

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 12, 1866.

Wrangles of the Democracy.

The Latter-Day Democracy, it seems, are having a rather "happy time" at settling their political family differences. The advocacy of negro suffrage by the Chicago Times, Boston Post, and other influential journals of the party, is being bitterly denounced by such of their organs as are "joined to their old idols."

"These Democratic leaders went over themselves into the filthy slough of Black Republican loyalty alias despotism, alias devilism, of every infernal type, and did their utmost to drag the people after them, and now are trying to drag them out again with just about the same kind of ropes or principles, with which they dragged them in. Vain attempt! Worse than vain to attempt to drag the people out of the Abolition slough with Abolition ropes!"

That is, surely, not a very flattering account of the condition of their party, but as the Day-Book and Clearfield Republican are organs in good standing with the Latter-Day Democracy, we must take it for granted that they "know whereof they affirm," and hence that their representations are correct. They not only thus admit that their organization is in a sorry plight, but they assert that

"The attempt to make it a mulatto party, or something between a white man and a negro, has resulted in nothing but disgraceful and continuous defeat. These cunning or rather foolish leaders have been trying to split the difference between a white man and a negro, and the result is, that they have made political mongrels of themselves."

That sounds like harsh language, but it must not be forgotten that we are quoting, italics and all, from the Clearfield Republican. It is in the columns of that paper that we find these bitter accusations. Nor is this all. Prominent Democrats who took part in the 14th of August Convention at Philadelphia are also dealt some heavy blows. That assemblage is stigmatized as

"A bastard concern, where the marplots of one section held their bloody hands over the voiceless mouths and choked throats of the other section, reading them lessons of reproach and submission. If there is any man who bore a prominent part in it, who is not already ashamed of both its action and its results, let us believe that he is past blushing." "A bastard concern, where the marplots of one section held their bloody hands over the voiceless mouths and choked throats of the other section, reading them lessons of reproach and submission. If there is any man who bore a prominent part in it, who is not already ashamed of both its action and its results, let us believe that he is past blushing."

It must be highly refreshing to Chairman Wallace, ex-Gov. Bigler, and other Democrats of our town who "bore a prominent part" in that Convention, to be told by their home organ that if they are not "ashamed of both its action and its result," that they are "past blushing"—that the "political offspring born of such an embrace—"the white State of South Carolina hugging the black State of Massachusetts—could "be nothing but a mongrel brood." We should think that such "left-handed" compliments would be comforting, in an eminent degree, to our "distinguished fellow citizens" who attended that celebrated convocation of heterogeneous political spirits.

Whilst the organs of the Latter-Day Democracy, from which we are quoting, are thus disgusted with the course of "many" journals and leaders of their party, it must not be supposed that they are at a loss for a remedy. "An early great Convention of the true old Democracy of the States," is suggested as a sovereign balm for the complication of ills that is now racking the body of their distracted organization. It is to be composed, not of the "black and mulatto politicians that have been holding 'their conventions all around,'" but it is to be made up of "genuine white politicians," of "brave and true patriots," like the editors of the Day-Book and Republican, we presume. None of those "who are foolish enough to think they can hold the Radical 'ball by the tail,'" are expected to intrude; but only "those who want to seize the beast 'by the horns,'" "who want the Union as 'it was and the Constitution as it was,'" are invited to attend. "Such a Convention," it is hoped by its brilliant projectors, "might start an enthusiasm which will 'arouse the sleepy ear of the old Democracy again, and give us at least one campaign 'in which Democrats shall not be in doubt 'whether they are running a Democratic or 'a Black Republican platform.'" We trust this enterprise will be encouraged by the "faithful." As all other "conventions" held by the Democracy, for some years past, have proved rather harmless affairs, we want to see what one, gotten up on the high-pressure principle, may do. We would, however, kindly suggest to our neighbor and to his New York cotemporary, that they had better secure the services of a vigilant inspector, so that the Democratic "mulatto politicians" who have been running the "machinery" that "smells of the stench of negroes and the blood of white men," are not permitted to get inside, or those "negro-

ized" leaders will force the editors of the Day-Book and Republican to place the Democratic party again on what they term the "prostituted, bloody, negro-worshipping basis of loyalty."

The Mexican Muddle.

