

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 9, 1867.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Penn'a Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 1st. The Senate elected Louis W. Hall, of Blair Co., Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammett, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk. In the House, Col. J. P. Glass, of Pittsburg, was elected Speaker, and A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, Chief Clerk. On Wednesday, Gov. Curtin sent in his annual message, which is a plain, business-like document. The Governor felicitates the people on the healthy condition of the State's finances; recommends a favorable consideration of the Constitutional amendment; that provision be made for the relief of poor soldiers; that a law be passed authorizing the election of Jury Commissioners; and the passage of a General Railroad Act; and calls attention to the education and support of soldier's orphans, our Common School System, State Lunatic Asylum, Military affairs, Antietam Cemetery, &c. A reading of the message will, however, give a better idea of its contents. It will be found in full on our outside.

U. S. SENATOR.

The excitement on the United States Senator question is getting considerably above fever heat at Harrisburg. The prominent competitors are Gen. Cameron, Gov. Curtin, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. In fact they may be regarded as the only candidates. "Log-rolling" of the most interesting character, is going on briskly, and "dodges" of all sorts are unhesitatingly resorted to, sometimes to the detriment of one, and again to the injury of another of the aspirants. A few days since, it was reported that Gov. Curtin had withdrawn from the contest, and that his friends would go for Mr. Stevens in order to compass the defeat of Gen. Cameron. Despatches in yesterday's papers contradict this, and the "cowardly attempt" to thus damage the Governor's chances, is charged upon Forester of the Philadelphia Press, and the friends of "Andy" assert that he is the strongest man in the field. How this is, we do not undertake to say; but as the Republican caucus is to be held on the evening of the 10th, all disputes on that score will soon be put to rest. Till then, it is best to "keep cool." The election takes place on the 15th.

OUR MEXICAN MISSION.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who set out with Gen. Sherman for Mexico, after coasting about for some time, brought up in New Orleans, where he is sojourning—literally waiting for something to turn up. It is said Gen. Sherman has been ordered to join him there, to be ready for a fresh start at any moment. If the reports are true, nobody in Mexico looks upon this mission without distrust, and it is pretty evident that Gen. Sherman regards the business with disgust. Probably Campbell is well enough suited—as it gives him employment and pretty good pay—to say nothing of a sojourn in New Orleans at this gay and festive season.

WHAT NEXT?

We see it stated that the colored people of Bellefonte recently held a fair and festival for the purpose of raising funds to establish a colored school after the expiration of the present term of the public schools. This is an innovation on "white men's" rights that should demand the immediate attention of our neighbor George; for, should intellectual suffrage ever prevail in this country, it would be horrible to find "niggers" coming into competition with "Dimmyrats" at the polls! Schools are hard on the Democracy.

ORDERLY, EH?

Three hundred freedmen have been murdered in Georgia in little less than a year, and of the three hundred murderers duly complained of, only six have been arrested by the civil authorities, and not one has been convicted. This important fact has not, as yet, been noted by our neighbor George in his "Greeley Reform" column—a matter he should not overlook, even if the murders have been committed by his "dear Southern brothers."

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Henrietta arrived at Cowes at 5.45 p. m., on the 25th, having made the run in thirteen days and twenty-two hours, mean time. The Fleetwing arrived at 2 a. m., on the 26th, and the Vesta at 3.30 a. m. on the 26th. Since the arrival of the above yachts in England, a race between the Henrietta and an English yacht has been arranged, to take place in August next.

OH, DEAR!

It is stated that one of the negroes elected to the Legislature in Mass., was elected by the Democratic party, and represents the strongest Democratic district in the State. What a generation of vipers the copperheads are!

The Supreme Court on Military Tribunals.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of L. P. Milligan, the Indiana conspirator, on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the district of Indiana, has been officially promulgated. The opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court was opposed on the three questions, viz:

First—On the facts stated in the petition and on exhibits, ought a writ of habeas corpus to be issued?

Second—On the fact stated, ought said Milligan to be discharged from custody?

Third—Whether the Military Commission had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence Milligan?

