

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 19, 1868.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.  
Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Mont'g'y.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.  
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.  
GLENNI W. SCOFFIELD, of Warren Co.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.  
THOMAS M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Wm. H. Barnes.    | 13 Samuel Knorr.      |
| 2 Wm. J. Pollock.   | 14 B. F. Wagonseller. |
| 3 Richard Wilder.   | 15 Chas. H. Muller.   |
| 4 George W. Hill.   | 16 George W. Elmer.   |
| 5 Watson F. McMill. | 17 John Stewart.      |
| 6 John H. Bingham.  | 18 A. G. Olmstead.    |
| 7 Frank Hooper.     | 19 James Hill.        |
| 8 Isaac Eckert.     | 20 Henry C. Johnson.  |
| 9 Morris Hoopes.    | 21 J. K. Ewing.       |
| 10 David M. Rank.   | 22 Wm. Tew.           |
| 11 Wm. Davis.       | 23 A. M. Crawford.    |
| 12 Wm. P. Ketchum.  | 24 J. S. Rotan.       |

Thaddeus Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens died in Washington at midnight of August 12th. His death was not wholly unexpected, and yet the announcement startled the country with a sort of sad surprise. Such had been the activity, and strength of will and intellect, of this wonderful man up almost to the hour of his death that the public had not learned to look upon him as on the verge of the grave. Mr. Stevens was a native of Caledonia, Vermont, where he was born on the 4th of April, 1793 which would make his age 75 at the time of his death. He was one of a large family of children, of poor parentage and straightened circumstances. In addition to the physical defects, nature endowed him with mental powers of the most splendid kind, and from his boyhood he seemed destined for a high career. By teaching district school three or four months each year he worked his way through Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1814. Immediately after graduating he removed to Adams County Pennsylvania, where he studied law, teaching in an academy at the same time. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, as also in the years '34, '35, '37, and '41. In 1842 he removed to Lancaster where he has since lived. His connection with national politics dated from 1848, when he was elected Representative in the Thirty-first Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-second, and Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. During the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and afterward of the Committee on Appropriations and Reconstruction. He was a bachelor, and devoted himself to public life, and to what he believed to be the service of the Republic, with a single purpose and intensity of zeal that few could understand or appreciate. For six years, embracing the period of the war, he was the acknowledged leader of the House. As a statesman he was a strange compound of the theoretical and the practical. The practical in him enabled him to sway, and shape the legislation of a turbulent legislative body, while the theoretical side of his character often led him to propose and advocate measures and policies which, though urged with his usual vehemence and power, could not command the support of a half-dozen Congressmen, but as a practical legislator he frequently surpassed the best statesmen of his time. His forte was the destruction of the wrong, and, like Mr. Greeley, a minority was his natural element. In building up new institutions and in shaping a policy for the future, Mr. Stevens was not at home. He was a really great man, and very naturally had great faults. He has rendered his country much valuable service, and in the fulness of his years has been gathered to his fathers. The American people will long remember the Old Commoner with gratitude for his labors and charity for his shortcomings.

A QUESTION.—If the Tammany ticket is just the thing for true men, and if its election is to be desired for the sake of peace and good government, how does it happen that all the old rebel leaders have suddenly moved to the front in its support? Have they changed and become wise and good all of a sudden, or are they, being about as bad as ever, intent on a scheme to execute a purpose in which, up to this time they have failed?

"The Drift of the Tide."

Unfortunately for Wallace the "tide" still keeps "drifting." For example: Maj. Gen. Gordon of Indiana, always a Democrat has been speaking for Grant and Colfax.

The Hon. I. N. Morris late Democratic Member of Congress from Illinois, has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax. Judge Lindsey, of Kokomo, Iowa, nominated for Presidential Elector by the Democrats of the Eighth District, has bolted Seymour and taken the stump for Grant.

The Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Gen. Daniel S. Wilson of Iowa, both life-long Democrats, have repudiated Seymour and Blair and taken the stump for Grant and Colfax.

The Hon. Thos. N. Stilwell, U. S. Minister to Venezuela, and Gen. J. L. Swift, both Johnson Democrats, have returned to the Republican fold and are stumping for Grant and Colfax.