The reported action of Marshal Bazaine, commander-in-chief of the French forces in Mexico, in giving arms and ammunition to the partisans of Ortega, indicates the possibility of a new complication in that country. Jaurez and Ortega are rival claimants for the Mexican Presidency. Neither was chosen to fill that office at the proper time and in the proper constitutional way. Continued military disturbances prevented a peaceful election. Both base their claims on their former position as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that officer being the proper incumbent of a vacant Presidential chair. The issue between them is whether the old Chief Justice or the new one has the best claim to authority. Our Government has not only refused to recognize any other ruler than Jaurez, but it arrested Ortega when he was attempting to enter Mexico. France appears anxious to favor his cause as we were to oppose it, and thus the two great nations most deeply interested espouse the claims of opposing candidates. It is to be hoped that this dispute will not lead to our entanglement in a war of succession, after the fashion of the famous old conflicts of Europe.

THE COURSE OF THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.—The Democrats in Congress are said to have agreed to wait for something to turn up in the hope that, as the only chance, the Republicans will commit some excess, of which advantage can be taken. Not much opposition will be made to measures, however extreme, which, considering how utterly powerless they are, is very considerate. The President in adhering to the "My Policy" doctrine, took their advice, that he might not appear to be inconsistent, although no one doubted that his policy was a failure. It is evident the Democrats and the President have heard how the elections went.

THREATENS TO REBEL.—The Richmond Enquirer, alarmed at the indications of a disposition on the part of Congress to dismantle the Southern rebel governments set up by Andrew Johnson, has the audacity to threaten a new revolt if this policy is pursued. It says that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State governments in their just rights, and any attempt to abolish them by Congress, as proposed by the caucus, would necessitate a collision." These are brave words, but the time has gone by when the Representatives of the American people are to be intimidated by arrogant Southern traitors.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—The Republican U. S. Senators, in the rearrangement of the standing committees, deprived Doolittle, Cowan and Dixon of their chairmanships. Doolittle, who was next to Sumner on the Committee of Foreign Relations has been placed at the foot. Ramsey is head of the Post Office Committee, vice Dixon, displaced, and Henderson is made chairman of Indian Affairs instead of Doolittle; while Cowan is transferred from the head to the foot of the Committee on Patents.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—The casual reader has, probably, not fully comprehended the nature of the difficulties with the Indians in our Western States and Territories. The extent of these troubles may, however, be inferred from the fact reported by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that the total amount expended for the suppression of Indian hostilities, for the year 1864 and 1865, is \$30,500,000.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.—The Governor of Missouri has been compelled to place several of the western counties of that State, which are inhabited principally by rebels, under martial law, to secure the life and property of Union men. This exhibition of their proscriptive feelings in a Commonwealth under the control of a loyal Legislature and Executive illustrates the dangers to which Unionists of States dominated by rebel Governors are subjected.

U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO.—We have at length a trustworthy statement that Matamoras was occupied by the United States troops under Gen. Sedgwick. This was done under the protest of saving American citizens from plundering operations. General Sheridan, acting under an order from Gen. Grant, has relieved Gen. Sedgwick of his command and placed him under arrest. The U. S. Troops have since been withdrawn from Matamoras.

The Chinese at Pekin have been eleven months without rain or snow. This is in China a great public calamity, which is sought to be averted by fasting, prayer and expiatory ceremonies. In the Summer of 1864 the drought was so great that the Emperor himself made a vow to "rectify his conduct and be more anxious for the welfare of his people."

John S. Rock, Esq., the well known colored lawyer, of Boston, died a few days since at his residence in Phillips street, of consumption. A short time ago, on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, being the first colored man who ever enjoyed that privilege.

The President's Message. It is not so much what the President says as what he declines to say. The first impression of the message is that his Excellency is chastened. He makes no allusions to Congress hanging on the verge of the Government. This is something from an Executive who has been in the most unreasoning humor for so many months. Mr. Pierce could not have written a weaker message. Congress would as readily have heard an essay upon the cause of thunder as this tame and harmless disquisition. There are some good words from Washington and Jefferson, likewise Jackson. We marvel that his Excellency neglected the other fathers of our country. For any living fact, for any suggestion, for any helpful thought, we might as well turn to the last novel of Trollope as to the President's message. Ephraim seems irrevocably joined to his idol.

