

# BY S. J. ROW.

# CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSWAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wed-The KAPTSAA a bonnam in advance Abyan-assday at \$2,00 per annum in advance Abyan-vismumrs insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

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Gver 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates. The above rates were agreed upon, by the un-designed, on the 3d day of December, 1864, and will be strictly adhered to during the present high prices of all kinds of printing materials. D. W. MOORE. Publisher of "Clearfield Republican."

S J. ROW. Publisher of "Raftsman's Journal."

## Business Directory.

RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber. Dry Goods, Groceries. Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863. TREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of I li kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or-ders solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

(RANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-Gaeld, Pa. May 13, 1363. L. J. CRANS. 1 : : : : : WALTER BARRETT.

WALLACE Attorney at Law Cles I feld, Ps Office in Shaw's new row. Market Breet, epposite Naugle's Jewelry store May 25. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and

# Select Poetry.

MUSIC OF THE SOUL. There's music, music everywhere, Within the conch-shell's lip, And in the sweet blue harebell, where The bees and humbirds sip.

There's music in the bursting buds, The sunny birds of spring. When rising sap beneath the bark. New life seems gathering.

And when the bending, waving grass Sounds like the distant sea. As gentle breezes o'er it pass, Singing half noislessly;

And in the bounding rivulet, Which rushes down the hill, As when it winds beneath the sod, And mortals think it still.

There's music in the wild wave's roar, The mighty sounding deep. And music when the storm is o'er.

And the ocean sinks to sleep. Musis, sweet music, with the birds, The happy living things : And sportive insects fluttering Shake music from their wings

There is music, unbeard music, In the falling of the snow; Each silent thing in nature Doth some sweet music know.

There's music, music everywhere. Above, below. around ;

In earth. air. water, day and night, Its heaven-born strains abound. Beauty is music to the eye.

As love is to the heart ; Children ! is there no music for Our holier better part?

A CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

## His Policy on Reconstruction.

#### VIEWS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 8, 1865, MY DEAR SIR: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to-day, more than ever, convinced that if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men. men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor

your administration.

their minds. Truly your friend.

The President of the United States.

when I met him daily in Nashville.

than when I first knew him.

which is whole and indivisible.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 3-111 A.M.

I remarked, that the people of the North

were anxious that the process of reconstruc-

tion should be thorough, and they wished to

support him in his arduous work, but their

ideas were confused by the conflicting re-

ports constantly circulated and especially

by the present position of the Democratic

Democratic Clubs that he was going over to

them. He laughingly replied : "Major,

have you never known a man who for many

years had differed from your views because

you were in advance of him, claim them as

his own when he came up to your stand-

I replied, I have often. He said, So have

Individuals may commit treason, and be

punished, and a large number of individu-

very rapid progress, so rapid, I cannot | sometimes realize it ; it appears like a dream. We must not be in too much of a hurry ; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors ; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the Amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for these fifty-four show gains for the Union pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be sition in Luzerne, and the army vote will comprehended and digested at once. We gain us one from the Opposition in Luzerne, must give them time to understand their new position. and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House

I have nothing to conceal in these mat- we have retained all of our sixty-three memters, and have no desire or willingness to bers of last session. The home vote has take indirect courses to obtain what we want. added three to its number, and the army Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popu-lar rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am For these results so gratifying to the opposed to giving the States too much pow- friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to er, and also to a great consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interfere with the vote of the Rebel the late Union army, who have taught their States, to dictate that the negro shall vote. friends and foes that they know as well how I might do the same thing for my own pur- to vote intelligently for the cause of the poses in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies poses in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies country as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause. of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the Rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel we have the army, and control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, t may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what t would be if I was in Tennessee.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually. first those who have served

## A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

To the Union Men of Pennsylvania. Rooms of the Union State Central Comwho is generally kown as friend Shavey. mittee, No. 1103 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, October 19, 1865 .- Another political contest has been determined by the freemen of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot-box. Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of cause over the vote of 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty-five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by the army and home vote to our lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Of the Seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The

lumbiana, was obliged to pass his residence. A little before daylight, Nash, the keeper of the elephant Tipoo Saib, as he was passhome vote has gained us one from the oppoing over the road with his elephant, discovered his pseudo-Quaker seated upon a fence was pawing, bellowing and throwing up a tremendous dust generally. In fact, from vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the tical breed that butted the locomotive off the bridge.

