

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 28, 1867.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF PITTSBURG.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

Capt. JAMES M. WELCH, of Pike.

FOR SHERIFF,

SANSOM B. LINGLE, of Goshen.

FOR TREASURER,

ARTHUR BELL, of Bell.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

DAVID DRESSLER, of Union.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

JAMES GLENN, of Ferguson.

FOR AUDITOR,

JAMES IRWIN, Sr., of Lawrence.

FOR CORONER,

WILLIAM R. BROWN, of Clearfield.

Sharswood and Calhoun.

We have been looking over that interesting volume called "The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade."

This, it will be remembered, says the Press, is the book from which the Union Republican State Committee recently copied sundry proceedings of a State-rights meeting, including part of George Sharswood's oration and some of the toasts given on the occasion. This meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the next year after the attempted nullification by South Carolina. Andrew Jackson was then President, and it was essentially an anti-Jackson meeting, as the following toasts drank on the occasion will show:

"The Executive and his servile retainers touch but a bristle of the royal prerogative, and the whole style is in an uproar. Let them learn by the signs of the times that the people know their rights, and knowing will defend them."

This was an emphatic blow at Old Hickory and his friends, but not more so than the ninth regular toast on the occasion, which was as follows:

"The Proclamation—it bears no semblance to the Creed of Jefferson."

This referred to the celebrated proclamation of President Jackson, in which he warned the nullifiers to desist from their treasonable practices, to abandon their State-rights heresies, and to submit to the laws of the United States.

George Sharswood figured largely at this meeting. As "the orator of the day," he delivered a lengthy eulogy on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799. He was one of the vice presidents of the meeting, and he was also one of the committee on invited guests. In this latter capacity he invited John C. Calhoun to be present on the occasion. This distinguished free trader and nullifier could not attend, but sent a letter of regret, enclosing a sentiment glorifying "the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions as the rock of our political salvations."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Full returns show that the Republicans have not only elected all their eight members of Congress, but every State Senator and Representative in the Legislature but three, while Governor Brownlow's majority is nearly or quite 50,000. The Republicans not only had a majority of some 35,000 of the colored vote, but they had not less than 15,000 majority of the white vote. In East Tennessee, which was loyal to the Union all through the war, and where there is a comparatively small colored population, the vote was well nigh unanimous for the Republicans. For instance, in Cumberland county, the Knoxville Whig states that there were but five colored votes altogether, yet the vote stood, for Brownlow 250, for Ethridge (Democrat) 4; and it is substantially the same in all that loyal region of the State. The Whig exultingly remarks that never was a party so overwhelmingly defeated as the Conservatives since the formation of parties at the crossing of the Red Sea!

FOREST COUNTY.—The Republicans of Forest county have nominated the following ticket: For Assembly (subject to decision of conferees), F. E. Allison; Associate Judge, John A. Dale; Commissioner, Wm. Fleming; District Attorney, W. E. Lath; Auditor, H. H. Stowe; Coroner, Dr. W. F. Hunter.

Seward has been notified by the National Intelligencer that he must leave the Cabinet, and when the poor old man is put out in the cold, he will learn how many warm friends he has lost.

The Danger of the Hour.

Reputation is the coming danger of the hour. Right and left the Democracy are showing their hand. Under the pretence of immediate payment by a flood of greenbacks or of taxation by inimical State Governments, they are all over the country laying violent hands on the credit of the nation and sapping its foundations. The most direct manner in which reputation can now be effected is through the courts by a series of hostile decisions against the national currency and securities. Nothing can be done through Congress and the State Legislatures as long as they are controlled by large Union majorities. But to the courts we must look. They must be guarded with watchful fidelity. The best safeguard is to fill them with lawyers who honestly and conscientiously believe that our Government currency is constitutional. A lawyer who honestly and conscientiously believes our notes or bonds, or any of them, to be unconstitutional, is at least a questionable candidate at such a crisis. Credit is a flower of too tender bloom to be tampered with. We can afford to run no risks in this matter, and we cannot too easily take alarm.

OPINION OF GEN. POPE.—The letter of General Pope to General Grant, describing the progress of reconstruction in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, says: "The party which is in accord with the Northern Democracy 'are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress; opposed 'in fact to any reconstruction whatever except such as would leave them in precise 'by the same political condition as if there 'had been no rebellion and no war.' Their only reliance for this restoration is a reversion in Northern sentiment, and to the efforts of their allies in the loyal States they look for a return of the period when they can rule the nation they struggled so desperately to ruin, when they can command the armies they strove in vain to conquer, when they can control the great national interests they endeavored to destroy, and guide the destinies of the Republic which withstood their vindictive assaults."