There is much that Mr. Johnson might have done. He has missed many golden opportunities—but none so glorious as this. Congress came from the people magnanimous and kind. There was no disposition to remember anything that had been done—not even the shameless antagonism to the people in the recent election. All good men trusted that one word might be said which would show a disposition on the part of the President to reach a solution of the many difficulties surrounding the country. All that his Excellency has done was longer remembered when we saw the peace he might bring to a harassed nation, loving kindness and rest. We believe that there was no feeling of resentment to the President, not even in the hearts of the most Radical members of Congress, that would not have given way before the slightest tendency of the President to harmonize the country. In his Message he shows no such tendency. He clings to his dogmas with as much tenacity as when he hoped to carry the country in the late elections. There is not one word for the negro—not one word for the loyal in the South—not one sentence which might not as well have been written a hundred years ago as to-day, for all the truth and comfort it brings.

In a mere business way the Message is of little importance. It refers briefly to the Treasury Report, advocating thorough retrenchment, and the other Reports of the Departments, but makes no suggestion of importance. Mr. Johnson thinks the Pacific railroad will be finished before the time set by Congress as a limit; advises such legislation as may be necessary to preserve the Mississippi Levees; urges the importance of admitting to Congress a delegate from the District of Columbia, and touches upon the aid that body should give to the effort of the Southern States to reorganize their agriculture. He congratulates the country on peace with foreign nations and the success of the Atlantic telegraph, and thinks there is reason to expect greater results from the projected Pacific line by way of Behring's Straits. The Mexican question is briefly alluded to. Gen. Sherman's mission being said to be the obtaining of information necessary to maintain proper intercourse with the republic of Mexico. "It seemed an obvious duty on our part," he adds, "to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a republican form of government." A clearer account of the object of sending Gen. Sherman with Minister Campbell would have been desirable. Complaint is made that France has broken its compact with our Government, by declining to remove any of its troops in Mexico till next Spring. The United States have protested against this determination, and the President trusts that the Emperor will recede from his present ground. He regrets that the Alabama claims have not been settled by Great Britain, but thinks there is reason to expect our demands will be met in a friendly spirit. He condemns the Fenian invasion of Canada; thinks mercy should be extended to the prisoners; thinks Congress ought to do something for the rights of American citizens abroad, and without referring to their wrongs at home, as illustrated by the New Orleans massacre and such trifles, closes with the customary prayer.

We have no heart to dwell upon this dreary, lifeless document. There is nothing that any loyal man can read with comfort or hope. Andrew Johnson is as much an enemy as when he menaced the nation from his White House steps ten months ago. He does not mean to help us in the work of reconstruction. The duty devolving upon Congress becomes more solemn and responsible, and we look to Congress with infinite yearning. Let there be kindness and patience, charity toward all, malice toward none, firmness and devotion; but above all, a single hearted determination, come well or ill, despite Presidents or Cabinets, to labor without ceasing, until over this land there shall be peace and rest, liberty and protection, and all rights for all.—N. Y. Tribune.

Secretary McCulloch's statement of the public debt on Dec. 1st shows that, deducting \$135,364,637 in the Treasury, the total is \$2,549,631,238. The report does not compare these figures with those of last year. Nov. 30, 1865, less cash in the Treasury, the debt was \$2,714,633,314, which shows a decrease of \$165,002,076.

The reception of a satisfactory reply from the Emperor of France to the note of Mr. Seward, concerning the speedy evacuation of Mexico by the French, will relieve the anxiety which has been felt on the subject for the last week. The evacuation, it is said, is to be in good time.

According to a statement of the Senators elect from Colorado and Nebraska, their respective Territories show a population in Colorado of 90,000 and Nebraska 80,000. Likely both will be admitted as States at an early day.

In the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, he refers to an improvement made on the mode of parting gold and silver, by which \$70,000 a year will be saved.

The cause of temperance has found new life in nearly all of the principal cities in the Northern States.

Rev. J. R. Effinger, of Washington city, it is said, has abandoned Methodism and become a Unitarian.

