

Raffsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

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OPENING OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

SERENADE TO JUDGE SHANNON—HIS ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION.

Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, was serenaded, on Monday evening August 10th, at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, by Birgefield's Band. A large crowd assembled in the street, and there were large cries for a speech. After the performance of a number of patriotic airs Judge Shannon appeared upon the balcony and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE SHANNON.

I feel grateful, citizens of Philadelphia, for the kindness you have bestowed upon me this evening.

A western Pennsylvanian, I am not much accustomed to the grace of rhetoric which clusters around your eastern people. From the western slopes of the Alleghenies I hail you, and only those men who are loyal in these times of peril to our country. [Applause.] I would not have the plaudits, for any consideration on earth, of those persons who, while they have the word Democracy upon their lips, assail and stab the administration of my country. [Long Applause.] I have read the history of my country as carefully as any modern Democrat has read it. I am acquainted with the writings of Jefferson and the maxims of Jackson. And, with my eyes open and my ears awake, I shall never submit to the teachings and heresies of a Fernando Wood, a Vallandigham, or a Wm. B. Reed. [Deafening applause.] It is almost bestowing honor upon a person of our own State—the worst traitor amongst them all—to mention the name of the phylloxerous wretch who hails from Pottsville, Schuylkill county. [Derisive laughter and cheers.] It is perhaps distasteful to refer to myself personally. But in order that this company may know my political status, I crave leave to say that, from the first vote that I gave until the time when our so-called Democratic brethren fired upon our flag at Sumter, I was ever a Democrat of the straightest sect, standing up upon all occasions for the rights of the Southern people, under the American constitution. [Applause.] I was willing, with every young Whig, and every young American, and every Republican, to stand by the constitutional rights of the South, as long as the South fought the battle of the Union inside of the Union. [Loud cheering.] peacefully and legitimately. But when discarding the precepts of our revolutionary fathers, and disdaining the maxims of the Constitution, the Democrats of the South undertook not only to break up the ancient Democratic party, but to destroy the very Constitution and the fundamental principles of our Government, it became time for every man of real heart and upright conscience no longer to follow the miserable teachings of the Southern oligarchy, but to assert the original principles upon which Thomas Jefferson founded the Democratic party. [Loud applause.]

There is no use in disguising the fact that the modern so-called Democracy, adorning the maxims of the founders of their party, have been crawling into the slimy arms of a Southern oligarchy. The primrose path of ambition, in modern days, has been for Democratic leaders to bow their knees to the autocrats of the South. [Voices—That's so!] Witness, for instance, the case of that miserable old man, James Buchanan, of Wheatland, [laughter], for whom in the North there was no secret society like that which envied him from the baronial seats of Virginia and South Carolina. "A favorite son of Pennsylvania"—the son of poor and humble Irish parents, flattered by the aristocracy of the South—weak headed and lame hearted, aping an aristocracy which with all its faults he could never reach—[laughter]—elected by the lowest Democracy and the old line Whigs, he lived long enough to betray his country, to say nothing of the destruction of a venerable party to which he never earnestly belonged. It is said by many a flippant tongue, and many a leoparden, that the abolitionists of the North have brought this rebellion upon the country. In the name of all that is veracious in history, I assert without the fear of contradiction, that this cruel war has been brought upon us by the machinations of Democrats—so called. [Voices—That's so.] What, I ask you, was the condition of the country after the November election of 1860? We had a Democratic President and a Democratic Cabinet selected by Democrats. Every honest Democrat in the land expected that the chosen pilot and his selected crew should stand steadily and faithfully by the ship of State, amidst whatever tempests might arise or surges might beat. He was a Democrat, and his Cabinet were selected from the chivalry of the southern Democracy. The storm blew, the winds came, and, untrue to his fealty to his party and his country, with his miserable Cabinet, he deserted the ship, and ran her foul upon the breakers. [Groans.] He asserted that secession was wrong; but yet he stated that if a sovereign State should choose to secede from the Union, there was no power in the Executive—no force even in Congress—to coerce that seceding State to return to the Union it had deserted. Through the advice of members of his Cabinet, the ships of our little navy were sent to remote

and distant seas; so that when the conspiracy should culminate, our gallant tars, renowned upon many a heroic occasion, should not be in place to respond to the call of their country.

Through him and his Cabinet the arsenals of the North were stripped of the arms and munitions of war; so that when the conspiracy broke forth at Sumter, the loyalists of the North had neither implements nor appearances of war to assail the rebellion. [Groans.] We had to wait, almost paralyzed, until guns could reach us from the Continent of Europe. You know that the union of the sword and the purse is considered essential to successful war. And what did the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury? He beggared the purse of the nation in order to play into the hands of the Democratic conspirators. We were left in the deplorable absence of army, navy and treasury.