For these results so gratifying to the Nash, as he approached. "Proceed whith thy elephant," was the all patriots throughout the nation, we are

deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of demonstrations.

"Proceed With Thy Elephant."

In Columbiana county resides an old fel-

low renowned for his belligerent disposition,

"Dont trouble thyself about the bull, but proceed with thy elephant," retorted Friend Shavey, rubbing his hands with delight at the mik fer the coz. prospect of an approaching scrimmage, the old fellow having great confidence in the invincibility of his bull, which was really the terror of the whole country around.

Tippo Saib came along with his uncouth shambling gait ; the bull lowered his head and made a charge directly upon the ele-phant. Old Tippoo, without even pausing in his march, gave his cow-catcher a sweep, catching the bull on the side, chrushing in his ribs with his enormous tusks, and then

mittee performed well his part, and co-oper-at i cheerfully and cordially with the chair-

# VOL. 12.-NO. 8.

### MR. NASBY LOSES A FRIEND. SAINT'S REST, (which iz in)

A piller hez fallen ! Last nite at ten o'-clock and sixty seven minutes, P. M., Issa-

Born and bred a Quaker, not long since read out of meeting on account of his quarrelsome ker Punt, a decun uv my church, and the propensities, but he still pertinaciously clings heftiest piller in the institushun, in fact the to the plain clothes, and the plain language onla wun who pade his qwarterige regular, departed this life.

of his early days, possibly as a protection a-gainst the wrath whichhe is so continually pro-Bro. Punt wuz born a Dimocrat-he revoking by his overbearing and irritating de-meanor. He has always the crossest dog in the neighborhood, and the most troublesome ceived the faith by inheritance, ez his father wuz wun before him-and the faith he kept. He mite hev ben sedoost into the ferbidden breechy steers, &c., and is continually in hot path uv whiggery and aberlishunism, and water with some of his neighbors in consesich, but knoen the fralety uv human nacher quence of the depredations committed by his he persistantly refoosed tew learn tew read, unruly live stock. A few weeks since Van and thus made himself secoor frum the wiles Amburg's Menagerie, travling thrugh Couv unscrewperlus polertishuns. It was a butiful trate in his character that he wood never voat a ticket that he did not git from the hands uv a centrel cummittee man.

Bro. Punt commenst his political life a ered his pseudo-Quaker seated upon a fence upon the roadside, watching a bull which he eiteen year old. The riggid moralist may had turned out upon the road, and which object tew this act az illegel. It wuz objected tew, at that time, and the yuthful hero wuz arrested and imprizzened, and he wood the fury of the animal's demonstrations, one hev remaned in prizzen too yeers hed he not would have taken him for one of the iden- bin pardoned out by a Dimocratic Guvner, gust before next elexun. We next find him "Take that bull out of the way," shouted battlin fer Dimocrasy in the purson uv Mar-tin Van Boorin. At that elexhun he votid twise and drunk 172 time. As he repeated-ly remarked tew me, that da waz a tryin 1. reply. "If you don't take that elephant away he will get hurt," continued Nash, approach-ing, while the bull redoubled his bell gerent with, and he was determined to do it ef it cost him an attack uv the dilirum tremins. He wus always reddy tew sacrifise his stum-

He maniged tew survive Harrison's elexhun, and wuz active in procurein Poke's triumph. He morned durin Fillmoar's rain, and rejoict with exceedin grate joy durin Peerse and Bookanon's.