Pennsylvania Items. LYCOMING COUNTY.—Peter Bota was hung at Williamsport, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, in the presence of about one hundred spectators. He confessed that he killed his wife, but thought he should not be hung therefor, as the deed was committed in self-defense—his wife having attempted to kill him with a hatchet.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Hon. C. V. Culver, now held in custody by the civil law, was brought before Judge Trunkey, at Franklin, on Dec. 6th, on a writ of habeas corpus, and asked to be discharged on the ground that he was a member of the Thirtieth Congress from the Twentieth Congressional district of Penn'a. After arguments by counsel on both sides, Judge Trunkey decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privilege when held for an indictable offense.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Milton Stevens, aged sixteen years, and another boy named John Jones, aged thirteen years, had a quarrel on the 28th Nov., in Hollidaysburg, during the course of which Jones threw a piece of iron, striking Stevens on the temple, and so completely stunning him that he died at 10 o'clock the same evening. Young Jones was arrested and entered bail, in the sum of \$2,000, for his appearance at Court. Three bears, that had been killing great many of the sheep in Scotch Valley, were shot a few days since by Mr. Leaman of Frankstown. Mr. Henry Bush, of Hollidaysburg, shot a wild cat on the Brush Mountain on Thanksgiving day. Martin Fry and Harry Jackson were lodged in the Hollidaysburg jail, last week, on a charge of stealing a watch, worth \$150, from G. Gorsch, who had staid over night at one of the furnaces in that place, where the accused were working. A web of pilot cloth, worth \$200, was stolen from the tailoring establishment of Jonathan Stouffer, in Hollidaysburg, on the night of Dec. 1st.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Robert W. Dinsmore, a thriving farmer, residing about five miles from Washington, in Hopewell township, was murdered in cold blood on the night of Dec. 4th. He had been to town trying to get a \$1,000 bond changed, and returned home late in the evening. At about 10 o'clock he was called to the door by a rap, when he was told that a neighbor was sick and asked that one of the boys should be permitted to go there. On replying that he had no boys, the two assailants sprung upon him, and in the struggle that followed Mr. Dinsmore was shot and cut in the breast in such a manner that death ensued in about three hours. Mrs. Dinsmore was a spectator to the horrible tragedy, faintly restraining her from getting away. A little daughter making a noise up stairs, scared the villains away before they could do any plunder. A man named Robert Fogle was next day arrested, and on searching his room a suit of clothes, covered with mud, a pair of boots with one heel off, were discovered. A heel that fitted the boot nicely being found at the scene of the murder, seemed to fix the deed upon Fogle beyond a doubt. Finding the evidence so strong against him, he confessed that he and a boy, about 17 years of age, named Wm. Montgomery, had committed the murder, which they had plotted three weeks before. Montgomery, it is hoped, will also be arrested.

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Contractors and Strangers, \$1.50; Auditors, Administrators and Executors, \$2.50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

BUFFALO ROBES and Sleigh bells, just received and for sale cheap at MOSSOP'S.

CORN WANTED.—Corn, Rye and Oats wanted, for cash or trade, at MOSSOP'S.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, 50 pairs, best quality, just received and for sale at \$2 a pair, at December 12, 1866. MOSSOP'S.

PATENT BROOMS, the best invention out, 43 dozen just received and for sale cheap at December 12, 1866. MOSSOP'S.

CHEAP HOODS and NUBIAS.—25 dozen of the best quality of Wool Hoops and Nubias, selling at from 40 to 75 cents each, at MOSSOP'S, Dec. 12, 1866.

\$20 REWARD.—Was lost, in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5th, a large sized black pocket book, containing between \$150 and \$140 in bank notes, mostly National currency. The above reward will be paid to the finder up on leaving the said book and money at the Journal office, or returning the same to me at Woodland, Pa. Dec. 12, 1866. HENRY ALBERT.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2d Monday of January, 1867.