Hon. Geo. M. Weston, of Bangor, Maine, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State has taken the stump for Grant. Speaking of Blair he says: "The flag which he marches at the head of the Democratic column, is the black flag of discord and civil war for the country and a war of races for the South."

Hon. David Kilgore, of Delaware county, Hon. R. M. Hudson, of Terre Haute, Col. Stillwell, of Anderson, and all the prominent men of Indiana who swing around the circle with the excursion of Dave Gooding, are all out for Grant and Colfax, and will take an active part in the campaign.

The New York Times says: "The War Democrats of this city are about holding a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting a thorough and independent organization to support Gen. Grant. They are greatly alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and are by no means prepared to go back on their war record, and ignore all that they have done by supporting Seymour and Wade Hampton, and contributing their votes and means to inaugurate anarchy and another civil war. Some of the leading men in the city among the War Democrats are taking part in this important movement, and it will be followed by similar organizations in other States.

A very important political movement was begun in Baltimore last week. The leading spirits in it are Republicans, who followed Gov. Swann over to the Democracy. They met and announced their determination to go for Grant and Colfax. Of these there were present Wm. Thomson, Secretary to Mr. Swann while he was Mayor of Baltimore, and recently Sheriff of the city; Thos. H. Males, late State Senator; John Thompson, late member of the House of Delegates; Young Fall, Jr., one of Mr. Swann's most liberal registers; Wm. T. Valliant, Ex-Conservative Police Commissioner, who took an active part in the ousting of Police Commissioners Woods and Hines; Jacob Walczak, ex-member of the Legislature; Wm. H. Pearce and John H. Pearce. There was a number of persons present who now hold positions under the Federal or State Governments. Ex-Police Commissioner Valliant presided. Sheriff Thompson's remarks were indicative of the tone of all the speakers. He said: "Here, in Maryland, we have witnessed the arrogance of the modern Democracy. They have neglected the Union men who led them into power. I have determined not to be frightened by the hobgoblin negro equality, but shall vote for Grant. We have not to be afraid of those people whom we have lifted up, and tried to make men of. Our object is to initiate a conservative movement for Grant." Mr. Valliant said that insouthernism with prominent Conservatives in Washington he had found them to be unanimously in favor of Grant. A resolution to prepare an address to the country was unanimously adopted.

Gen. J. F. Hartman.

We direct the attention of our readers to a biographical sketch of Gen. J. F. Hartman, our candidate for Auditor General, on the first page of to-day's JOURNAL. Gen. Hartman has already served the public in a civil capacity as faithfully and fearlessly as he served his country on the battle field during the rebellion. In reference to his ability to perform the duties of Auditor General, it is only necessary to state, that the varied duties of that office have been discharged by him in such a satisfactory manner, during the past three years, that his political opponents have not even dared to charge him with partiality or incompetency. The interests of the State have been judiciously guarded, and notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incurred by the war, the State debt has been reduced over five millions of dollars during his administration. It is conceded by all, that a clearer-headed lawyer, a closer business man, and a more conscientious gentleman in all his actions, or a fairer or safer public official, could not be selected to guard the interests of the people in the Auditor General's Office of the Commonwealth, than John F. Hartman; and we feel assured that the people will re-elect him to the position he now occupies, by an overwhelming majority.

A GREAT MAN.—Some are insane enough to think Horatio Seymour a great man. The "loud" admirer of the Governor that we have heard of however, is a well known lawyer of Watkins, N. Y., who expressed his admiration of the great decliner in the following forcible, if not elegant, language, a few days ago: "Horatio Seymour, sir," said he, "is the greatest man that God Almighty ever made, unless I must except Wilkes Booth."

A FACT.—Remember, it was the so-called Democratic party that threatened, commenced, and carried on the war of the rebellion. The same party now threatens revolution.

Is Mr. Seymour a Statesman?

The adversary is engaged at this present moment in vaunting the statesmanship of Horatio Seymour. Let us see what are Mr. Seymour's claims to be styled a statesman? State-manship must be made up of character, study, and experience. Napoleon was a statesman by nature; John Stuart Mill (before entering the House of Commons) by study; Palmerston by experience. Mr. Seymour has never held a national office, and so far as national politics are concerned he cannot be a statesman by experience. In the State offices he has held, his only evidence of statesmanship is his veto of a prohibitory liquor law. It does not require a gifted imagination to conceive that General Grant, in the same circumstances, must either have shown equal statesmanship by vetoing it, or superior statesmanship by signing it. He might have done more. He could not have done less.

