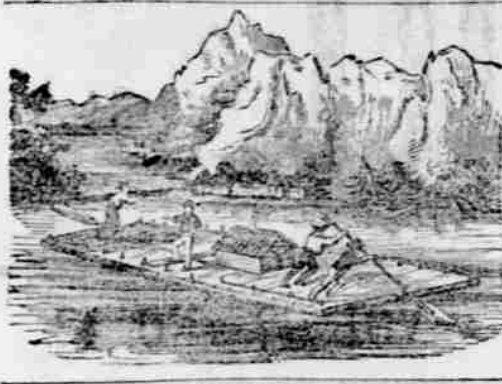


Raftsmans Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 27, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

The Supreme Court and Deserters.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Wilkesbarre on June 20th, rendered a decision in the case of Huber vs. Rankin, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county (the deserters voting case.)

The European News.

The latest news from Europe is very warlike. The scheme of a peace conference having been abandoned, Prussia has marched her troops into Holstein, Austria has concentrated her forces, and Italy is all ready for the struggle.

Faith for the People.

The Democratic leaders, throughout the war, were the aiders and abettors of the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union, and they are no less their friends now.

Mexican News.

The news from Mexico is important. Maximilian is beginning to find the financial situation very embarrassing. He has been obliged to suspend work on the railroad to the city of Mexico.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The late proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed the Senate by a vote of 33 yeas to 11 nays, and the House by 120 yeas to 32 nays—the latter a strict party vote.

Approved.

The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounties, and allowance to their heirs.

The Franklin Spectator says, any person arresting a horse thief is entitled to a bounty of twenty dollars and mileage, according to an old act of Assembly.

The Forging of Soldiers' Names.

The Democrats, in their anxiety to secure an apparent endorsement from the soldiers, are resorting to rather questionable practices.

"In plain words, our names, if subscribed by any one to that list, are forgeries, and we do not intend to support any candidate or party who, while we were engaged in fighting the battles of the Union against dear Southern brethren, did all in their power to disfranchise us and prevent us from enjoying the right of suffrage, denouncing the war as a failure, clamored for an immediate suspension of arms, and was defeated in all their treacherous and unpatriotic purposes by the votes of soldiers in the field and the loyal people at home."

Those boys' heads are "level," and they evidently know what they are talking about. In addition to this exposure of the forgery of their own names, the soldiers go over the list published by the Democratic papers aforesaid, and point out the signatures of a large number of others soldiers, some of whom are "absent," some whose names are used "without authority," some who were "deserters," some who were "drummed out of camp," and some who are dead!

We all remember the effort made by the Copperheads in New York, in 1864, to carry the Presidential election by voting on dead men's papers; but the success of that effort was not such as to make a repetition of its main features desirable. The Democrats had better give up the soldiers as a poor investment. They will not vote that ticket, and the effort to induce them to do so is labor wasted.

This case serves to show, too, how much reliance should be placed on the reputed soldiers' meetings and clubs which the Democratic press is heralding forth to the world with such a blast of trumpets. A little investigation will generally show similar results to those in York.

A Reminiscence.

In the month of February, 1861, says the Johnstown Tribune, when the mutterings of the coming civil strife were borne to the North upon every Southern breeze, and two months before the burst of the war cloud at Sumter, the writer of this met John W. Geary, then a farmer of Westmorland county, at Ebensburg, and had the pleasure of spending an evening in his room.

The "Rump" Congress vs. the "Knot."

The rancor of that partisan organization which, through the patriotism of the people, is represented in Congress by a disappointed minority, has stigmatized the body at large as the "Rump" Congress. This nickname is not very credible to its contrivers by either its originality or its applicability.

Thirty-two of the most eminent Union men of Virginia have joined in a formal letter of thanks to the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden for his masterly Report on Reconstruction.

In opposition to the Southern Union men, still stand the Copperhead leaders of the North. Every Copperhead organ, and leader, has denounced the reconstruction report. Now, as during the war to crush rebellion, the Copperheads of the North and the Union men of the South occupy antagonistic positions.

A Southern Opinion.

The Nashville, Tennessee, Press, speaking of the new Constitutional Amendment, says: "We shall not regret its defeat very deeply, for while we acquiesce in it, it appears to us to fall short of the requirements and necessities of the Union minority of the South."