Judge Davis, who delivered the opinion of a magistrate of the court, said that it was clear that the writ ought to issue, and that Milligan was entitled to be discharged, that the trial by military commission was contrary to law; that as a citizen of Indiana, which was not in rebellion, and he not being in military service, was amenable only to civil law, and not military law; that one of the plainest of the Constitutional provisions was violated when he was tried by a court not authorized and ordained by law, and another guaranty of freedom was broken when he was denied a trial by jury. The first two questions were decided affirmatively, and the third negatively.

Chief Justice Chase and three others dissented as to the third question, holding it to be within the power of Congress, in time of danger or invasion, to determine in what States or districts persons may be tried by military tribunals. In this, however, they were overruled by the majority of the court.

In the course of their decision it is remarked that the Constitution is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances, and no doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of the government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism, and the theory of necessity, on which it is based, is false.

GAMBLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, apparently on good authority, that Hon. Ben. Wood, of New York lottery-policy renown, and Hon. John Morrissey, ex-pugilist, had a grand trial of skill at the scientific game of faro, at Morrissey's rooms in Washington, on Wednesday night of week before last. The two gamblers played all night, and the result was that Morrissey lost and Wood won about \$140,000 at this single sitting! Wood is a New York Senator—Morrissey a Congressman elect—and both are Democrats of the pure Copper persuasion. Nice lawmakers, they are, to be sure!

CAN'T SWALLOW THE DOSE.

The recent advocacy of negro suffrage by such leading organs of the Democracy as the Chicago Times, Albany Argus, Boston Post, &c., seems to astonish some of the rebel journals, down South. The Richmond Examiner, in particular, protests against it most earnestly, and at the close of its energetic remonstrance, bitterly remarks: "Whenever we get our stomachs ready for the dose, we will take it from the Radicals in preference to the democrats. We prefer a regular doctor any day to a quack, or one who has just set up in business."

RIGHTOUS SENTENCE.

A member of the N. J. Legislature, convicted of selling his vote, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and forever precluded from holding office. A few examples of this kind in our own Legislature might have a wholesome effect. The trouble is, that while the existence of bribery is notorious, the fact is not easy to prove, but in all cases where it can be proved, the offender should be deprived of his rights of citizenship.

FAILED TO GET IN.

The Lock Haven Republican states that "an attempt was made on Sunday night, Dec. 23d, to rob the Post-office" in that place. Who the fellow was that attempted thus to take possession of the Lock Haven postoffice for a brief period, is not known, but it is presumed to have been one of the hungry Cops who are at present so exceedingly anxious to be appointed postmasters. A-hem!

JUST SO!

The Clinton Democrat now publicly advocates the manufacture and use of intoxicating beverages. So says the Lock Haven Republican. And why should he not? Intoxicating drinks have always been reputed as an essential element in rallying the so-called Democracy to the polls. Stop the manufacture of liquors, and their "slogan" of battle is gone. What'd ye say, Bowman?

WON'T SAVE 'EM.

The Round Table makes this good point: "The Rebels, just when their cause was ebbing in, proposed to arm the negroes; the Democrats, now that they are in the very death struggle, propose to give the negro the ballot. The negro did not save the rebels, and he will not save the Democratic party."

GOV. GEARY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Geary has appointed Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, Attorney General; and Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford, Secretary of State.

Washington City Gossip.

A bill is before Congress to sell all the gold in the treasury over fifty millions to the highest bidder, giving thirty days public notice.

The Senate Committee on Territories will probably provide for the immediate admission of Nebraska on condition that there shall be no distinction in the enjoyment of political rights on account of race or color. The same is applicable to Colorado.

It is true, as has been stated, that Assistant Secretary Seward has gone on a Government vessel to Hayti to negotiate for a United States naval station on that Island. His report will be made to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress.

The President has vetoed the bill conferring the right of suffrage on blacks in the District of Columbia. The Senate at once passed it over the veto by a vote of 29 yeas to 10 nays. It will undoubtedly pass the House also by a two-thirds vote at least.