Those who have ever troubled themselves to learn anything about politics will not accuse Horatio Seymour of being a statesman by study. He never studies. If he did he could not lie so to great advantage as he does in his public speeches. He skims the surface of history for half truths, knowing that a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies. That lie which is all a lie, may be met and fought outright. But a lie which part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

If he stumbles on a whole truth, he cuts it in two, dropping the kernel and feeding on the husk. Let us see how far his statesmanship would have availed us. During the agitation of the Slave question, he recommended throwing open the National Territories to Slavery, so that the Slave Power could have been strengthened in the Senate by the votes of all the present and future States west of the Missouri River, from Texas to British America. He argued, also, that slaveholders should be allowed to sojourn with their slaves, for all transient purposes, in the Free States, to stop with them at the Springs, and to travel with them for pleasure or business. He would have given slaveholders eternal sway over the National Territories, and temporary sway wherever they went in the Northern States. Suppose Mr. Seymour's statesmanship had prevailed, would the Slave Power have been less tyrannical? Would the ultimate success of free principles at the North have been less certain? Would not Mr. Seymour's policy have strengthened the Rebellion in advance, and so insured the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union?

Then Mr. Seymour advocated the Crittenden Compromise—i. e., he wanted the North, after electing a President on the basis of "no further extension of Slavery," to agree that, if the South would haul down the Rebel flag and allow Mr. Lincoln to be President, and the Union to stand, then Mr. Lincoln should consent to the indefinite extension of Slavery, and the voters who elected him to the perpetual abandonment of slavery, as a condition of his election. It is the statesmanship of brigands and ruffians—not of Senators and Parliamentaries; of ruffians—not of democracy. If Mr. Seymour had ever studied much, he would not have placed himself so exactly on a par with men who never studied at all. But if Mr. Seymour had studied the Crittenden Compromise so far as to enquire whether the South were willing to accept it—to remain in the Union provided the successful party should repudiate and back down from the principles on which the people elected Lincoln—he would have found that the South nowhere voted for it, and would never have accepted it. Hence, Mr. Seymour's statesmanship is not that of study, even of the most superficial kind. Again, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Seymour declared that he had no faith that the Union could be maintained by force; that he had examined the Montgomery Constitution; that it was better than our own; and that the better way was for New York and other Northern States to come under it. Was this statesmanship? Is the cringing spaniel, the fawning cur, the whipped and yelping hound, our best ideal of statesmanship?

Again, in 1862-3, he derided the constitutionality of the Draft laws, argued that a Union restored by coercion would be as great a crime as the rebellion, taught that only Republicans should fight for the Union, and contended that emancipation was the death knell of the Union. In 1864 he, in the Chicago platform, denounced the war a failure in the midst of the smoke and heat of the contest, encouraging the Rebels to persevere though they were already whipped, and predicting defeat for the Union armies who were already victorious. Was this statesmanship? Had the country assented to Seymour's doctrine in 1860, that the rebellion could not be subdued, or in 1864 that hostilities should cease, our Union would have been dissolved, and the Northern States would have been plunged into a war among themselves by the efforts of Seymour and his friends to carry out the policy he had advised, of seceding from the Union and joining the Confederacy. In these convulsions, the army of the independent Rebel Confederacy under Lee would have stood ready to march into the Northern States and aid the efforts of the Democrats to carry these States over to the Confederacy and Slavery up to the Canadian line. In short, Seymour's policies would have given us a united and independent South, a divided and conflicting North, and a country at war from end to another, after all hope of restoring the Union or destroying Slavery had disappeared. Since Seymour's policies indicate neither experience nor study of statesmanship, if he be a statesman he can only be so by character, having been born such. But people who are born to the possession of great wealth of any kind, financial or intellectual, seldom live to the age of fifty-seven years without making it manifest. Mr. Seymour, however, has never proposed a policy or inaugurated a measure of any kind. He has been a mere critic of the doings of active men, a carper, not to say a slanderer, of those whose opportunity to attain, and with whose practical statesmanship he has never been brought into rivalry.

