

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 22, 1868.

Showing the "Cloven Foot."

The Ohio Legislature, and the New Jersey Legislature, both Democratic, have repealed the resolutions giving the assent of their respective States to the pending Fourteenth Article to the Federal Constitution.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

A Western Democratic paper urges the party in the ten disorganized States to send delegates to the National Democratic committee, and meekly says:

"In recognizing the Southern States on the committee, we do not necessarily recognize the bogus State governments now being adopted by military power and negro suffrage. They are genuine States, whose governments are at present suppressed but which we propose in good time to recover."

Nothing but the restoration of rebels to power will satisfy the Democracy. A vote for that party, is a vote to place the nation in rebel hands. It is a voice to make rebels the custodians of the funds with which invalid and orphaned pensioners are to be paid.

FOR GRANT.—On January 16th, in Philadelphia, the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic nominated Gen. Grant as the choice of the soldiers of the country for the next Presidency.

OHIO U. S. SENATORSHIP.—Judge Thurman has been elected United States Senator from Ohio. The vote in the Legislature was as follows: Senate—18 for Thurman, Democrat; 16 for Wade, Republican.

A REBEL ENDORSEMENT.—Basil W. Duke, of guerrilla memory, familiarly known out West as the brains of John Morgan, has kindly published a letter of instruction to the Democracy of the Southwest, in which he suggests Mr. Pendleton as the proper candidate for the Presidency.

The New York World is outraged because the millionaires have declared for Grant; but it will have cause for a more genuine rage when it discovers that not only the millionaires, but the millions demand his election to the Presidency.

SHABBY TRICK—for the Ohio Copperhead Legislature to defeat Vallandigham for U. S. Senator. Poor fellow! We pity him. Perhaps, a ten cent subscription would relieve the "martyr" in his new "exile."

In Favor of Repudiation.

Of the fourteen resolutions constituting the platform of the Indiana Democracy, adopted the other day in convention, three are directed against the credit of the country, as follows:

Third. That the national bank system, organized in the interests of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and United States notes substituted in lieu of the national bank currency, thus saving to the people in the interest alone more than eight million dollars annually; and until such a system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Indiana shall be subject to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

Fourth. That the bonds and other securities of the United States, with every other description of property, should bear their equal proportion of taxation for State, county and municipal purposes, and to that end the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes, in amount substantially equal to the tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes.

Fifth. That we are in favor of the payment of the Government bonds in treasury notes commonly called greenbacks, except when expressly made payable in gold by law at the earliest practicable period.

The Convention also passed a resolution endorsing Hon. George H. Pendleton, the great American repudiator, which may be classed with the above.

The Ohio Democracy, lately in convention also endorsed Mr. Pendleton and urged his nomination for President, and passed a number of resolutions hinting at the repudiation of our national bonds and national currency.

Thus, day by day, is the fact being developed that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating our national debt and plunging the country into utter ruin and disaster. Will the people remember these facts, and ponder them well, lest they inadvertently be made the instruments in the hands of designing demagogues to destroy the country, and ruin their own dearest rights and business interests.

DON'T LIKE HIM.—General Hancock is not so sure of being the Democratic candidate for President, with all his efforts to make himself popular with his country's enemies at New Orleans. "Mrs. Sarratt's hangman," as the New York Daily Book calls him, because he was the active officer who had in custody the assassins of Lincoln, will have to get down much lower before he can command the suffrages of the faithful.

CONGRESS.—Under the head of "Washington City Gossip," will be found an interesting account of the re-instatement of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. Also an account of the censure of Fernando Wood by the House, for having violated the rules in his speech on the supplemental reconstruction bill.

A FACT.—The only question, of wholly national importance, which will enter into the coming Presidential campaign is the payment or repudiation of our national debt. The Republican party favor its payment, while the Democracy oppose its payment! Which party will you sustain?

Fernando Wood thinks Congress an infamous body. If he wishes to improve its character the best way would be to resign.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.—Our Democratic friends are much alarmed at the expenses of reconstructing the Union, and are anxious for retrenchment. If they had never rebelled, these expenses would never have been possible. If, having rebelled at the South, they had not encouraged the Rebellion at the North, the expenses would never have reached half their present figure. Having made these expenses inevitable, if they will abandon their efforts toward repudiation, we may soon lessen the rate of interest on the national debt from six to four per cent., and save the country \$100,000,000 a year. And, if they will cease their efforts to continue the political slavery of four millions of the Southern people, and place no further obstruction in the way of the Reconstruction of the South, the Union will be restored, and all expenses of Reconstruction stopped.