In 1860 he didn't vote fer nobudy. He knode Duglis wus a Dimekrat and so was Biekinrije. He attended meetuns uv both faxuns, and hoorayed viggerusly fer both; but unforehunaitly the committee who fernhis ribs with his enormous tusks, and then raised him about thirty feet in the air, the bull striking upon his head as he came down He coodent decide which wuz the reel Dimbreaking his neck and killing him instantly. "I'm afraid your bull has bent his neck a little." shouted Nash, as he passed on. But he hed no douts az to opposin Linkun. He knode he wuz no Dimocrat, fer both committy men told him so. O, with wat glory he heerd the nooze uv the firin on Fourt Sumpter; and with wat ekstacy he heerd uv Ball Run. No man in the North exhibited moar ability in swearin at Linkun -n+ one cood retale tew better advantage the lies the Senntral Kommitty decided 2 circulate. Bro. Purt growd low sperited after the battle uv Stunn River, and kept failin as Linkun's dorgs advanst. He brightened up a little when Forrest killed the niggers at Fourt Piller, but Sheridan and the Injeana elexuns prostrated him feerfully, and he becam so reduost that his licker hed to be fed to him with a spune. Bro: Punt wuz a constant member uv the Church uv Noo Dispensashun. Be4 he gined my flock it wuz hiz boast thet he hed never bin inside uv a meetin House. there4 he rejoist at the oppertunity uv hearin a pure sermun, intew which of the niggeir was introdoost at all he was held up handcuft. which is allus refreshin tew the free Democratic mind. He dispized aberlishin preach-\* Bro. Punt's Dimoerisy wuz uv a broad comprehensive caracter. He follered the party. Oppozed tew Stait's rites and seceshun under Jaxun he wuz in favor of both in 1864. Oppozed tew slavery extension in 1849, he favored it in 1860, and so on. The immejite coz uv his deth wuz this tyrranikle Administrashun. Whisky hed got so hi thet he wus forst tew diloot it, and at his aig he coodent stand it. He dide uv water on the stumme. I wuz with him in his last momence. Hiz mind wandered, and he torked of going whair he'd finally hey a postorfis. The doctor, who wuz a aberlishinist, unfeelingly remarct thet of thair wuz mails in the countre he wuz goin tew, it would be necessary tew hev fire-proof mail bags. Like all uther great men, he hed his last words (no member uv my flock shell die without hevin last words, so long ez I cin rite)-I rit em yisterday. They waz "Hev we carried Pennsylwany ?-my coppers is burnt output on my toomstun, 'Hev voatid early and oftin and never skratched a tikit."" Ez winter is approachin and I kneed a new soot of kloas, I hev determined tew call upon the brethren fer phunds to erect a suitable monumint tew the memory uv this sterlin Dimecrat. Sums uv tin sents fer this purpose may be sent tew me with the assurence thet it will be faithfully uzed.

H. dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE. Attorney at Law. Clear-field. Pa. Office in Graham's Row. four doo s west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

ARTSWICK & HUSTON. Dealers in Drugs, Medicines. Paints. Oils, Stationary. Perfumery. Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street. Clearfield, Pa. June, 29, 1864.

P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-, ing. Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Protish as Ac. Front Street, above the Academy. Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer-chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Nov. 10. family articles generally.

OHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of J Cabinot-ware, Market street. Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins. on short notice. and attends funerals with a hearse. Apr10,'59.

R M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Strevt, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield. J. Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining ics. Office in new brick building of J. Boynan, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

DICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Dou mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, iquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, 1 mile east Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian llills Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly xecuted. June 7th, 1865-1y

W. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Croceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodlan4, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lum ber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penn'a Vols, baving returnpoint ?' ed from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Proffessional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. Oct. 4. 1865-6m-pd.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address, JOHN M QUILKIN.

Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN. May 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licenced an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address. NATHANIEL BISHEL,

Feb. 22. 1865. Clearfield, Pa. C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M GIRK, WE V WRIGHT, W.A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, MICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM, G. L. REED.

Banking and Collection Office

POSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., Pailir source. CENTRE Co., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proeeeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House a now open and ready for business. Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

Mossop sells the Cheapest goods.

of your plan, so far at least as you would war of races. carry it out without modification.

GEO. L. STEARNS.