A Little everything.

The cattle plague ising.  
The Cholera has real Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Trumbull died Washington, on Saturday.  
On the decline—where—Seymour and Blair stoos.

Go to the Grant and fax Reading room in the evenings.  
Cholera infantum isevalent in the eastern part of the State.

Our friends should b-work. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liby."  
"Lost Cows"—the crew of the Copperhead cooke over the Kentuckification.

The "conservatives" Maryland are deserting Seymour and going over Grant.  
Mr. Seba Smith, the ginal "Jack Downing," died at his residence, Long Island, last week, aged 76 years.

The Copperhead naly in Kentucky is about 90,000. Union men seeto be rather "secrete" in that Rebel State.  
The Copperheads of iron County have nominated L. A. Mackey forgress. He is a rene-gade know-nothing.

It is said the Demoeer contemplate adopting the apple-blossom as a spaign badge. It will be worn on the nose.  
One of the Penelotons is said to be wandering in the Rocky Moontains. Poor fellow; he shouldn't "take on so."

In 1860 the Southern-eaters threatened secession if they failed in 1868 they threaten revolution if they succeed.

Seven thousand doghabe been taken to the pound in New York. Eologan sassage must be dog cheap in th city.  
Seymour boasts that hever held a dollar of the public debt. Samsely says he has in his life held a great many this own debts.

The annual report of a County Superintendent of Common Schools is unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.  
The Schenectady Evening Standard puts Seymour and Blair at the lad of its columns, and directly underneath "The Road to Ruin."

Mr. C. Shank, of Howard township, Centre co., has a corn stalk, which measures 13 feet 7 inches in height. Genuine Grant and Colfax corn.  
President Johnson's Kentucky friends have sent him five barrels of Bourbon. That certainly should keep his spirits up to the end of his term.

The New York Herald says for Grant on the Republican ticket, and for Blair on the Democratic ticket. Bennett has cockney's penchant for "half-and-half."  
Mr. Rugh said of the public debt, in his recent Circular speech, that "nobody considers it sacred, except the man who has got the evidence of it in his pocket."

Some of the secession Southerners declare if Seymour is not elected they will leave the country. That is one of the strongest arguments for the election of Grant.  
There is one difference between the speeches of Grant and Seymour. The former always speaks to the point; the latter sneaks along and makes no visible point at all.

A Democratic paper says that in order to secure Seymour's election they must get out every Democratic voter. Can't do it, for some of them are in the hands of the Republicans.  
The Chambersburg Allegiance, upon a suspension of five months, has again made its appearance in a live paper, and will do good service in the job of the KENTUCKY AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

A Tennessee paper says when they go out to fill a Union man, they carry picks and spades along to bury the corpse.  
An account of the Kansas State Democratic Convention says the rebel flag actually hung in the hall during the entire session of the Convention. Such is the latter-day Democracy.

We hardly know which will become insane first—Seymour or Frank Blair. Seymour inherits madness, and Blair has such a horror of water that he is likely to become mad at any time.  
A pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Tammany Hall Convention, printed for circulation in the South, bears on its cover, in large type, "Stant by your friends who have stood by you."

Every Union soldier's grave is an eloquent speech against the Democratic ticket, which was nominated by the men who initiated and carried on the war in which our boys in blue were slaughtered.  
The Democrats imported rebels from the South to stump the North against Lincoln and initiate rebellion. They are now importing the same class of men to stump the North against Grant and initiate revolution.

When Wade Hampton left Columbia, he announced his intention of going to Texas or hell. He did go to Texas, and as to hell—well, he has joined the Democratic party.  
"What uniform do you suppose I wear? Do you think I have begun to wear the gray?" said one of General Hancock's staff officers, when asked if he would vote the Democratic ticket. Many a soldier will repeat the question.

The demolition of the old Court House in Indiana, preparatory to the erection of a new one, was commenced on Monday week. Rev. Blair preached the first sermon in the house after its erection, and on Sunday, the 9th, he also preached the last one.  
The spirit of imitation is strong, even with Presidential candidates. It is said that when the intelligence reached St. Joseph, Mo., that Seymour was last seen on his farm putting in new hay, Blair, who was in the place, immediately put in a little old rye.