It goes on to state—"The Union party of the country has from the beginning been not only willing but eager to be magnanimous to those rebels who were themselves magnanimous. But the reconstructed newspapers of the South, ever since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, have been scattering firebrands of hate among the people against the Union men of the South and the party at the North which put down the rebellion."

And it concludes: "If there was any general exhibition of charity and magnanimity toward the rebels, who they affectionately style 'traitors to the South,' and 'allies of the Yankee invaders;' if they showed any disposition to extend to their adversaries the same generosity which they demand for themselves; if they would concede that the Southern man who was for the Federal Government was in all respects as honorable, honest, patriotic and respectable as the Southern man who was for the Confederacy; if they would cheerfully grant that the Southern man who fought for the Union performed his duty, then the rights and interests of Union people would be perfectly secure under the local governments of the late insurrectionary States. But the reverse of all this is undeniably the fact, throughout those States. To have been a Union man there is political ostracism, civil outlawry and social disgrace. We do not therefore believe that the proposed amendment will secure peace in the South."

So far as we can judge this represents the feelings of all real Union men in the Southern States. Instead of regarding the proposed amendment as harsh towards the rebels, they regard it as inadequate to their own protection.

Venango and Petroleum Bank Notes.

The removal of the securities of the Venango and Petroleum Banks from the Auditor General's office, has elicited considerable comment in reference to the loose management of that Department when in Democratic hands. It proves, too, that the security demanded from the Auditor General is too small. With millions, as it were, at his sole control—with the fortunes of nearly all the people engaged in banking under the State laws at his disposal, the Auditor General is only required to give \$5,000 security. In this sum only can Mr. Slenker be held responsible in the transaction growing out of the removal of the bonds of the Venango and Petroleum Banks from the Auditor General's Office.

It is only right that it should be clearly understood that the removal of the securities, as alleged by the parties prosecuting in this case, does not affect the notes in circulation of the Venango and Petroleum Banks. Like amounts of notes were cancelled for like amounts of bonds removed. The removal of these bonds only affects the depositors in the Petroleum and Venango Banks. The suit pending is between these depositors and Mr. Culver. Culver alleges that he entirely controlled the bonds in question—that he procured and deposited with the Auditor General said bonds, and that he had full right to remove and use the same. On this issue, it is stated, the pending suit hinges. For the notes in circulation of these banks the Auditor General holds full amounts of United States securities, so that the note holders need not lose a dollar. It is important that this fact should be thoroughly understood, in order to protect the note holders from unprincipled brokers and speculators, who are always ready to take advantage of a panic in the money market.—Telegraph.

Copperheads Betting on Geary.

We were long since satisfied that the despair of electing Clymer, on the part of the Copperhead leaders, amounted to a firm conviction of his certain defeat. Every Copperhead leader in the State has given up the election of Geary as a foregone conclusion. All they hope for is to make a show of enthusiasm, dupe their ignorant followers and control the government patronage to their own profit. But we never knew until yesterday that the despair which has disheartened the leaders has also panicked the masses of the Copperheads. This is illustrated by the fact of bets being freely offered by such Copperheads that Geary will be elected Governor. Under ordinary circumstances, the offer of a bet on any result does not prove anything conclusive; but when a man, a politician firmly wedded to his party, offers to bet against his own candidate, the evidence is worth accepting that that candidate is in a deplorable condition. We pity Clymer. He now knows what Copperhead infidelity means. When that infidelity was practiced against the Government, Clymer deemed it a glorious action to extol as independence. How does he like it as applied to himself?—Harrisburg Telegraph, June 18.

Mr. Bigelow, Minister at Paris, writes to Mr. Seward under date of June 4th, that in a recent conversation M. Drouyn de Lhuys has assured him of the entire good faith of France in respect to the promised withdrawal of troops from Mexico; that the report of an intention to bring away small detachments only for the present is unfounded, and that no troops have been sent from France to Mexico since the announcement of the withdrawal, except 916 to fill vacancies in the existing corps. As for the sending of Austrian troops, that is a matter with which France has nothing to do, and for which no contract has been made.

Democratic candidates in the State of Indiana understand how to treat wounded soldiers. Not long since a Dr. Bryant, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Spencer county, assaulted and severely beat a crippled soldier in Gentryville, who was unable to defend himself. For this the valiant Copperhead, the soldier's friend, was taken before a Justice of the Peace and fined five dollars.

The War in Europe.