There was a time in the Southern States You are aware that I do not associate when the slaves of large owners looked much with men in political life, but rather down upon non-slaveowners because they did with those who, representing the advanced not own slaves; the larger number of slaves moral sense of the country, earnestly labor their masters owned, the prouder they were, for the good of our people, without hope or and this has produced hostility between the even desire for office or other imme liate remass of the whites and the negroes. The ward. The latter class desire earnestly to outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding understand your plans, and, if possible, whites against the negro, and from the nesupport your administration. gro upon the non-slaveholding whites. I think the publication of your process of

The negro will vote with the late master reconstruction, with the reasons of your whom he does not hate, rather than with faith in it, will commend itself to the incandia the non-s'aveholding white, whom he does judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our hate. Universal suffrage would create a whole Northern people with confidence in nother war, not against us, but a war of races.

The report is meager and unsatisfactory, Another thing. This Government is the but I think it conveys, for the most part, freeest and the best on the earth, and I feel the spirit of our conversation, therefore, alsure is destined to last ; but to secure this, though the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept we must elevate and purify the ballet. I for many years contended at the South that private, I have refrained from answering Slavery was a political weakness, but others the specific inquiries of anxious friends. said it was political strength ; they thought whom I met on my way home, lest I might, we gained three-fifths representation by it, in some way, leave a wrong impression on I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve representatives more, according to to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States not districts, and the State apportions by dis-I have just returned from an interview tricts. with President Johnson, in which he talked

for an hour on the process of reconstruction Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representaof rebel States. His manner was as cordial, tives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be and his conversation as free, as in 1863, by qualified voters. His countenance is healthy, even more so

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and in due course of time, the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications, as might be determined by an enlightened party. It is industriously circulated in the public judgment.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1865.

The above report was returned to me by President Johnston with the following endorsement. GEORGE L. STEARNS. J HAVE READ THE WITHIN COMMUNICA-

TION AND FIND IT SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. I HAVE MADE SOME VERBAL ALTERATIONS

, and went on : "the Democratic party [Signed] A. J. finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours ; if it has come up to our position Col. James L. Orr has bas been chosen am glad of it. You and I need no prepa-Jovernor of South Carolina-the first ever ration for this conversation; we can talk elected by a popular vote. Col. Orr. like provisional Gov. Perry, hails from the upfreely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiiar to us; we can be perfectly frank and portion of the State, and did good serwith each other." He then commenced vice against Secession in 1850-1. He was a with saying that the States are in the Union, moderate in 1860, but finally yielded to the current. Born in 1822, he was first chosen Individuals tried to carry them out, but to the State Legislature in 1844, to Congress in 1848, and in 1857 was elected Sneakdid not succede, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystaner-the last ever elected to that post by the

ders, and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it. Democratic vote. Col. Orr is an able, fair-minded man, and (we trust) will honestly labor to restore peace and prosperity to our whole country.

als may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get Mrs. Overly, wife of Geo. Overly, Sr., of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, was fatally injured last week by atout of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong, and tempting to replenish a lighted lamp from a we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who can of crude oil. When will people learn made the attempt has been crushed, and wisdom? now we want to reconstruct the State Gov-

A St. Louis burglar, while robbing a ernments and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on room in which a young lady was sleeping, could not resist the temptation of kissing the the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this can- beautiful lips of the not be done in a moment. We are making at it and captured. beautiful lips of the damsel, and was caught

It would not do to let the negroes have man in promoting the success of the Union universal suffrage now; it would breed a ticket. To the chairman of the several

votedly attached.

county committees it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectually discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty thanks are extended.

Much praise is due to the press of the U

To the Secretaries of the State Central

Committee, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict.

the loyal men of Pennsylvania are under

lasting obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of

their labors are not witnessed or ever known

to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the U-

nion cause, to which they are both most de-

Every member of the State Central Com-

nion party throughout the State, for its pa-

triotic efforts in the good work.

The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy, nominated officers and assumed to be the especial friends of the soldiers. They were confident and and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and imperiously demanded our views.

