

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 12, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.

FOR ASSEMBLY: Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township.

Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

COMMISSIONER: JACOB HOOVER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.

AUDITOR: JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

Our Congressional Candidate.

We this week place at the head of our columns the name of Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, as the nominee of the Union Republican party, for Congress in the 19th district.

Mr. Scofield was re-nominated by acclamation in the Convention at Ridgway, on Wednesday, September 5th, and that he will be triumphantly re-elected there is no doubt.

A Contrast.

The Carlisle Herald says that "Postmaster Zinn, for the sake of retaining his petty office, appeared before a meeting of the Clymer Club in the Court House in that borough, and made a renunciation of his former faith."

The Chambersburg Repository, on the other hand, contains a card of Postmaster John W. Deal, of that place, from which it seems he was asked to contribute money to the Cowan-Randall movement, but he positively refused to do so, and declared himself in favor of Gen. Geary and the whole Union ticket.

Here, one man sacrifices principles and manhood for the sake of a petty post office; while the other retains his manhood and independence despite the emoluments of a better position.

Startling News from New Orleans.

A private letter from a citizen of New Orleans announces that "the rebels in Louisiana have come to a secret understanding with their Northern allies, and that they have organized and armed themselves for the renewal of the rebellion, in case the elections in the North go overwhelmingly against them."

Another Head off.

S. B. Row, Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has been removed and a man named Francis Keyser, a resident of Washington city, appointed in his stead.

The LEAGUE HOUSE ON FIRE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 7th, the Union League House in Philadelphia was discovered to be on fire, which resulted in the destruction of the upper stories.

Loss about 20,000; covered by insurance. The investigation of the authorities leads to the conclusion that it was the work of an incendiary, as the fire originated in a small loft where no fire was used, and none could occur except by design.

Revolution Again Threatened.

Montgomery Blair has been speaking in Maine. In a speech in Portland, on the 25th August, he is reported by the papers as saying

"That the breaking up of Government by denying representation to ten of the States of the Union leads as certainly to war as secession itself; that it was only another form of secession, and, if continued, would inevitably produce civil war at the North. He advised his hearers to concentrate all their energies on the election of a Representative. He said the Radicals now had 120 members out of 240, the number when all the States were represented; that they could not get that number again; that if the Johnson party would rally to the support of conservative principles it would, with the aid of the Representatives of the Southern States, control a majority of Congress. But, he said, the Radicals will not admit these members from the South. They will then join with the Northern Democrats and set up by themselves as the true Congress, and the President will recognize them as the true Congress of the United States. The Rump will then impeach the President and elect another. We shall then have two Presidents and two Congresses, and this insures civil war in every town and county throughout the North, while the South will be a unit on the question. The only way to avoid bloodshed is to accede to the demands of the South and support the policy of the President. If the course of the Radicals was not checked, if they were permitted to carry out their policy, the streets of Portland would run with blood, and a devastation, to which that of the South was nothing, would overwhelm the entire North."

Congressional Pay.

We find the following correspondence in the Erie Dispatch:

ERIE, AUGUST 18, 1866.—HON. G. W. SCOFIELD: Dear Sir: I have heard a good deal about the increased pay of Members of Congress for the last session, not only among your political enemies but by those of your own party, who seem desirous to know what your position was on that question when it was acted on in the House, and whether you took the additional pay or not. Please answer, and oblige, very truly yours, J. R. COCHRAN,

Chairman Erie Co. Republican Com.

WARREN, Aug. 20, 1866.—HON. J. R. COCHRAN, Chairman of Erie Co. Republican Com.: DEAR SIR: I was opposed to increasing the pay of members, and twice voted against it; first, when it came to us as a Senate amendment to a House bill, and second, when reported by a Committee of Conference. This latter vote was taken about 4 o'clock in the morning, in the last night of the session. After thus recording my vote I went to my lodgings without any suspicion that the resolution could come up again in my absence.

Conary to expectation, the House remained in session, as I afterward learned, until about 8 o'clock, at which time a report of another Committee of Conference, not appointed when I left, embracing the same provisions, was acted on and agreed to. I received for my salary only the amount heretofore allowed by law, declining the increase. Yours Truly, G. W. SCOFIELD

Negro Suffrage.

The Copperhead managers are trying their best to win over Republicans to their treasonable cause by keeping up a continual cry of Nigger!—Nigger!—Nigger!—but it won't do.

Republicans may differ on the question of negro suffrage, but they all know that it is not now an issue in this State. The Union Republican State Central Committee in an address just issued, meet this question fairly and squarely when they say:

"The Constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864, allowing the Soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provisions, be amended again until 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the Constitution of the State."

When the Republican party adopts negro suffrage in their platform they will let the people know it. In the meantime the Copperhead charge that it is an issue in this campaign is an insult to the intelligence of the people of this State.

Messrs. A. P. Field, late M. C. R. King Cutler, Radical U. S. Senator elect, and Mr. Ferris, revenue officer, have been compelled to leave New Orleans permanently and seek safety in the North. Their offence is that they were loyal Union men during the war and are still, and they cannot live with safety to person and property in Louisiana. Yet Louisiana is deemed loyal and reconstructed.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Ex-Vice President of the United States, who was appointed, unasked, Collector of the Port of Boston, tendered his resignation last week. He will not allow himself to be compromised, or classed with the Johnsonites. As soon as relieved he will go back to Maine and stump the State for the Republicans.