JUST SO!—A party of Democratic politicians are clamoring for the removal of the Collector of Philadelphia, so that room may be made for somebody who will administer the office with due regard to the coming election. We wish the time would come when neither Democratic nor Republican politicians would have power to interfere in such removals. It is by yielding to such pressure that Mr. Johnson has brought the revenue system into its present discreditable situation, and he can only reform it by making his appointments with regard solely to fitness and honesty.

HOW DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS AND PLATFORMS ARE "FIXED"—The Los Angeles Democrat, which is good authority in such matters if in anything, says: "It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that in 1864 the same pen that wrote the Chicago platform on which Mr. Clellan refused to stand, also wrote Mr. Clellan's letter accepting the nomination and kicking the platform to pieces, in order to catch the war and anti war Democrats."

COL. M'CLURE.—The Montana Post of the 21st of December, contains the following: "The Governor appointed and the Council yesterday confirmed as notary public of 'Old Baldy' district, Madison county, Montana Territory, Col. A. K. M'Clure, late of Pennsylvania. This is the first Republican confirmation."

MONEY LETTERS DETAINED.—Postmaster Kelly, of New York, has seized upon and detained a large number of letters containing money addressed to the proprietors of gift enterprises. District Attorney Courtney has the matter under advisement.

Rev. Albert S. Hunt, an unmarried Methodist minister, at Brooklyn N. Y., received for a Christmas present from a parishioner an Indian rubber mallet of a young lady, stuffed with \$500 in greenbacks.

Notes from Harrisburg.

Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on Federal Relations reported joint resolutions inquiring, Secretary Stanton and halting his restoration with joy, as follows:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he has been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senators who have by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will sink his personal wishes for the public good, and that the country more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security, with the unflinching Secretary at the head of military affairs.

The introduction of these resolutions caused as much commotion among the Democrats, as a stone thrown into a hornet's nest does among the thorns. IN THE SENATE, Mr. Davis, of Berks, got his mad up, terribly denounced Stanton as an infamous murderer of Union soldiers, and exhausted the dictionary in the adjectives he piled on the head of the Secretary of War. The usual coolness of the party leaders, on that side, seemed to have deserted them utterly, and the mere mention of Stanton's name operated on them like the mixture of Seltzer powders in a glass of water. IN THE HOUSE, the same temper was manifested on the Democratic side. "Murderer," "infamous," "vile," "debased," "debauched," "corrupt," and kindred epithets were hurled at Stanton's head, in a quick succession of volleys, and in addition to denouncing the man who organized victory for the Union armies, the more adventurous members of the Brick Battery stripe, ventured to bestow hearty commendations upon the chief of the rebel army. Mr. Playford, of Fayette, paid an eloquent tribute to "the gallant Lee," and altogether after listening to these Democratic speeches, one must have been led to conclude, if he did not already know better, that the war for maintaining the Union was a crime, and the rebellion the most virtuous cause on earth. It needs no better evidence than this to show how deeply the restoration of Stanton wounds the Democracy, and how much they dread his presence in the War Department. It upsets all their plans and disappoints all their expectations; and instead of the jubilant tone in which they were so lately indulging, we now hear something like the ravings of despair. The resolutions passed both Houses by a strict party vote.

On Wednesday, January 15th, Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, was elected State Treasurer, by the two Houses of the Legislature. The vote stood: Irwin, 73; M'Grath, fifty eight. Senator Shoemaker has presented the draft of a bill providing for a registry law in this State. It cannot be any longer denied that such a law is absolutely necessary in large cities, in mining districts and all along the railroads. Thousands of illegal votes are annually polled, and we hope that a law may be framed at this session in which both parties join to prevent fraud at elections. Let those, entitled to elective franchise enjoy it, but let all others be prevented from voting.

Washington City Gossip.

The re-instatement of Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, created some excitement, and a good deal of curiosity was manifested to know what would be the upshot of the whole proceedings. On Monday evening the President, as well as Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant, was officially informed of the action of the Senate, and there were all sorts of rumors as to what Stanton would do and what the President would do, and there were vague intimations that one or the other of these distinguished individuals would do something desperate, but nothing of the kind has yet transpired. In fact, there was neither fuss nor difficulty in the proceeding of taking possession of the office. Mr. Stanton acting as though he had just returned from a protracted absence, and Gen. Grant leaving as though he had occupied his place during his absence. About whether Mr. Stanton will resign, there appears to be some question. On Tuesday a petition was circulated in the House of Representatives, and signed by every Republican member, asking Stanton to remain in the War office, and not to resign, as it had been intimated he intended to do immediately after his reinstatement. Whether he will take the advice of his friends, remains to be seen. His resignation no doubt, would prevent all further unpleasantness between him and the President, but should he conclude to remain, it will rest with Mr. Johnson, whether there shall be further emoument or not. The keys of the Secretary's private office were handed to Mr. Stanton at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and he took quiet possession and remained until 4 p. m. his usual hour of closing his day's labor. He was visited by Gen. Grant at 11 o'clock who remained in conference with him for nearly an hour. He had interviews with other parties during the day, and in the afternoon issued an order to the employees of the department informing them that he was again at the head of affairs. Thus, the law of the land has been established, and the course of Mr. Stanton vindicated, in the reinstatement of the Secretary of War by the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Meade in a telegram to Gen. Grant, dated Atlanta, January 12th, says: "Unless the pending bill in Congress directing military commanders to fill all the offices in the State under their command rescinds the test oath, and provides for selection from qualified voters, I am informed its execution in this district will be entirely impracticable."