Albert Pike, the Rebel poet, in the Memphis Appeal, gives this derisive advice to his readers: "Go on, boys; wear no northern Hens; Arm yourselves with organizers, and be ready to respond promptly when called on, and fight bravely even if you get killed."  
The Milwaukee Sentinel having described a "grand Democratic ratification meeting" in that city, concludes with the following: "As a speculation by the proprietors of the bar at the Rink, it was a success; as a funeral it was doubtful and as a ratification meeting it was a fiasco."

The Chicago Times gives up Illinois to Grant, but claims Indiana and Ohio, in Indiana the Democrats claim Illinois and Ohio, but give up Ohio to Indiana; in Ohio they claim Indiana and Illinois, but give up Ohio; and that is the kind of figuring that is resorted to in order to defeat Grant on paper.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of Thurman's speech in the Convention there, says: "Thurman asked his friends what they should do with the Radical soldiers when they (the Democrats) get into power," and the rebel crowd cried out, "Hang 'em!" "Hang 'em!" Radical soldiers will please take notice.

The Philadelphia Age is quoted as saying that in one ward in Philadelphia, one hundred thousand Germans have come out for Seymour and Blair. This is not the same, but the same kind of a story, as that about the "ten thousand cats" which were finally squeezed down into "our old cat and another one."

SEYMOUR'S "NO" AND "YES."  
Horatio said, with how profound, "Your candidate I cannot be. For it would surely lose the cause. And would dishonor me."—July 9.

Now, by the "whispering tide caught up," "My friends, I really can say no; Of honor I've not much to lose, So, I—let it go."—August 4.

A Ringing Speech by Gen. Sickles.

General Sickles was serenaded at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, Monday evening, when he made one of his telling speeches, a synopsis of which is given below. After some remarks personal to himself, and some hard hits at the State politicians, he said:

My sympathies in the Presidential contest are equally distributed, and, as I trust, with equal impartiality. I rejoiced in Governor Seymour's nomination although he did not wish it. I regretted the disapproval of President Johnson, whose nomination would have gratified me exceedingly, and I shall rejoice with you most heartily in the election of Grant. I thank Vallandigham, Wade Hampton, General N. B. Forrest, and the World newspaper for the unsolicited aid they are giving to secure the election of Grant, and if they will continue in their present work, very little will remain for the Republicans to accomplish. [Great laughter.] Indeed, I do not see why most of my old Democratic friends will not follow the same direction. Grant is for peace, and the Democrats were for peace all through the war. [Laughter.] Grant is for economy in political expenditures, and the Democracy of New York city, are certainly in favor of economy as well as an intelligent suffrage, and an honest ballot. [Great laughter.] Grant is for ameliorated taxation, for amnesty to those who have committed political offenses, for a speedy return to specie currency, so that everybody may be paid in gold and silver, and for universal suffrage.

If these views are not now acceptable to the Democratic party, I remember the time when they would have been acceptable. My friends, let us remember all the sacrifices of the past seven years, made for union, order, and tranquility, and let us so act that these shall not have been in vain. We all desire peace and prosperity, and I will tell you when we shall have these blessings. When all sections of the country, all classes, and all parties accept the situation, when, throughout the length and breadth of our country, every law-abiding citizen, no matter what may be his opinions, his religion, his nationality, his race, or his color, can rely on the laws of the land, the courts of justice, and the amenities of his neighborhood for protection and security; when, for example, a Union soldier can build for himself and his family a home in the Carolinas, and, if he chooses, the old blue coat and corps badge he wore in battle, hangs out the old flag he followed, lie down to sleep with the latch-string outside and no one shall molest him; and until that day shall come, a million boys in blue are ready, when summoned by proper authority, to march to defend that cabin against all who may harm that old comrade for his cause. That day will come when General Grant is President. After thanking his audience, Gen. Sickles retired amid loud cheers, and cries of "Go on!"

The State Debt and Taxation.