A joint resolution submitted to the House provides for four territorial governments for the late State of Texas, to be called Brazoria, Arazos, Sabine and Lincoln, to be organized on the principle of other territories. The public lands of the State are to be declared the property of the United States.

It is pretty well settled that Congress will decide against any inflation of the currency beyond the amount in circulation. It is the judgment of the House Committee on Banking and Currency that no such increase should be made, while the sense of a majority of the House, it is claimed, will coincide in this decision.

General Grant had an interview with Mr. Stanton on Wednesday, upon the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon Military Commissions. It renders the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills nullities, and while it is allowed to stand, orders must be issued to prevent any conflict of authority under it.

It is alleged that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court a large number of army officers are liable to arrest at any moment, for having acted on military commissions; and it is furthermore alleged that President Johnson claims that the constitutionality of the amendment abolishing slavery will be declared a nullity.

The President is said to have conferred with the Judges of the Supreme Court in reference to the positions assumed by Congress toward the Southern States. When he announced to Commissioner Weatherly, from South Carolina, that the Supreme Court would declare the amendment unconstitutional, it is thought he spoke advisedly.

The House bill to repeal so much of the act of 1862 as enlarges the pardoning power of the President was passed on Jan. 4th by the Senate—Yeas, 27; Nays, 7. This is the bill which the House passed on the first day of its session. The difference on this question is not to be taken, we trust, as a measure of the promptness hereafter to be shown by the Senate in important legislation.

The Indian Troubles.

Late dispatches from Fort Laramie leave, unfortunately, little room for doubt that the massacre of United States troops near Fort Philip Kearney in Dakota, was full as horrible as it was first represented. Col. Fillmore, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Grammond, and Eighty-seven men were drawn into an ambush by the savages, and every one of them was slaughtered. It is of little avail now to wonder how an experienced officer could lead his troops into such a trap when the hostile disposition of the surrounding Indians was well known; if the commander of this unfortunate detachment was to blame, he is already punished beyond his deserts. But the frequency of Indian outrages during the last few months, and the fact that the disturbances are confined to no particular locality, but extend over the whole region from New-Mexico to the northern border, and from the westernmost settlements of Kansas to the frontier towns of California, demand of us a very careful and intelligent consideration. We expressed our conviction some three months ago, that a general Indian war was imminent, but many people, deceived by the lying reports of those who find their profit in the wretched system of Indian misgovernment which is responsible for these horrors, made light of our apprehensions. Now, we believe there are few who will question that a war is inevitable, and that the only way to secure the future safety of our Western settlers and emigrants is to make that war short, sharp, and decisive. A Fort Laramie dispatch mentions a rumor of a coalition of twelve tribes, numbering 11,000 warriors, against the white settlers of Dakota and Montana; and a few weeks ago we had a report of a similar confederation among the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other savages of Southern Kansas. Every mail brings us accounts of raids and massacres, now in Arizona, now in Idaho, now in Kansas or New-Mexico. Supply trains for the mining regions are cut off; mails and telegraphs are interrupted, and emigrants who are fortunate enough not to leave their bodies rotting on the plains only get through to their destination by sheer fighting.

VERY LIKELY.

Gov. Lyon, of Idaho, bids fair to secure an unenviable position. He claims to have been robbed of \$47,000 belonging to the Government, while in a sleeping car between New York and Washington; the money being in a belt which he had taken off and put under his head. The story is not fully credited, and it is said the Governor is in arrears to Government about \$100,000, beside the amount stolen. An investigation is soon to be had.

Pennsylvania Items.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—John Enloe, of Granville township, killed a hog on Dec. 20th, which weighed 616 lbs. clean meat. It measured two feet across the shoulders, five feet eight inches from ear to tail, and seven feet across the body.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25th, Jacob Conrad, at the residence of Peter Hetrick, near Dauphin, made a sausage 197 yards long, or 59 feet 3 inches in length. The sausage was perfect, without a single break. This is hard to beat.