An interesting and rather exciting scene, occurred in the House on Wednesday, January 15th. The supplemental reconstruction bill was presented by a few moments when he pronounced the pending bill "monstrous" and the most infamous measure of the most infamous Congress. The words fell with startling effect on the House and crowded galleries, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, promptly rose and called Mr. Wood to order, and asked, according to the rule of the House, that the words be taken down

AN ANALYSIS OF FOOD.—It is stated that a hungry man who sits down before a pound of beefsteak, tender, juicy, and an inch thick, and eats it, will find upon analysis that sixty-four per cent. of this steak was water; that eighteen per cent. will go to give him an adremanic fleshiness; and that eighteen per cent. is assigned to warm him, and make him feel comfortable on a cold day. Of the flesh forming ingredients, according to Dr. Playfair, every one, of an average, require ninety-two pounds annually to keep up a proper bodily condition. If it is not obtained from steaks, then it must be secured from something else. Cheese is a great flesh former, (thirty per cent.,) and taken with beer speedily converts all traces of unsightly bones. Two ounces of flesh formers per diem will keep a man alive if he is not forced to labor, but hard labor requires six, or the body will run short of starch and sugar, and go behindhand in health and strength. In 100 parts of wheat there is 10 pounds of flesh, but there is nearly double the amount in the same quantity of oatmeal.

THE GULF STREAM AND THE LATE EARTHQUAKES.—It has been ascertained that the late earthquakes have increased the velocity of the Gulf Stream from three and a half to four miles an hour—almost drawing vessels on the Key West reefs. The opinion is that at the time of the earthquakes in the West Indies there was an upheaving of the ocean's bed, extending from the region of St. Thomas westward towards Cuba, thence in a certain degree closing up the Mona passage between St. Domingo and Porto Rico, and also blocking up the Windward channel between Cuba and Hayti, and forcing the great volume of water to rush up through the old Bahama channel, from whence it strikes across the Florida reefs with great violence.

Some specimens of the new French coin have been brought to this country by Professor Ruggles; on one side is stamped, five dollars, twenty-five francs; on the other side is the head of Napoleon. This is the first step to a universal coin standard. If the English would make their sovereigns equal our five dollar pieces, all the other maritime nations would soon follow.

THE FAMINE IN FINLAND.—Dreadful accounts are given of the famine in Finland. The peasants are reduced to such extremities that they think themselves happy if they can procure loaves composed, in equal portions, of sawdust, moss and a coarse rye flour. Many have obtained the Emperor's permission to emigrate.

Two children were seized and eaten by wolves at Saint Malgic, Canada, on the 12th inst. The mother of the children had a narrow escape from sharing the same horrible fate.

A free railroad bill has been introduced, and it is presumed, will pass the House without any difficulty. An effort to defeat it is, however, apprehended in the Senate.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance. If not paid at the beginning of the year, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid before the close of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1.50 per square for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents will be charged. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Subscription taken for a shorter time than six months, and no paper sent, will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. S. J. ROW.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1868.

Table with columns for Assets (Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Banking House Furniture and Fixtures, Current Expense, Cash Items, Due from National Banks, Due from other Banks, U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr., U. S. Securities on hand, National Bk Notes and Fractions, Specie and Legal Tender Notes, Compound Interest Notes) and Liabilities (Capital stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Circulating Notes, Due Depositors, Due National Banks, Due other Banks, Profit and Loss, Total Liabilities).

I hereby certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency. S. J. ROW, Cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868.

Table with columns for Assets (Loans and discounts, Over Drafts, Furniture and Fixtures, Revenue Stamps, Due from Nat. Banks and Bankers, U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, U. S. to secure circulation, Notes of other Banks, Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes and Specie) and Liabilities (Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, Notes in Circulation, Individual Deposits, Due other Banks, Profit and Loss, Total Liabilities).

