Lakes of Killarney or the wilds of Glenora. Irish freedom is as yet a dream. The Sixteen rules with sterner hand than ever. For centuries his rough, garbled, and long fingers have been encircling the throat of the Green Old Woman, and not even her tears, nor her necessities, nor her fainting, nor the ever increasing self-expatriation of her sons to the new Tyrone, Limerick, and Londonderrys, in the West—not even the devotion of her soldiers on every field where the red flag was flying, can release the grip.

As Mr. Digby Seymour so aptly said in a recent speech in Ireland—"The religious animosity is the hereditary curse of Ireland. Where is the chemist that can analyze for me the difference between a Protestant or a Catholic stalk of flax? Does not the same blue flower adorn all fields?"

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side in the cause of mankind if our churches agree? Shall I give up that friend I have valued and tried if he kneels not before the same altar as me? Ireland will never be happy till every Irishman acknowledges that the foundation of every creed is brotherly love, and that bright as hope is and beautiful as faith, the greatest of these is charity."

When the spirit of Mr. Digby Seymour is accepted by Ireland in its truest sense, we may look forward with some hope to the deliverance of the Green Old Woman. So long as the green flag is the hated emblem of one faction and the orange flag the despised banner of another, we can never look for harmony. While one portion of Ireland goes back with fondness to the days of kings and giants, and thinks with sadness that by the streams and valleys princes once walked, and the Fenees came all the way from Carthage, another portion has no memory but the Boyne, and no glory so dear as the defense of London-derry.

Ireland is as a house divided against herself, and the Englishman finds no more earnest enemy of Irish freedom than men of Irish blood. The time may come when a good manly blow will be struck for the Green Old Woman—but now, when the French are enemies instead of allies, and all Europe is willing to aid in repressing a revolution that would be a dangerous example to Hungary and the Germans, any such attempt would be madness.

Good Advice from an Unexpected Quarter.

Letter from one of Jeff's Cabinet. J. H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Southern Confederacy, who has just been released from Fort Warren, during his confinement therein wrote a long letter to the people of Texas, in which he gives them some very wholesome advice. He says they must agree to recognize the supreme authority of the Government of the United States within the sphere of its power, and the right to protect itself against disintegration by the secession of the States. Also, they must recognize the abolition of slavery, and the right of those who have been slaves to the privilege and protection of the law. He says the only wise and safe course for them to pursue is to accept promptly, unreservedly, and in good faith, the terms and policy offered, and go forward in the work of reorganization and restoration to the Union.

In reference to the reconstruction of the State he says: "I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness and satisfy the Northern mind, and the requirements of the Government, without endangering good government and the repose of society. This can be done by: First, Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over negroes as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions, leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating its credibility, but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of all judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

"And second, By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise."

My own view would be— First, That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right not heretofore exercised. Second—That to authorize the admission of persons heretofore to the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the state one year, and in the district, county or precinct, six months next preceding any election at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

The adoption of these measures, in addition to those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness; secure the reestablishment of the State government; the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional, and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and is, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

After a brief argument in support of the foregoing propositions, the adoption of which he contends would do much toward the renewal of the ancient relations of fraternal harmony and fraternal good will between all parts of the country, he concludes as follows: "If the State will accept this policy at once it will attain the great ends heretofore mentioned, and it will save its own people from years of painful strife and agitation on these questions, which would at last, probably after years of contention, be found to be the only means of bringing it to an end, even if it led to nothing worse. How infinitely better it will be for you, for both races, for the present and the future, for the whole country, if you will unhesitatingly recognize the unalterable facts as to your conditions, and the inevitable logic of events; and hasten as it is in your power to do, the return of the blessings of civil government and constitutional liberty; and avoid, as it is in your power to do, the fearful peril which now lies before you."

President Johnson all Right. Senator Wilson is a radical. The following, taken from the report of his speech at Ploughkeepsie, New York, last week, we commend heartily to the select company of gentlemen who have been distressing themselves about the President,—especially to those who have openly disclosed the intention to make war on him in Congress. It is ludicrous to think that a "war" that would be? The Senator utterly demolishes the Democrats and the sore-heads with the same blow. We quote:

"President Johnson to-day stands where the Republican party placed him [Cheers.] He stands in the steps of Abraham Lincoln. [Continued cheering.] The day before yesterday the President welcomed a regiment of veteran black troops just returned from service, and who had fought in thirteen battles of this war. He told them that this was their country as much as it was the white man's country. Now, are these New York, Chicago-platform Democrats supporting the President on these declarations? Do they dare avow they support him on them? Mr. Johnson went further, and told these black men that all men must stand upon their merits; that it was a law of heaven as well as of earth that a man's standing was to be measured by his merit, whether white or black. Do these Democrats support the President on that doctrine! Not a bit of it. What else does Mr. Johnson say and do? He requires to the rebel State constitutions amendments abolishing slavery forever. [Cheers.] Do these Democrats support him in this? He would like these men to avow at once on what they do support the President. They have got hold of some indistinct, indefinite idea that he is not quite so radical in his opinions as the leading men of the Republican party."