BERKS COUNTY.—Henry Kraus, residing in Hamburg, week before last, set a gun-trap in his smoke house for the benefit of some thief who had stolen his meat. Having forgot that he had set the trap, he hastily entered the smoke house, when the gun was discharged and killed himself almost instantly.

VENANGO COUNTY.—On Dec. 21st, a colored barber, named Green, in Oil City, was shot in the groin by a stranger whom he had just shaved. No cause was assigned for the murderous assault. The scoundrel effected his escape. The wounded man is doing as well as could be expected from the nature of his wound.

CENTRE COUNTY.—Eight panthers were killed in this county within one week—four by the Hall brothers, of Unionville, near that place; three in the mountains back of Port Matilda, and one near Mechanicsville. Aaron and John Hall recently shot thirteen deers in seven days; and it is said that Aaron alone has killed between 40 and 50 during the past season.

CLARION COUNTY.—On Dec. 20th, 1866, at a shooting match at Snyderburg, a rowdy fellow named Larry, shot a young man named Lamb, twice, with a revolver—one ball passing through the hand and the second lodging in the leg. Lamb had the ball extracted, and is now doing well. Larry has been arrested, and lodged in jail to await his trial.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Hon. Ira Van Velsburg, who died at Mahoning city on Dec. 20th, at the age of 30 years, was to have been married at an early day to Miss Lizzie B. Riley, of Pittston, Pa. Previous to his death, Mr. Van Velsburg willed his entire estate, valued at \$45,000, to his intended bride, and she will come into possession of this handsome fortune upon arriving at the age of twenty-one.

INDIANA COUNTY.—A son of Mr. George B. Smith, of Canoe township, was accidentally shot, two weeks since, under the following circumstances: It appears that the boy was of unsound mind and insisted upon accompanying a party of young men who were going out on a gaming excursion, and one of the party on going towards him to induce him to return, fell, and the hammer of the gun catching in his clothes, the firearm was discharged—the ball taking effect in about half an hour.

BUTLER COUNTY.—A party was given at the house of a Mr. Oliver, on Christmas Eve, in Portersville, and a couple of friends of Mr. Oliver came there in the evening whom he invited to stay. It appears that during the evening some altercation took place, and the result was that a young man named Cunningham was instantly killed, and his companion, Tibballs, is supposed to be mortally wounded. Mr. Oliver, in trying to separate the parties, had his skull fractured. Two or three others were also injured. What is most singular is, no one seems to know who the murderer of young Cunningham is. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity of the murderous affray, and the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated.

"RELICS OF BARBARISM."

Certain counties in Maryland have hedged themselves in with a barbarism of which we have read in stories of China. In famous old Anne Arundel, they are still cruel enough to convict a negro of homicide for not allowing himself to be shot; to tear children away from their mothers, and sell them into apprenticeship by the hundred; to deny colored men all right to testify, and to sell them into slavery whenever larceny can be proved against them on a white man's oath. In Calvert county, too, the old traders in flesh and blood have been bartering away apprentices by the thousand. Maryland is full of cases of silent outrage which make no appearance in statistics, but 600 false apprenticeships in one county suggest a wider range of evils than can be contained in the boundaries of Maryland alone. The subject has been brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Sumner, who offered a resolution directing the Senate Judiciary Committee to inquire what Legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery as a punishment for crime. It would seem as if the miseries which the colored people of the South are suffering, even at the hands of judges, from being denied the commonest rights, ought to make the course of Congress as plain as an open scroll.

New Advertisements.

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

CRACKS.—The celebrated Brady shoe ware for sale by J. P. KRATZER'S.

TEAS.—Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan, Young Hyson, Twankay good tea for \$1.25 per pound, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BLACKSMITHS can save money by getting their horse shoes and nails at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—2,000 lbs fresh ground buckwheat flour for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, peaches, cherries, prunes just received at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Fine calf boots, kip boots felt over shoes, buffalo over shoes, gum-buskins, sandals, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife, Sarah, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Jan. 9, 1867. DANIEL BOWMAN.