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency Jan 6th, 1868. A. C. FINNEY, Cash.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Now is the time to subscribe for the PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH one of the largest, liveliest and most widely circulated papers in the State. THE DAILY DISPATCH is an eight page paper, independent in politics, and contains Political Columns of matter, embracing news by telegraph—the most reliable market reports—the latest cable telegrams—the fullest intelligence with the latest news by mail, including the most interesting personal and local items—full telegraphic market reports East and West, and much other matter of an enterprising and instructive character. The DISPATCH is published by mail at \$8 a year, or may be had from our office at fifty cents a week. Send for a specimen copy.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH—ONLY \$1 A YEAR. In issuing this prospectus for 1868, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their Weekly, like their Daily, enters upon the new year under very flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to nearly double its former size and now contains Thirty-Two Columns of matter printed on bold copper-faced type, making it one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country. It is published every Wednesday, and is a political, commercial and general, and as an entertaining and acceptable FAMILY NEWS-PAPER is not excelled by any paper in the State. THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers to new or old clubs of the party at the rate of \$1.00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit us by mail either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the Dispatch, may remit their Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty percent on our published rates, for single subscribers or ten per cent on our club rates. Address J. H. WOSTER & CO., Publishers, Daily and Weekly Dispatch, 101 North Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan 15, 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL Daily and Weekly.—A Paper for the Business Community and Household.—Presidential year. Now is the time to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the Commercial, its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already secured. It is a daily paper, published every day, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia, and even beyond their borders. It is published by telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a Commercial Paper it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, and it is especially so, in regard to the State. Its Market Reports are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability. It is a paper in politics, the Commercial does not scruple to be independent and publishes freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party it believes success is more surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with a view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions. Entering as we now are on the Presidential year, a preference for Gen. Grant for the Presidency has already been expressed. In this respect, the Commercial was the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party. In State affairs the Commercial is the undivided advocate of a Free Railroad Law and a Liberal System of Improvement for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced. Our aim from the first has been to make the Commercial Second to None as a General Newspaper. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular. TERMS OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL: Daily Subscribers (per year) \$10.00 Delivered by Carrier (per week) \$1.50 THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL: Its advertisements are published on a scale equal to the best of the country. Its complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the Daily, and a full and complete record of all classes of reported and corrected prices of the Weekly up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a family newspaper. Terms of Subscription, in advance: One Copy, (six months) \$3.00 One Copy, (six months) \$1.00 Office: 101 North Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. JAMES A. COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Persons having unsettled accounts, will please bring in all their notes and give their notes in settlement for the balance due January 1st. J. P. KRATZER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned gives notice that he has placed his books in the hands of L. B. Carlie, in Latherburg, for settlement. Persons having unsettled accounts on said books are requested to adjust them without delay. Should any one feel aggrieved by the settlements to be made, they will meet me at Mr. Carlie's store on the 23d day of January. Jan. 15, 1868. J. W. CARLIE.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Valuable Real Estate, in Union Township, Clearfield county, of over 300 acres—consisting of good land, good timber, good orchards, a saw mill, 4 dwelling houses, 3 barns, Ac. thereon. Two Railroad routes are surveyed through the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises or address Clearfield county, Pa. Jan 15, 1868—3p. JOHN DRESSLER.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm H. Tozer, late of Chest township Clearfield county, Pa., died, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. Jan 15, 1868, 6p. SARAH C. TOZER, Adm'x.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE COATS. And how they lived, fought and died for the Union, with scenes and incidents in the Great Rebellion, comprising an outline of personal adventure—thrilling incidents, and heroic exploits—heroic deeds—wonderful adventures—life in the camp field and hospital—adventure of spies and scouts—together with the songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the war. Splendidly illustrated with over 100 fine portraits and beautiful engravings. There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey an enduring and profitable knowledge of the spirit of the conflict that no better report or careful narrative of events, and this part may be called the Gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This is the character of the book, and it is the honor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the heroism of our heroes, the romance and heroism of the service. The valiant and brave-hearted picture and dramatic, the witty and marvelous the tender and pathetic, and the whole, in a masterly manner, here thrillingly portrayed in a readable book that the most unpoetic and unromantic reader will find a most interesting and profitable book that he has ever read. An immense amount of interesting facts may be found in every page, as graphic details will be found in every page, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art. Send for circular, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & Co., Philadelphia, Penna. Jan 15, 1868—2p.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. The subscribers have entered into partnership, and are trading under the name of Irwin, Barry & Co. in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irwin & Son, at the mouth of Elk Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lumber, and select bills for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened A NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices which enable them to sell at such prices as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Barry, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it is to watch the market and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRWIN, THOMAS L. BARRY, Goshen pt., Dec 4, 1865. LEWIS I. IRWIN.