Union Republican State Central Committee, recently addressed a note to Gen. John F. Hartman, Auditor General, asking him what the total debt of the State was on January 1, 1860, and January 1, 1868—to what extent, during that period, taxation had been abated or repealed, and what amount of extraordinary expenses had been paid by the State during the same period? General Hartman answers by producing the official figures, from which it appears that the total State debt, Nov. 30, 1860, was \$37,969,847.50. On August 5, 1868, the total debt was \$33,651,637.47. The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows: Net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, \$1,657,314.33. Net amount charged annually for 1866, 1867 and 1868, \$313,222.19—showing an annual reduction of \$1,244,092.14. Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military purposes—a fact well known to every tax-payer. These figures show an absolute liquidation of four and one-third million dollars of the State debt, and an annual reduction of taxation to the amount of one and a third million dollars. The immense debt of almost forty millions, which had been contracted under Democratic administrations, has been reduced under Republican rule, and at a time when extraordinary expenditures were incurred by a gigantic war! Nor is this all: while the debt was being reduced, taxation has been materially lightened. When our Republican friends hear Democrats prating about "taxation," "debt," etc., let them have these figures. They are official, and form a sufficient answer to the flippant and baseless assertions of demagogues.

His Farewell Order.—To show the inconsistency of F. P. Blair, Jr., it is only necessary to refer to his farewell order to his army corps, previous to its being mustered out at Louisville. The order is dated July 11th, 1865, and recommends the confiscation of Southern lands to provide homesteads for the Union soldiers. His late overture to the country shows instead that Southern rebels should again butcher the boys in blue, if they attempt to maintain the Federal authority, or side with the cause for which they fought.

Why It Should Be Done.—The Baltimore Commercial, of August 7th, gives credit to a Democratic orator, Thomas F. Bowie, for addressing his party friends thus:

"If there be any class of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholly, wicked, and cruel war in history. [Applause.] I would not tax them as property, but I would make them read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholly and wicked purpose."

The Elections.—The State elections that are immediately ahead of us, will occur in the following order:

- |            |          |           |        |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Vermont    | Sept. 1  | Delaware  | Nov. 3 |
| California | Sept. 8  | Maryland  | Nov. 3 |
| Maine      | Sept. 14 | Illinois  | Nov. 3 |
| Nebraska   | Oct. 6   | Michigan  | Nov. 3 |
| Ohio       | Oct. 13  | Wisconsin | Nov. 3 |
| Indiana    | Oct. 13  | Missouri  | Nov. 3 |
| Iowa       | Oct. 13  | Kansas    | Nov. 3 |
| West Va.   | Oct. 22  | Nevada    | Nov. 3 |
| New York   | Nov. 3   | Mass.     | Nov. 3 |
| New Jersey | Nov. 3   |           |        |

Forrest on the Rampage.

Seymour, in his letter of acceptance, said the rebel leaders were all subserviveness, having settled into the ways of peace and quietness. The truth of this remark had already been exemplified by the Hamptons, the Cobbs, the Toombes, and others; and we have now to add that shining patriot, the hero of Fort Pillow, General Forrest. At a late meeting of the Confederate officers in Nashville, he was the principal orator, and from his speech we make the following quotation:

"Troops would be called out. He was confident too, that they would be backed by the Federal forces. President Johnson, notwithstanding all he and others had done to gratify his pride in the National Convention, had gone back upon the Democracy. He did not look for any help from him but it mattered not how many were arrayed against him and his old comrades. He liked peace, but if any of them were shot down as he expected they would be, he would not care. He knew that his old troops would answer as they had always done. He had them upon thousands and he needed no drilling. If the right opened it would not be troops in line of battle confronting each other, but citizen against citizen. He should be in favor of giving no quarter."

That Cotton Story.

General Grant, as usual, has come out of the absurd allegations concerning his complicity in illegal cotton trading during the war with credit. It is of little use for his enemies to try, they cannot "fix him" whatever they do. The merchants in Cincinnati, who took Grant's father into partnership, took the elderly gentleman to headquarters in hopes of getting special privileges. It was a bold stroke to endeavor to corrupt the honesty of a man through supposed respect for a father; but the plan failed. How like the man was his letter in reply:

"I am always pleased, sir, to render any proper assistance in my power to my friends, but I am a General, and I cannot distinguish between the friends of my country, and the enemies of its citizens. I do not know why my father should write asking such a favor. It can have no influence with me. The request is improper, as it would give one an advantage over another, and would lead to the same objection which is my endeavor to prevent. The attention of the military cannot be diverted from the work in hand, viz: saving the country. You can take out a permit and trade along the river, as others are doing, and I shall be pleased to hear of your success."