When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called lustilyupon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners. Last year they assured their follswers that the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that the military rule had interfered with the freedom of the election, and that our country was fast verging to-

wards a military despotism. That shallow pretext cannot avail them now. Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and disheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their views. They well knew the opinions of those who had elected him, and the principles of the platform upon which he stood. abandon his friends and his principles in order that they might be restored to power. The spirit of Slavery, Secession and State sovereignty had assassinated one President within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The experiment failed; the effort to make it has been terribly rebuked by the people, and and overthrow of those who dared to mis- the two countries to arise therefrom. represent our Chief Magistrate in order to

promote the success of their sinking cause. The oft-repeated and well-established truth of history has again been vindicated. No man, in any country, can take sides against his Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and retain the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens after the termination of the war. Either the party which antagonizes the Government must go down or the nation must per-

who opposed our armies on the field of battle have been defeated. The party whose leaders opposed the prosecution of our war for national existence have been beaten at the ballot-box. Our people have just given another of the highest proofs of the fact that "man is capable of self-government."

ed their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of American officers, soldiers and

seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union men continue to be faithful and true to the cause of their country and all will be well. The nation purified by the fiery ordeal through which it has lately passed, will start upon a new era of progress

and power, and the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime will seek and find an assylum in our midst. JOHN CESSNA, ChairmanUnionStateCentralCommittee.

"Bent the devil," cried old Shavey, with a troubled look at his defunct bull; "thy elephant is too hefty for my beast, but thee will not make so much out of the operation as thee supposes. I was going to take my family to the show, but I'll see thee and thy show blowed to blazes before I go one step. and now thee may proceeed with thy elephant and be d-d-please;" the "please" be-ing added as Shavey took a second look at the stalwart elephant keeper.

#### Important Correspondence.

The official London Gazette publishes an inportant correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell concerning the depradations committed by the Shenandoah Mr. Adams gives once more notice that the United States will holdGreat Britain responsible for all the damages caused by these Anglo-Rebel cruisers. Earl Russell, as in former replies, insists that England has not violated any international law, and, therefore, is not responsible for the rebel cruisers. In a second letter, Earl Russell mentions a statement made in a letter from Mr. Adams in April. 1863, as to the Government of the United States being ready to refer these disputes to arbitration, and he declines to accept this offer. The only concession Earl Russell is willing to make is the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners. The final reply of Mr. Adams, dated September 18, is very serious in its tone, and expresses the opinion that the proposal of Earl Russell will not be accepted by the United Yet they would gladly have induced him to States. Mr. Adams in this last reply, again calls the attention of the English Government to the fact that if its doctrines and practices are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest losers. The London papers which editorially refer to the correspondence speak of the importance of the international questions to be settled in this dispute, but do not appear to the result is the complete demoralization expect any serious complications between

> C. L. VALLANDIGHAM lives in the Second Ward Dayton. It gives 224 Union majority, being a handsome increase over last fall. It appears that wherever he made speeches in the late campaign the Union cause gained votes.

Parties interrested in shed fishery, residing along the Susquehanna, intend making an effort before the next legislature to secure the free passage of fish at the Columbia dam.

The expenses of the Navy for the year ending in June last were \$112,000,000. Secretary Wells estimates those for the curyear at only \$23,000,000.

Joseph Kemp, proprietor of the Brush Mountain Peach Orchard, Blair county, sold over ten thousand dollars worth of peaches therefrom this season.

Those who are careful to avoid offending others, are not apt to take offence themselves.

#### A man of much decision-the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A great fire occurred in Constantinople, destroying 3,000 buildings.

A man to speak his mind must have one to speak.

PETBOLEUM V. NASBY.

FUNNY, YFT BEAUTIFUL .- A peculiar genius furnishes the following poetic conceit: Insects must generally lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Immagine a palace of Ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a performe as never arose from human censer! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake up but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your best clothes.

It has been decided that any person who sells any goods, foreign or domestic, whether he has a fixed place of sale or not, is subject to license tax as a dealer. Agents receiving and selling consignments of merchandise thus come under the head of dealers.

The Regular Army will bereafter consist of 50,000 men.

# ish. Our nation is too young to die. Those

The people at the ballot-box, hav a declar-

The enemies of free Government will everywhere respect and fear our greatness