The Baltimore American says: "The announcement that the committee has discovered something which implicates the Rebel of Maryland in the assassination conspiracy, has produced quite a sensation in this community, and those who sympathized with treason already wriggle and squirm. But for our part the news only proclaims that there is tangible proof of what we always believed. Ever since we read the evidence taken in the trial of the assassins we have thought that there were large numbers of men in this State who have a share in Booth's evil speculation."

A Republican Congressional committee is now sitting to investigate the horrors of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle, Millen, and the other rebel prison pens, and to prove and publish to the world the habitual violation of the laws of nations practiced by the rebel government. At the same time the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania are laboring to show that these murder pens were rather pleasant kind of places; that no one had any right to die in them; and that all that is alleged of the death and starvation in them is mere Radical lying.

Arthur Wellesley conquered the most formidable enemy that Great Britain ever encountered, and a grateful Government made him a duke, gave him a splendid fortune, and covered him with honors all the rest of his life. Phil Sheridan beat the most dangerous enemy of the American Republic, and his Government disgraces him in the hour of his triumph, and strikes off the laurels in the first blush of victory. Shall republics always be ungrateful?

One Capt. McNelly has just been made to pay the penalty of his too close dissemination in the character of first class passenger he carried on his vessel. He refused Miss Eganne Rollin a first class passage from Beaufort to Charleston because she was an unfortunate enough to be black. A court martial found him guilty of an offense and fined him \$250 for his bad example, a sentence confirmed by Gen. Sickles.

When Gen. Curtin had served the first six months of his term, the Copperheads professed to be very indignant at reports manufactured by themselves that, that he drank half his time. Before Gov. Geary has been a year in office, the same men complain that he is too temperate, and gives too much countenance to the temperance cause. How are the Copperheads to be suited in men?

The other day, as a bank messenger was passing through Pine street, New York, with a bag of coin upon his shoulder, some scamp cut the bag open behind, letting the gold fall in profusion to the pavement. The immediate cause of the disaster then endeavored to escape, while doubtless his confederates were ready to join in the scramble for the money, but he was captured and locked up.

Copperhead county nominating conventions, as usual in their stronghold throughout Pennsylvania, are repudiating the soldier; and what is singular, the same bodies refuse to recognize or praise Andrew Johnson. They only want to use him, not praise him, for mercenary purposes.

The Gettysburg Sentinel says: "The Democratic State Committee think Judge Sharswood ought to be elected because he is a Pennsylvanian by birth. We think he ought to be beaten, because he is a South Carolina in his opinions."

The Jerseyville (Ill.) Democrat in crowing over the suspension of Stanton, comes very near the truth when it says that "the country would be better off if Johnson with his entire Cabinet [leaving out Stanton] were suspended—by the neck."

A fellow by the name of Gahegan has been arrested in Bellefonte and bound over to answer at court for stealing tombstones from the cemetery. He is said to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that borough.—Exchange.

Frederick William Kaseman, of Shamokin, Northumberland county, died on Thursday, July 15th, at the advanced age of 107 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Sharswood vs. Jackson.

In his famous proclamation against the South Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832, General Jackson said:

"I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

This was in 1832. Many yet living remember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable measures of John C. Calhoun and his followers; and they remember how all parties exulted when Jackson crushed that incipient treason under his heel. Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voices in support of the brave old man and his proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from Jefferson or Jackson, but from John C. Calhoun, and of this small band was Judge Sharswood, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal doctrine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. Each State has the right to judge for itself of the compact, and to choose for itself the most proper and efficient remedies."

Is it safe at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who entertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. Jackson was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his honesty, more than anything else, gave him power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion.

GRANT ON STANTON.—The journals which, in referring to the recent change in the War Department, in one breath laud General Grant and in the next denounce Edwin M. Stanton, should remember that in the letter in which the former announced to the latter his acceptance of the position occurred the following paragraph:

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

This testimony from the leader of the national armies outweighs a thousand calumnies of rebel organs.

MORE REMOVALS.—By late advices from Washington, we learn that Gen. Sickles has been removed from the Carolina districts, and Gen. Canby appointed in his place. Gen. Hancock has been ordered to the Fifth district, and Gen. Sheridan to Kansas. The correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, relating to the removal of Gen. Sheridan has been published, in which Grant strongly protests against the change. We will give the correspondence next week.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—Capt. Ames, with 125 men, had a severe fight with 800 Indians, at their village on Republican river. The fight lasted three hours, when Captain Ames was compelled to retreat and leave his dead in the hands of the enemy. Three of Capt. Ames' men were killed, twenty-five wounded, and thirty horses were lost. The Indian loss was heavy. Reinforcements have been sent forward, and another desperate battle is expected.

CABINET CHANGES.—Every member of the Cabinet, except Stantbery, has intimated his willingness to the President to resign, and will formally write out their resignations, if solicited. It is said the resignations of Seward, Browning, Welles, and Randall will be accepted by the President, while he will retain McCulloch and Stantbery in the Cabinet.