J. H. MURRAY, : : : SAMUEL MITCHELL. MURRAY & MITCHELL, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Luzerne, Flour, Grain, &c., New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. October 25, 1865-lyp.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, want of plain style will be charged double price for space accepted. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.00; Auditors' Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2 each; Dissolutions, \$2; Other advertisements at the same rates. All other advertisements at \$1.00 per square, for less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

STRAY MAKE.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Goshen township, on Oct. 17, 1865, a bay mare, about fifteen hands high, and about twelve years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or the horse will be sold as the law directs. Oct. 25, 1865-3tp. JACOB STRICKLAND.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in possession of Wm. S. Jordan, of Jordan township, Clearfield county, one colt, two cows, three hogs, one 2-horse wagon, one hack, one sled, and the grain and hay on the premises, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order. MARY JONES. Jordan tp., Oct. 25, 1865-3tp.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In accordance with the provisions of the last Will and Testament of Samuel M. Smith, late of Beconria township, Clearfield county, deceased, and by virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's court of said county, the undersigned Executors will sell at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 15th DAY of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, in said county, the following real estate, of said Samuel M. Smith, dec'd, viz: A certain message or tract of land, situated in Beconria township, Clearfield county aforesaid, being the homestead property upon which he lived at time of his death, and containing about one hundred and thirty four acres, more or less. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by JAMES H. HIGGARTY, Executor. October 25, 1865.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.—WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT: The Standard History of the War, Complete in one very large Volume of over 1000 pages. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. It contains and describes officers and soldiers, and entering young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have agents clearing \$250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above see for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & Co., Oct. 25, 1865-1m. Philadelphia Pa.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENVILLE, PA. Capital paid in \$75,000. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash. Authorized cap \$200,000. DIRECTORS: Wm. Irvin, John Patton, Samuel Arnold, F. K. Arnold, Daniel Faust, E. A. Irvin, G. E. Irvin, G. H. Lytle, E. F. Thompson. This bank buys and sells all kinds of government securities. 7-30 notes always on hand and for sale. Receives money on deposit and if left for a specific time allows interest. Buys and sells for profit on exchange. Notes and bills discounted at legal rate of interest, and does a general banking business. We have recently erected a very substantial banking house, with a good vault, burglar safe, and will be glad to receive any valuables our friends and customers may have, that they desire to leave for safe keeping. We would respectfully solicit the business of Merchants, Lumbermen and others, and will endeavor to make it their interest to do their banking business with us. SAMUEL ARNOLD, Cashier. Curwensville, Pa. Oct. 25, 1865.

READ! READ! The Cheapest Goods in Philipsburg, ARE SOLD BY James E. Watson, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC., PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

Reader! examine the following list of dry-goods, as it may prove to your advantage. Buy at JAMES E. WATSON, Watson's Buy at Keeps constantly on hand Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Watson's Buy at Queens-ware, Wooden-ware, Watson's Buy at Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Watson's Buy at Notions, Flour, Feed, &c., Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your Coburg cloth, De Laines, Watson's Buy at Alpaca, Gingham, Chintz, Watson's Buy at Prints, Checks, Satins, Watson's Buy at Hoods, Bonnets, Shawls, Watson's Buy at Gloves, Hosiery, etc., Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your Black, Blue, Brown, and Watson's Buy at Grey cloths, Black and Fancy, Watson's Buy at Cassimeres, Sattinet, Cassi- Watson's Buy at netts, Tweeds, Plain and Watson's Buy at Fancy Vestings, &c., &c. Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your ready-made clothing, such Watson's Buy at as coats, pants, vests, shirts, Watson's Buy at boots, shoes, hats, caps, neck- Watson's Buy at ties, gun shoes, and a vari- Watson's Buy at ety of other men's wear. Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your unbleached and bleached Watson's Buy at muslins, colored muslin, Lin- Watson's Buy at ened and cotton, fabric cloths, Watson's Buy at Linen, Knives, Hemp towels, Watson's Buy at carpets, curtains, &c., Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your knives and forks, butcher Watson's Buy at and stove blacking, paper, Watson's Buy at locks, screws, ropes, string, Watson's Buy at ink, pens, powder, lead, Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your cologne, pomade, fancy and Watson's Buy at palm soap, starch, wall paper Watson's Buy at and window shades, Lamps, Watson's Buy at tubes and wicks, coal oil, Watson's Buy at iron, nails, spikes, etc., Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your white and brown sugars, Watson's Buy at imperial, black and young hy- Watson's Buy at son tea, coffee, and extract, Watson's Buy at hams, shoulders and sides, Watson's Buy at flour, meal, feed, corn, Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your raisins, figs, prunes; dried Watson's Buy at currants, apples and peaches, Watson's Buy at filberts, cream, pecan and Watson's Buy at cream nuts, candy, dates, Watson's Buy at crackers and cheese, &c., Watson's Buy at BUY AT WATSON'S, Watson's Buy at Your buffalo robes, horse blank- Watson's Buy at ets, harness, saddles, bridles, Watson's Buy at collars, bells, whips, or, in Watson's Buy at fact, every thing else you Watson's Buy at want, buy at Watson's. Watson's Approved country produce, boards, shingles, etc., taken at market price in exchange for goods. Watson offers extra inducements to the Clearfield trade. Call and see. Oct. 25, 1865