The Democratic View.—The Louisville present "patent" cases are the very clear and unmistakable light. Speaking for the Kentucky and Southern Rebel Democracy generally, it says:

"Greenbacks are but an incident. Negro suffrage is but an incident. The gist of the matter, shall five men, embracing the Reconstruction Committee, rule us with a rod of iron, or shall the people rule? The radicals seek to obscure this real question. They seek to keep it out of sight. But it is embraced in the simple proposition which Grant gets a majority of the electoral votes of the Northern States, where there is likely to be a fair election, why, well and good; but if he fails to get a majority of the Northern electoral votes, and Congress attempts to make up a deficit by a majority of its own creation in the South, then we fight. The sooner the people take the line the better."

TAXATION OF NATIONAL SECURITIES.

Hon. John A. Bingham addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday a week at Wheeling, West Virginia. Amongst other striking passages in his speech we note the following:

"In the words of your Supreme Court of the United States, uttered long ago through the lips of John Marshall, in a case that will live as long as our language lives: 'When you admit the authority of a State to tax you admit its power to tax without limitation.' If, therefore, the State of South Carolina may tax to-morrow your national securities one per cent., on the same principle they may tax them 50 per cent.; and I believe the people to the line the better."

A Hostile Land.

What would the South become if Seymour and Blair should be elected? Albert Pike, late general in the rebel army, and now editor of a Seymour organ at Memphis, tells us:

"The North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred to its oppressors. Swear that you will die a martyr for the sake of your flag, and the Ohio and the Susquehanna, as they are now rivers of blood between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live."

It shall become a foreign and hostile land, in which no Northern man shall live, says Pike! That is what those vote for who vote to elect Seymour and Blair.

RATHER LATE!—The Copperhead papers are busy proving by mathematics that Grant is no general. If they had only done this in '64 their friends of the Confederacy could have gone right along with their little war and come out victorious. This tardiness in securing their Southern friends will be the death of the Northern Democracy.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up on large type, or out of plain sight, will be charged double usual rates. No ads. in the COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County: TOWNSHIP, No. 271, Sept. Term, 1867. MARY ANN DENNIS, Alias Sd. Sur Divorce. TO MARY ANN DENNIS, Respondent. You are hereby notified and required to be and appear, in your own proper person, at our next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Clearfield, on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1868, before our said Judges to answer such things as may be the subject of the proceedings in the complaint of said defendant, charged against you, in new pending, and submit to such order and decree as the Court may make. And hereof fail not. (Aug. 19 '68.) C. HOWE, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Lights and shadows of the Great Rebellion. Containing Thrilling Adventures, Daring Deeds, Starting Epitaphs, and Marvelous Escapes. Of Spies, Scouts and Detectives. The cheapest, most complete and interesting work ever published, containing over 300 pages and some 200 engravings. Price only \$2.75. Send for circular and terms. Also Family Quarto Bibles best edition published. WILLIAM FLINT, Publisher, No. 26 S. seventh st., Philadelphia, Pa. (August 19, 1868.)

DR. INGRAHAM'S GREAT MAGIC MACEDONIAN OIL. Try a bottle of it for Rheumatism and all Nervous Diseases. Positively no humbug, and in all cases when it fails to do good the money refunded. Persons not well able to buy it shall have it without money or price. Ask the people of Philadelphia what it has done for them. Those who have suffered pain for years have been made to feel perfectly at ease, and sleep and work well. Send and get circular and sample of oil free of charge. Address J. R. WATSON, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., or Dr. Ingraham & Co., Woonster, Ohio. (August 19, 1868-4)

REPUBLICANS, AWAKE!

The exigencies of the hour demand your attention. Our enemies are again busy concocting their nefarious schemes, whereby they expect to defeat the will of the people, and elect to high offices their more than semi-rebel leaders, who are still odorous with the foul stench of treason!

REPUBLICANS, TO THE RESCUE!!

A meeting of the loyal, law-abiding citizens of Pike township will be held in the Brick School House, in Curwensville, on THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1868, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Colfax Club. Vigilance Committees will be appointed and other necessary business attended to. E. A. HOVER, Member County Com. for Pike townshp.