There are again symptoms of an imminent insurrection in various parts of Spain, and the Government therefore has declared a state of siege in every Province. The Despotism of the Queen has collected a vast amount of explosive material, and it is not probable that the explosion can be staved off much longer.

The new submarine cable from Key West to Havana, just laid a day or two, signals its opening by the transmission of the news from Mexico of the election of Juarez and a Liberal Congress. The new cable, which it is reported is working most satisfactorily, is one hundred and ninety-one miles in length.

President Cabral, of Dominica, has sent a messenger to Washington with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of the Bay of Samana, and the adjoining peninsula, 43 miles long and 8 miles wide, in the Island of Hayti, for five millions of dollars.

It is proposed to give General Sheridan a warm welcome to Washington. He will have it wherever he goes.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling in any way, with the following property now in possession of H. H. Kephart, of Osceola Borough, viz: two Gray Horses and two Sets Harness, and one two-horse Wagon, as the same belong to me, and are only in his possession on loan, and subject to my order at any time. JAS. C. WILLIAMS. Philadelphia August 28, 1867.

J. P. KRATZER,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, etc., is constantly receiving new supplies from the cities, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to customers. Before purchasing elsewhere, examine his stock. Clearfield, August 28, 1867.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK,
Market Street, opposite Hartwick's Drug Store, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened a BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, in the second story of the building occupied by H. Bridge, and that he is determined not to be outdone either in quality of work or prices. Special attention given to the manufacture of sewed work, French Kip and Calf Skins, of the best quality, always on hand. Give him a call. [Aug. 28, '67.]

ANOTHER BIG "FLOP!"

WM. F. JOHNSON. : : : J. H. BAILEY.
Some two months ago it was formally announced that Pennville was "right side up." Recent events have proven the announcement premature. Another "Flop" recently occurred, and chief among the improved, "interesting, and important" phases presented, is the one portraying the NEW, LARGE, AND COMMODIOUS STORE HOUSE, of

JOHNSON & BAILEY,
who have just returned from the East with a large and carefully selected stock of reasonable goods—of greater variety, and of better quality, than have heretofore been offered in this section of the county. Call at the New Store Rooms, and you will find:

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queens-ware, Hollow-ware, Wood and Stone-ware, Drugs, Oils, Paints and Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Ready made Clothing, Clocks, Confectionary, Cheese, Flour,
Fish, and Provisions generally. Our stock of Hardware will bear inspection, as it is full and of the best quality. Our stock of Boots and Shoes is unequalled in quality and low prices. To the ladies, we would say—we intend to make the Notion and Dress department worthy their patronage. Articles not on hand will be specially ordered to suit our customers. The striking feature in the "Flop," and the one we would keep before the people is, THE VERY LOW PRICES AT WHICH WE ARE SELLING. The public are invited to give us a call. Bring on your Produce, your Boots, Shingles, Grain, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples, Rags, &c. Our motto, "CHEAPEST & BEST." JOHNSON & BAILEY. Pennville, August 28, 1867.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds, near the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d & 4th days of Oct.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Class 1—Sweepstakes, open to all breeds and competitors.

Best bull, \$15; 2d best, \$5; 3d best, \$1.50. Best cow, 10; 2d best, 4; 3d best, 2. All breeds come together in this class and compete with each other, to be judged by their good points, symmetry of frame, ability to fatten, and the stock they will produce.

Judges—S. P. Wilson, David Johnson, George Kit leberger.

Class 2—Grade cattle, owned in county.

Best cow for milk, \$5; 2d best, \$1; 3d best, \$2. Best heifer, 2 years old, 4; 2d best, 3. Best heifer, 3 years old, 4; 2d best, 2. Best calf, under 6 months old, 4.

Judges—Jacob Flegel, Jacob Guelich, John Stewart, Jr.

Class 3—Oxen.

Best yoke of oxen, \$10; 2d best, \$5; 3d best, \$2.

Judges—Leander Denning, David Brown, Wm. Schwen.

Class 4—Fat cattle.

Best fat bullock, cow or heifer, \$10; 2d best, \$3.

Judges—J. M. Kittelberger, Edward A. Bert, O. L. Smead.

Class 5—Thoroughbred horses, open to all.

Best stallion, \$15; 2d best, \$10; 3d best, \$5.

Best mare and colt, 10; 2d best, 5.

The premiums in this class are intended only for horses whose pedigrees render them worthy, as the Society wish to encourage the raising of improved stock.

Judges—James Forrest, J. B. Hewitt, John P. Reiter.

Class 6—Riding, Draft and Farm Horses.

Best saddle horse, \$5.00; 2d best, \$2.00.

Best single family horse, 1.00.

Best matched carriage horses, 2.00.

Best gelding or mare for work, 2.00.