CAUTION.—My wife, Margaret, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Karthaus, Jan. 9, 1867. JAS. WIGGINS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting on my account, or harboring or employing my son, Isaiah Caldwell, as well as he has left me without any good cause. Persons failing to comply with this notice will be proceeded against according to law. Jan. 9, 1867. WM. CALDWELL.

LOST.—A pocket-book, containing from \$70 to \$75, and two watch checks, was lost in Curwensville on Jan. 1st, 1867. Any person returning the same to the undersigned in Penn. or leaving it with Messrs. Hippie & Faust, in Curwensville, will be suitably rewarded. Jan. 9, 1867. GEO. HARTSHORN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Mercantile business in Pottsville, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of December, 1866. The books and accounts have been left in the hands of A. W. Patchin for collection. A. W. PATCHIN, Jan. 9, 1867. JACK PATCHIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert J. Wallace, of Clearfield, Clearfield Co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. GEO. W. BHEEM, Administrator. Jan. 9, 1867.

LIST OF PRICES FOR MILLINERY WORK. Mrs. H. D. WELSH respectfully informs her customers and the public generally that the following are her rates of charges for work in her line of business: For all Velvets, Silk, Crape, and other foundation Bonnets, \$1.00 For Bleaching and doing up Straw Bonnets, 75 For Coloring and doing up Straw Bonnets, 50 For all kinds of Hats, 50 These prices will be rigidly adhered to—neither more nor less. Jan. 9, 1867. 3m.

THE LAWYER IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.—This remarkable little book, by M. McEn Walsh, A. M., J. L. B., a New York Lawyer, is full of useful and reliable information for everybody, but especially for teachers, school officers, parents, ministers, editors and members of the legal profession. The first chapter, "Of Schools and Governments" is a succinct explanation of the different plans adopted by governments, ancient and modern for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. This chapter, in some respects, is exceedingly suggestive, and not unworthy the attention of our most intelligent and experienced statesmen. It is no imaginative or speculative treatise, but a plain, matter-of-fact statement, which, in spite of its plainness, has, to a mind capable of appreciating the subject, all the charm of romance. This chapter alone is worth many times the price of the book. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00. Address the author, M. McEN WALSH, No. 65 Nassau street, New York. The trade supplied on usual terms. (It.)

QUARTERLY REPORT of the County National Bank of Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1867.

Table with columns for Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Notes and Bills discounted, Over Drafts, Furniture, Circulating Notes, Due from Nat. Banks, Due from Banks and Bankers, U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, U. S. to secure circulation, Notes of other State Banks, Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes and Specie, Compound Interest Notes, 7-30 Interest Notes. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Individual Deposits, Due to Nat. Banks, Dividends unpaid, Profit and Loss.

I hereby certify that the above is a true statement from the quarterly report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Jan. 1st, 1867.

W. V. WRIGHT, Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1867.

Table with columns for Resources and Liabilities. Resources include Notes and Bills discounted, Over Drafts, Furniture, Circulating Notes, Due from Nat. Banks, Due from Banks and Bankers, U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, U. S. to secure circulation, Notes of other State Banks, Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes and Specie, Compound Interest Notes, 7-30 Interest Notes. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Individual Deposits, Due to Nat. Banks, Dividends unpaid, Profit and Loss.

I hereby certify that the above is a true statement from the quarterly report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Jan. 1st, 1867.

JONA. BOYNTON, Pres.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The Tribune enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus increasing the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of The Tribune has increased, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty was only met by frequently publishing supplements. The close of the war has imposed upon The Tribune the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Equality, Impartial Justice, and the rights of all. We have not been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we have seen the Republican President become the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we have seen the Republican President become the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we have seen the Republican President become the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration.

TERMS: WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1.00 per copy, 1 year, \$10.00. Mail subscribers, clubbed to names of subscribers, each.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1.00 per copy, 1 year, \$10.00. Mail subscribers, 2 copies 1 yr. \$10.00.

DAILY TRIBUNE: Ten dollars per annum. Drafts on New York, or Post office orders, payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of Remittance. Subscribers who send money by Express must prepay Express charges. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.