(From the London Times, June 9)

In one quarter any delays of the German powers are likely to excite impatience and indignation. Italy has given herself up so completely to a warlike policy that it would be impossible for the Government to stop them, and difficult for the people to stop themselves. We know not what secret understanding there may be between Prussia and Italy, whether anything like a convention has been arranged, and if so, what form it has assumed. But virtually an alliance has been concluded, and Italy will not fail to urge upon the Prussian Government the expediency of immediate war. Italy can now only see safety in such a course. Her levies are so large, her expenses so enormous in proportion to her means, the enthusiasm of the people has been so roused, such multitudes of men have flocked into the army, that to return to a state of political quiet, and expectation would, in the opinion of Italian politicians, be equivalent to national ruin. With her, to draw back would be fatal, while to stand still and allow the country to be crushed by a war expenditure is impossible. The "revolution," to use the Continental phrase, has been called to the aid of the Italian Government; and this same revolution is a spirit which is not easily laid when it has once been summoned. We may then expect to find the Prussian Government exposed to the strongest solicitations of its ally, and Italy, perhaps, committed to a struggle by some rash act of those whom she has summoned to her banner. It is announced that the King was immediately to arrive in Florence, and that Gen. Cialdini was also to be there. Councils of war will no doubt follow, and Italy will take her chances in attacking her enemy with or without the help of an ally. But if Austria remains on the defensive, those who attack the Quadrilateral will have no easy task. Something more than zeal and patriotism is requisite to turn a strong army out of such a position.

If any gleam appears on the dark horizon it is to be found in the temper and behavior of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his ministers may well hesitate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soon be roused. The conscription presses with tremendous severity on the Prussian people. The country, though richer and more industrious than formerly, has not increased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormous gatherings of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to two hundred and eighty thousand fighting men, with fifty-five thousand and accessories. There are one hundred and ten thousand of the first ban of the Landwehr in garrisons. In times of enthusiasm like 1813 these calls for flesh and blood may be answered without unwillingness; but a war to please a minister, or even to gain a seacoast and a fine harbor, must not make too great demands. The requirements of the State have now been beyond all bounds. A population of less than nineteen millions is expected to support an army of more than half a million of men on active service. To make up the number, the clerk is taken from the counting house, the tradesman from his shop, and the peasant from the field. Women are everywhere performing more than their usual share of the hard and coarse work of the world. An act of hostility on the part of Austria, such as the entrance of Marshal Benedek into Prussian Territory, might make the people forget these hardships in hatred of the enemy, but at present the discontent is chiefly with their own government. Not until the enemy has struck a blow will the King have a really zealous and warlike army. As long as peace is preserved there is the possibility that this disposition of the Prussian people may have some influence upon the ministerial policy. The middle States, which have not yet given up hopes of reconciliation, are, no doubt, encouraged by this disinclination for war to persevere in their efforts. Their own limited power, however, and the cumbersome machinery of the Confederation, are likely to interpose great obstacles to effective action.

With the abandonment of the Conference the efforts of the neutral powers have naturally come to an end; though, if there were to appear any chance of resuming profitable negotiations, it would, doubtless, not be neglected. Every power is interested in checking a war which may spread over the greater part of the continent. Even distant Spain and Portugal think it necessary to take measures for insuring their neutrality. As regards central and southeastern Europe the prospect is gloomy enough. Nor are the outlying portions of the Turkish empire yet so secure that we can afford to dispense with the supervision and guardianship that the great powers have exercised. If those powers are engaged in war an ambitious empire like Russia may attempt a return to a policy that has only been temporarily abandoned. Though we cannot think it right that the neutral States should further interfere with the belligerents, they might take counsel together for the benefit of the rest of Europe, and use their influence to prevent any ambitious power from turning the general confusion to account.

HORRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

The Knoxville Commercial says: "We have just been shown a private letter from Floyd county, Georgia, to one of our citizens, in which one of the most dastardly crimes is made known we ever chronicle. Three ladies were returning home from a visit to a neighbor, when a negro came upon them in a secluded out-of-the-way place, and attempted to detain them all. Two of them succeeded in getting away from him; the other one he took into the woods, and tied her, and kept her there two days without food, her friends finding her at the end of that time. The negro was caught, and the lady was asked what punishment she desired to have inflicted on this demon. She replied she wanted his arms cut off and then wished him skinned alive. The sentence was executed. The negro lived about ten minutes after the operation."