And who did this foul and most miserable work? Who accomplished it? [Voices—The copperheads!] Was any abolitionist then in power, or any opponent of the ancient Democratic party? We Democrats then had it all our own way. We were entrusted with the sacred heritage of our fathers; we were responsible to men and to angels; and how did we act? Upon the accursed altar of Southern oligarchy we sacrificed everything that was democratic, everything that was manly, and everything that was honorable. [Long continued applause.] Your light fingered leaders may say that the abolitionists began the war. I, as a humble Pennsylvania Democrat, assert that the charge is false. [Applause.] I unhesitatingly assert that this rebellion was begotten in the secret places of the so-called false Democracy—that it was nurtured by Buchanan and his Cabinet, who were the slaves and dupes of the Yanceys, the Sidelles, the Davises and the Breckinridges of the South. [Applause.] I but assert what the iron pen of history shall record, that there never was a party so betrayed, nor a country so slaughtered as by the so-called leaders of the modern Democracy.

What did we do, ye young men of the Whig, the American, and the Democratic parties? To our eternal honor it shall be recorded that we stood fast and firm for all the rights of our Southern brethren, so far as acknowledged by the American Constitution. We faltered not. We warred not. From every mountain top of the North, and from every valley, we declared our unwavering attachment to the Constitution of our fathers. [Immense cheers.] We stood manfully, as Christian men ever stood before, by every principle of the Fugitive Slave law. So that when Alexander H. Stephens made his speech, in reply to Toombs, of Georgia, he was obliged to confess that never was Christian civil law more faithfully upheld than was the Fugitive Slave law by the men of the North. He further admitted that the rebellion had no justification whatever; that the general Government had never been false to its duty to the South; that none of its statutes had ever interfered with the franchises or the privileges of the slaveholder. And reluctantly and lingeringly Alexander H. Stephens, with his head turned back to the glories and brilliant memories of the country—with his averted eye upon Mount Vernon and Monticello, slowly and tardily did he leave the clustered records of the greatest republic upon which the sun has ever shone. [Long cheering.]

No warrior, but a thin, attenuated, intellectual man, he may be compared to the Sybil of Rome, who offered her volumes to a corrupted government. When history shall come to correctly record this rebellion, the auguries of Stephens shall stand as an everlasting blot of infamy upon the men who created this rebellion and are carrying it out.

I have not time, on an occasion of this sort, to enter into full detail of the history of this most nefarious transaction. The leaders of the modern Democratic party say to me that they alone can restore peace to the country and integrity to the Union. I reply that another such Democratic administration as the last one would send my country into the jaws of inevitable dissolution. What! restore such another Administration into power? Think of it. Think of its perfidy, its treason, its corruption, its weakness. Restore to power your Buchanans, and your Fernando Woods, and your Vallandighams, and your Hugheses? Give them the reins of power! May Heaven defend us from such a calamity.

I have confidence in the masses—the honest masses, I mean—of the Democratic party, but I have none whatever in the miserable pretenders who attempt to teach in the sacred names of Jefferson and Jackson. I should be recreant to my manhood if I should fail to acknowledge the heroism and the bravery of the good, honest Democrats who have fought in this war. Many of them have given their lives, martyrs on the field of battle, [cheers] like the gallant Colonel Samuel W. Black, and the gallant William G. Murray. May God bless their memories, and those of the brave men of the old party who have fallen in the fight. [Cheers.]

But there is one cry which echoes from the lips of Andrew Gregg, Curtin, [vociferous cheering,] the father and guardian of the Pennsylvania soldier [renewed cheering]—there is one cry which comes from the very

bosom of Pennsylvania, and that is, "stand by our country, whether it be right or whether it be wrong." It is a Democratic maxim, which rung from the brilliant fields of Mexico, and which, if true then, must be trebly true now. [Nine cheers from the crowd for Andy Curtin.]

Let me say to you, in conclusion, fellow-citizens, that there is but one course for loyal men to pursue. There cannot be, and there must not be, any side issues. We must make this State loyal in October next, [cries—"we will—it is,"] and we can only do so by supporting Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew. This point is inevitable. The man who says he is loyal and refuses to vote this ticket, had better do what is honest, viz: go down and bow his knee at the shrine of that miserable rebel Jeff Davis. [Applause and laughter.]

The Judge now retired amid renewed applause. Calls were made for other gentlemen present, but the speaking terminated here.

"HANG THE ABOLITIONISTS"

This is one of the principal specifics, recommended by the so-called Democracy, for saving the country, ending the Rebellion, and restoring the Union! Instead of "hanging Jeff Davis on a sour-apple tree," these conservative, peace-advocates propose to swing up all the "Abolitionists" in the land. And why not? Why should they live? What claims have they upon the humanity of their fellow men? An "Abolitionist" is such a despicable creature that no one runs any risk in abusing him or threatening to make him "stretch hemp!" He is made responsible for all the trouble that ever has, or ever will come upon our beloved country. It is true, we never heard that any one of this unfortunate class were amongst those who assailed Fort Sumter. We have yet to learn that any of them have been in the armed bands of Lee, Pemberton, Bragg, Morgan and other Rebel leaders. We have not seen it stated as yet that any "abolitionist" took part in the New York Riots, or attempted to throw any obstacles in the way of carrying out the conscription act. But then they have been known to make speeches in favor of Freedom, and against Rebellion. They have been even found in the Federal Army, musket in hand, shooting down "our dearly beloved brethren" of the South, and more recently have been aiding the officers to carry out the "draft," paying taxes, and doing other "offensive" and "irritating" things! What right, then, have they to live? And as all must now be convinced that the only way to save the country is to hang the "abolitionists," it is high time that all "true men" set about the work with as little delay as possible!