Best span of draught horses or mares, 4.00.

Second best, 2.00.

Best colt, under 2 years old, \$2.00; 2d best, 1.00.

Best 2-year old colt, 2.00; 2d best, 1.00.

Best 3-year old colt, 2.50; 2d best, 1.50.

The horse that moves the heaviest load on the stone-boal, according to his weight, without a whip.

Yount on the Horse and 700.

Judges—D. Wilson, Gainer P. Bloom, David Copelin.

Class 7—Trotting horses, open to all.

Best time, 3 in 5, trotting in single harness \$100.00.

No premium will be paid in this class unless 5 horses are entered to compete for the premium. Each horse to trot against time. Entrance, free.

Judges—Joe R. Murray, J. D. McKirk, Dr. J. W. Potter.

Class 8—Sweepstakes, open to all—Pacing in harness.

Best 2 in 3, mile heat, against time, \$100.00.

No premium will be awarded in this class unless there are six entries. Entrance fee \$15.

Judges—William Powell, O. B. Morrell, John W. Shugart.

Class 9—Trotting in single harness, for horses owned in the county at least fifteen days before the Fair.

Best 3 in 5, mile heat, against time, \$50.00.

No premium awarded in this class unless there are eight entries. Entrance fee \$5. The horse winning the premium in class 7, cannot compete for the premium in this class.

Judges—M. Ogden, Gov. Wm. Bigler, Lieut. L. B. Carlie.

Class 10—Trotting horses, owned and raised in the county.

Best 2 in 3, on time, in harness, \$50.00.

No premium awarded in this class unless there are five horses entered to compete for the same. Entrance, free.

Best trotting horse or mare under saddle, \$3.00.

Second best, 2.00.

Best trotting horse or mare in single harness, 3.00.

Second best, 2.00.

Best walking horse or mare, \$5; 2d best, 2.50.

Judges—A. F. Auld, A. H. Shaw, Rob't Owens.

Class 11—Trotting Colts, raised in the county, not exceeding 3 years old, open to all.

Best 2 in 3, against time, \$20.00.

Not less than four to be entered for this trot. No entrance fee.

Judges—Fred. Irwin, A. A. Graham, James O. Irwin.

Class 12—Sheep and Wool.

Best buck, any breed, \$2.00.

Second best, Randall's Sheep Husbandry.

Best ewe, any breed, Randall's Sheep Husbandry.

Best sheep, fattened for mutton.

Randall's Sheep Husbandry.

Best lamb, Randall's Sheep Husbandry.

Judges—D. Dressler, Thos. Hill, R. Lawhead.

Class 13—Swine, open to all.

Best boar, any breed, Young Farmer's Manual & \$2.

Second best, any breed, \$3.

Best hog, \$3.

Best pig, under 6 mo's old, Agriculturist 1 year.

Judges—Lat. R. Merrell, John A. Reed, S. H. Shaffer.

Class 14—Poultry.

Best coop spring chickens, not less than four.

Best 2 heaviest turkeys.

Best display of chickens, Mine's Poultry Book.

Judges—Lewis Irwin, William P. Reed, M. H. Luther.

Class 15—Plowing.

The man that plows greatest area of land, \$20.00.

Judges—J. B. Kyles, Thomas H. Forney, F. F. Coutier.

Class 16—Plows, Rollers, Drills, Harrows, and Cultivators.

Best plow for stubble or sward, \$2.00.

Best subsoil plow, Barry's Fruit Garden and 1.00.

Best chisel roller and roller combined, 1.00.

Best grain drill, Gardner and 1.00.

Best reaper and mower, Agriculturist 1 y & 2.00.

Best threshing machine, Agriculturist 1 y & 3.00.

Best side-hill plow, \$1; Best cultivator, 1.00.

Best corn planter, \$1; Best grain cradle, \$1.00.

Best horse-rake, 1; Best corn-sheller, 1.00.

Best tanning mill, 2; Best ox yoke, 1.00.

Best hay-pitching machine, 1.00.

Best stalk and straw cutter, 2.00.

Best horse-power for general purposes, 2.00.

Best original invention or agricultural implement, \$5.00.

All articles enumerated in this class, not made in the county, but produced upon exhibition, if worthy of it, will be awarded a diploma.

Judges—A. Gearhart, L. J. Hurd, H. Zilliox.

Class 17—Miscellaneous Farming Implements.

Best bee hive, Grimley's Mystery of Bee Keeping.

Best 1 dr. hand rake \$1; Best grain cradle, \$1.00.

Best stump machine, 3; Best potato digger, 50.

Best lot garden tools, The Gardener.

Best lot farming utensils owned by farmer, 3.00.

All articles enumerated in this class are subject to the same rules as class 16.

Judges—William Hoover, John Shaw, Edward McGarvey.

Class 18—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, etc.