The Buffalo Express of Friday, June 15,

announces the arrival during the previous forty-eight hours of no less than one hundred and sixty-one grain vessels, whose cargoes will foot up a total of two million six hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fifty bushels—the greatest accumulation of grain that ever lay at one time within any harbor on the globe.

The greenbacks retired from circulation

between April 1st and June 1st of this year amounted to twenty-one and a quarter millions.

A Timely Suggestion.

The greenbacks retired from circulation between April 1st and June 1st of this year amounted to twenty-one and a quarter millions. Would it not have been better to have purchased Government bonds with these in the open market, and cancelled them, instead of destroying the currency? Not only would twenty and a half millions, if not more, of interest-bearing debt have thus been liquidated, but there would also have been effected, for all time, a saving of taxes to the people for interest of one and a quarter millions in gold; and, moreover, the volume of a currency so much prized by the working people, and so much needed to encourage and sustain home industries, would have remained unimpaired. Reducing the debt by destroying the currency only renders it more difficult for the people to obtain funds for meeting their taxes, without lessening those taxes a dime.—Press.

THE CONTRAST.

It is not generally known as it should be, that our gallant candidate for Governor, General Geary, was engaged in nearly sixty battles, during the Mexican war and the rebellion, and that besides having his son shot down by his side, he was wounded on three different occasions, and has at this day an open wound in his breast.

Now look at the other picture. We have, it is true, as his competitor, a man who occupied a prominent position during the nation's struggle for existence, but where, and how, and on which side?

With such an issue and such champions, who can doubt the result?—Reading Jour.

HOW THEY DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.

The baker's dozen or more Democrats in Congress are not very harmonious. One of them rises to a secession speech, holding that the right of a State to go out of the Union at any time and set up its independence, is a Democratic doctrine since 1798; and straightway another Democrat rises to protest that such is not the Democratic faith on that subject. One compares Mrs. Surra with Jesus Christ, and another rises on behalf of the party, to disclaim the blasphemy. If a small band of persecuted Democrats cannot agree, what may be expected when the whole Democratic phalanx of the South shall come in?

A lady at Atlanta, a few days ago, poisoned three sick children, giving them laudanum, supposing it paregoric. Before the mistake was discovered they were too far gone to save their lives. The lady is rich, and these children would have been her heirs. Foul play is believed to have occurred, and suspicion rests on a young man, a distant relative of the lady, to whom her property will now descend. He is thought to have changed the bottle of paregoric for laudanum, knowing it would be administered to them. No proof, however, exists strong enough to justify his arrest.

The Village National Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., was robbed on Thursday night by a gang of men who followed the cashier to his home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them; then returned with the cashier to the bank, plundered the vaults of \$67,000, and made their escape, first locking the cashier inside of the vault.

INDICTED.—We are glad to see that the Virginia judge who lately undertook to set up the laws of that State as superior to the laws of the United States, has been indicted in the United States Court lately in session in Richmond. It is high time that the supremacy of the laws of the nation over all the land should be vindicated.

It is understood that the Canadian Government will shortly make a demand on our own for the extradition of Generals Sweeney, Spear and other Fenian officers. Canadian spies are reported to be busily engaged collecting information against Americans who aided the Fenians in getting stores, &c., across the border.

Mrs. Mary A. Mosely, of Syracuse, committed suicide on Tuesday last by taking morphine. She was a spiritualist, and believed she could be present with her husband in spirit as well as in body, and this is thought to have been one of the inducements that led to the sad act.

From a report made to Congress, it appears that government has provided 6,075 artificial limbs to soldiers; 2,134 arms, 3,784 legs, 44 hands, 9 feet and 104 other appliances; twenty-three different manufactures of artificial limbs supplied the government, and the cost was \$357,728.

The Harrisburg Telegraph significantly asks: "If the Fenian leaders are worthy of prompt arrest and trial, what should be done with the far more guilty leaders in the attempt to destroy this Government?"

The latest novelty is the "palpitating bosom" for the ladies, which is described as gently "heaving" when an "emotional spring," concealed under the arm, is touched.

There have been six fatal cases of cholera at Elizabeth, N. J., but under active measures of the Board of Health, the disease appears to have spent itself.

The managers of the Blair County Agricultural Society have decided to hold a fair, at Hollidaysburg, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October next.