Captain Graft, a one-legged soldier, and a competent and deserving official, has been removed from the office of Whisky inspector at Bridgport, in Fayette county, and Mr. Lewis Mobley, a violent copperhead, put in his place. Comment is unnecessary.

How can an honorably discharged soldier vote for Hiester Clymer, when Hiester Clymer declared that it was dishonorable to enter the army, dishonorable to march into a Southern State to crush rebellion? Soldiers, ponder this question.

A prominent citizen of North Carolina writes: "Our condition is almost hopeless. We are adrift until congress meets and does something for us."

UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

The Union State Central Committee had a large meeting Monday, Sept. 3d, at their rooms, No 1105 Chestnut street. Reports from the different counties were received, and all were of the most gratifying character. The following address was ordered to be published:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, 1105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1866.

Fellow Citizens.—The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness, and, returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The minority, enemies of our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years, in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union.

The same thing had been attempted in South Carolina in 1832; but under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1866, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of secession, by re-adopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge for President, both factions re-adopted these same resolutions, which do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact among parties having no common judge; each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

Under this free democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the Government as "the measure of redress." Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed, by its own political friends. Hence, too, the sad demoralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform, abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rallied to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass of the party did otherwise.

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession that they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excusing the rebellion, denouncing every means used to suppress it; predicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and boldly denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a State." The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country which justly consigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted criminals, and resolved to sally forth under a new name.

Not until April, 1865, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors might impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil government," and the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole population thereof to be "alien enemies."

The President proceeded, by proclamations, by appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious States, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made report of what had been done, and recommended the admission of representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not government had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first imposing some terms upon them as security for the future? The great question is not whether the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress with or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrats, rebels and their sympathizers, North and South—say without terms and conditions, and forthwith Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification; and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove of these fundamental changes in the national constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations

to the national Union. These terms may be briefly stated as follows:

- 1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.
2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.
3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.
4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several Legislatures, have already ratified those amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and impartial justice.

In March, 1866, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of the eventful times. As a citizen he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer, a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and Mayor of a city, as Judge of a court, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier, he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of Major General "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his first-born son, killed in battle; he has perilled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a well fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He, too, is a representative man; but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase: "Up with the rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession, and it is believed he never held any office except that of State Senator. His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his Senatorial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by distracting and bloody civil war, and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defense and that of the national government. In this tremendous struggle where did Hiester Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861, he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies, and our credit was strained to the utmost, to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the tax levied by the United States.

In 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service.

In 1864, he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

He voted against the bill to define and punish offenses of a treasonable character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate referring to the recent defeat of Vandaligham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected." Such is an outline of the inglorious record of Hiester Clymer, and by it, as he declared on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career and all his official acts and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may be searched in vain for a vote or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the flag or cause of the country, or which was not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment at Richmond and Charleston. Upon these records and candidates we most confidently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a most emphatic verdict in favor of the right.

New Advertisements.

Advertisement for a new book or publication, mentioning 'Mystic circles' and 'Democratic clubs'.

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General Election Proclamation.

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; Therefore, I, JACOB A. FAUST, High Sheriff of Clearfield County, hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the NINTH day of the month) at several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote.

For one person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren in the House of Representatives of the United States.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for the office of Associate Judges of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General election will be held at the following places, viz: At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Becaria township.

At the house of Aeph Ellis for Bell township.

At the house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township.

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.

At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Bradford.

At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township.

At Young's School House for the township of Burnside.

At the school house near Simon Borahang's for the township of Chest.

At the school house for the Borough of Clearfield, at the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of Covington.

At the house of I. Bloom, de'd., for the Borough of Curwensville.

At the school house for the town of Decatur.

At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson.

At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox.

At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard.

At the public school house for the township of Goshen.

At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Girard.

At the school house in Janesville for the township of Guelich.

At the house of J. Wilson for the twp of Huston.

At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Independence.

At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the township of Karthaus.

At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox.

At the school house in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township.

At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city.

At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyle for the township of Morris.

At the school house for the Borough of New Washington.

At the public house of Milo Hoyt for the Borough of Osceola.

At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Pike.

At the house of I. Bloom, de'd., in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township.

At the house of R. W. Moore for the township of Union.

At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woodward.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, that the qualified voters of the several election districts of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, either public or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside.

Judiciary, one ticket shall embrace the names of the several officers voted for, and to be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of assembly if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and to be labelled "county"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and to be labelled "township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of November, then and there to do those things required of them by this act.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one horse, two wagons, and four stoves, now in the possession of Wm. Evans, by being left in the care of said Evans, and are subject to my order at any time. Aug. 29th, 1866. SAMUEL MITCHELL.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two horses, a wagon and harness, and a certain individual interest in a steam engine and single mill, now in possession of George Hill, of Becaria tp., as the same belong to me and have only been left in the care of said Hill, and are subject to my order. Aug. 29, 1866. GEORGE HAGERTY.

FOR SALE—a good second-hand cook stove. For further particulars inquire of Henry E. Snyder, Clearfield, Pa. 2t.