Partial account of James Hegarty, one of the executors of the last will and testament of R. B. Hegarty late of Guilich tp., Clearfield co., dec'd. Final account of Frederick Koehler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Caroline Troutwine, late of Brady tp., Clearfield county, dec'd. Account of John Withersone, guardian of Sarah Hegarty one of the heirs of R. B. Hegarty, late of Guilich township, Clearfield county deceased. Account of John Withersone, guardian of Mary W. Hegarty, one of the heirs of R. B. Hegarty, late of Guilich tp., Clearfield county, deceased. Account of John Withersone, guardian of Sarah Hegarty, one of the heirs of R. B. Hegarty, late of Guilich tp., Clearfield county, deceased. Final account of Michael Shafer, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Peter Owens, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, dec'd. Final account of John Crowell, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Henry Crowell, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased. The second partial testamentary account of G. L. Read, and James B. Graham, executors of Henry Loraine, deceased. The final account of James B. Graham and G. L. Read, trustees of Martha E. Carlisle, under the will of Henry Loraine, deceased. The final account of James B. Graham and G. L. Read, trustees of J. O. Loraine, under the will of Henry Loraine, deceased. The account of Thomas Campbell executor of the last will of J. H. Smith late of Bell town ship, Clearfield county, dec'd, filed by Jacob W. Campbell, the administrator of said Thomas Campbell, executor. Dec. 12, 66. I. G. BARGER, Register.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH FOR 1867. GEO. BERGNER, PROPRIETOR. As the approaching session of the Legislature will be one of unusual interest, to the people of Pennsylvania—owing to the fact that a United States Senator is to be elected, and other matters of great importance will be acted on by the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth—and a change will take place in the Executive Department of the State by the inauguration of General John W. Geary as Governor, the Proprietor of the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH for 1867.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. Now the largest daily paper in Central or Southern Pennsylvania, besides containing a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, and a faithful account of affairs at the Capital, will give copious telegraphic reports of all important events that transpire throughout the country, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings and other matters of local, national, and international interest on the following terms: One year in advance, \$7 00; Six months in advance, 4 00; Three months in advance, 2 50; For the Session, 1 00; No subscriptions taken for less than three months.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Will contain a resume of the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, telegraphic reports which appear in the Daily Commercial and financial intelligence, and other important matters necessary to make up a first-class Political, Literary and Family newspaper. Terms: Three copies to one address, in advance, \$2 00; Five copies to one address, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 1 50. No names will be placed on our books unless the cash accompanies the order. Address: GEORGE BERGNER, Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 12, 1866.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1867. The Fashion Magazine of the World. Literature, Fine Arts and Fashions. The most elegant and interesting. Double Fashion plates. Wood engravings, subjects of the most interesting ladies. Crochet knitting, netting, embroidery, articles for the toilet, for the parlour, the boudoir, and the kitchen. Everything in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book. The Lady's favorite for thirty years. No Magazine can compete with it. None attempt it. Godey's Receipts for every department of a household. (These alone are worth the price of the book.) Most cottages (no other Magazine gives them) with diagrams. Drawing Lessons for the Young. Another speciality with Godey. Original music worth \$3 a year. Other Magazines publish no music, but Godey's has the best. Gardening for Ladies. Another peculiarity with Godey. Fashions from Messrs A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York, the most fashionable in the world, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact the Lady's book enables every lady to be her own best and most fashionable dressmaker.

TERMS: (from which there can be no deviation.) One copy, one year, \$3 00; Two copies, one year, 5 00; Three copies, one year, 7 50; Four copies, one year, 10 00; Five copies, one year and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies, 14 00; Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies, 21 00; Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies, 27 50. All additions to clubs at club rates. Club subscribers will be sent to any postoffice where the subscription may reside. Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, one year, on receipt of \$4.50. We have no club with any other Magazine or newspaper. The money must all be sent at one time only. Address: L. A. GODEY, No. 15 N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1866.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL PROSPECTUS FOR 1867. By common consent the COMMERCIAL ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circulation beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Union principles, it at the same time pays special attention to the interests of the general interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the family circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared, accurate and valuable scientific miscellany, agricultural and horticultural information from the best sources. In giving the earliest and fullest news from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared, and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable commercial reports giving the stock, financial, dry goods, grocery, cattle and general market reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by telegraph of the markets of the leading cities of the world; and in every department aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvements so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, its confidence in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

TERMS: Weekly paper, single copies, \$1 00; In clubs of 20, \$1 50. (One copy gratis to the printer of the club.) Now is the time to subscribe. Address: THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec. 12, 1866.

ON HIS OWN HOOK. W. F. CLARK. Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has taken the rooms, formerly occupied by P. A. Gaulis, in Graham's Row, immediately over H. F. Nagle's jewelry store, and will continue the business in all its various branches. A full assortment of the finest and most fashionable goods, constantly on hand and made up to order on the shortest notice. Particular attention will be given to cutting mens' boys' and children's clothing, in the most fashionable styles. W. F. CLARK, call. [Dec. 5, 66.]

FURS.—A large stock of furs, clothing, etc., cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S.