From the Mercer Press we learn that since the earliest settlement of that county there never was such promise of bountiful crops as at present.

The citizens of Cincinnati have presented to one hundred and thirty-four firemen of that city accident insurance policies for \$25,000 each.

It is proposed to erect a broad and substantial levee, completely girdling the city of New Orleans. This is a stupendous enterprise.

KEATING ESTATE.—Mr. Cha's Schnarrs has no authority to sell lands or receive moneys belonging to this estate. Persons having paid him moneys will please inform me of the dates and amounts. Wm. A. WALLACE, June 20, 1866. 3tp. Attorney &c.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of John Briggs of Ferguson township, to wit: 1 bay horse, 1 bay colt, 2 cows, farming utensils, 6 sheep, 2 hogs, stoves, beds and household furniture; as with said Briggs on loan, and subject to my orders at any time. June 20, 1866. 5tp. LEWIS J. HURD.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Stray notices, \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50 each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 30 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

SADDLES, Bridles, harness, collars &c., for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

OIL, Putty, Paints Glass and Nails, for sale at June '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

HARNESSES, Trimmings, and Shoe-findings, for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

GUNS, Pistols and sword canes to be had at June '66. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

STOVES of all sorts and sizes, constantly on hand at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

IRON! IRON!!—Bar iron, for sale at the store of MERRELL & BIGLER.

MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '66.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property; to wit: All the interest and claim in ten acres of land, one set blacksmith tools, five hogs, 3 head of cows and cattle, one cook stove, all the beds and bedding, and all the household and kitchen furniture in the house and on the premises now occupied by Jonas Markel—the same having been purchased by me, and have only been left in the care of said Markel, and are subject to my order at any time. JONA. WESTOVER, June 27, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm of 53 acres, situated in Union township, Clearfield county, at private sale. Thirty acres of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation—the balance is well timbered, with a good vein of coal underlying the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring of water near the house, and convenient to school house mills, &c. There is also growing on the premises about 250 fruit trees, all bearing, equal to any in the county. Terms will be easy. For further information call on the subscriber residing on the premises, or address him at Keokuk P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. P. H. BOOZE, June 27, 1866.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!!

J. Shaw & Son,

Have just returned from the east and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. J. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Canned Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON.

CLOTHING!!!

GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.,

Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash. Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

REMOVABLE!

J. P. Kratzer,

Has removed to his new ware rooms on Market Street, and opened a large stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, etc. FOR LADIES, he has Cashmeres, Merinos, Repelaines, Fannetts, Brilliant, Poplins, Alpaca, Berge, Laines, Prints, Silks, Dusterolths, Ginghams, Nankeen, Linen, Lace, Edging, Velvet-trimming, Colleterie, Braids, Belts, Dress-buttons, Hosiery, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Collars, Hoods, Rubbers, Scarps, Hoop-skirts, Baltimore, Coats, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Notions, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

MEN'S WEAR, Such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinett, Fannel, Jean, Tweed, Cottonade, Muslin, Italian-cloth, Velvet, Plush, Check, Tickling, Drilling, Linen, Crash, Serge, canvas, Fading Linen, Vestings, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-coats, Shawls, Boys Jackets, Overalls, Drawers, Cassimer shirts, Linen-shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hat and Caps, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, Such as Carpet, Oil-cloth, Blinds, Curtains, Tassels, Clocks, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Butter-bowls, Seives, Flat-irons, Coffee-mills, Bed-cords, Bags, Wall-paper, Carpet-chain, Cotton yarn, Cane-wick, Work-baskets, Antenna, Umbrellas, Buffalo Robes, Carpet Bags, Axes, and Augers, &c. &c. &c.

MUSICAL GOODS, Such as Violins, Flutes and Fifes. HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, Stationery, Groceries, Drugs, Confectionaries, Medicines, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Grain, Fruit, Canned, Trimmings, Shoe Findings, School Books, Nails and Spikes, Glass and Putty, Oil, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Candles, Spices, Powder, Shot Lead, Grind-stones, Ruffing Rope, etc. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and the highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce. J. P. KRATZER, Dec. 13, 1865. Clearfield, Penn'a.

FOR SALE.—A Shifting Top Buggy, AP ply to H. W. SMITH & CO. Clearfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c. at Metz's, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. May 30, 1866.

GROCERIES, of all kinds, to be had at Aug. 22. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.