THE DRAFT AND GOVERNMENT WORKS.—It is said that the operation of the conscription is likely to "embarrass both the military and naval branches of the government service, by taking skilled laborers from positions where their work is of great value, and putting them in the ranks, where an ordinary laborer would be as efficient. From Colt's armory, at Hartford, one hundred and eighty men have been drafted. These works are running night and day on government work. From the Springfield armory, and from the thousands employed in armories, navy-yards, &c., large numbers must, of course, be taken; and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill their places; and much delay and interruption to work imperatively necessary to be done must be experienced. There is a clause in the Conscription act under which these drafted men might be retained in their places, and still be liable to service in the army whenever they should cease to be employed on government work.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE DRAFT.—A Washington correspondent of the Times writes: On the subject of the draft, I learn that General Halleck is very emphatic: "Sir, we must either raise two hundred thousand men this Fall for victory and peace, or eight hundred thousand next Spring to prevent all we have won being wrung from us." Most of the "two years' men" and "nine months' men," it should not be forgotten, were placed in the Army of the Potomac; and while those journals which oppose the draft are blaming the Army of the Potomac for its alleged "inactivity," these facts should be borne in mind, and the proper responsibility should be attached to all who oppose the draft.

MORGAN AND HIS CONTRABAND.—There is an old negro, James Morgan, who was a slave to the guerrilla Morgan's father. At Cincinnati he went to see his "young mar's." "The General treated him warmly, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon his having his freedom." "Yes, Massa John," broke in Jim, "you mount back youra too, if you hadn't gwine into broke up de Union; but you is in a tight place now, Massa John; you is in a tight place now!" and Jim swung away at his usual limping gait.

The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and its effect was considered so favorable for the Union that the rebel loan stock had declined 18 and 20 per cent discount, and a perfect panic ensued in that description of stock.

It is not all the world that can pull an humble man down, because God will exalt him. Nor is it all the world that can keep a proud man up because God will debase him.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

Letter from Governor Seymour—Reply of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Gov. Seymour, under date of August 3d, writes to the President in relation to the draft in New York and Brooklyn. He condemns the provost marshal for commencing the draft without consultation with the city or State officers, at a time when the militia was absent at the seat of war, and while there were not even soldiers enough in New York to man the fortifications in the harbor.

The Governor complains of the unfairness of the enrolment, and thinks that in this "lottery for human life, as he terms it, there should be a strict impartiality. In the rural districts the draft had been executed with justice, and the conscripts accepted their fate without murmuring, and sometimes joyfully. In the districts of New York city, however, with a population much less, the number to be drafted is in some cases double that in the former. The attack upon the enrolling officers, which subsequently grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. Speaking further of the riots in New York, he says the disregard for law and the disrespect for the judicial tribunals produced their natural results. Robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for the time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened. It is gratifying that the citizens of New York were able without material aid from the State or Union to put down this dangerous insurrection, for at the time the nation had not the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yard. A thousand men could have seized them all, and then used their armaments for the destruction of the shipping and the city itself, to say nothing of the vessels which at that time were engaged in burning our merchant ships almost within sight of our coast. The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent, and the noble exertions of the militia in times of peril. He, therefore, asks for a suspension at least of the draft till its constitutionality is tested.

The President in reply, under date of August 7, says that he cannot suspend the draft in New York, because time is too important. He admits the disparity of the quotas in the different sections, and accounts for it by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country, who have too recently arrived from Europe to be included in the census of 1860. Still he would not consider that reason sufficient. He would direct the draft to proceed, drawing only the average quota of all the districts. After this drawing, the city districts shall be carefully re-enrolled, and the Governor's agents might witness every step of the process. Due credit will be given for all volunteers. The President would not object to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. He would be willing to facilitate it, but could not consent to lose time.

The Democrats of Iowa met to nominate a Governor, and, not daring either to take up a War Democrat or a Copperhead, they tried the Polk game, and nominated a new "uncommitted" man, named Fisher. But he "don't bite"—he declines, and they are without a candidate, which is just as well as the Soldier's vote in Iowa.

CONFISCATION.—The Mobile Advertiser announces the sale of "25 confiscated slaves, the property of Lydia and Richard S. Johnson, alien enemies." Over 1,200 acres of valuable land, 20 bales of cotton, and a large amount of other property of the same parties are also confiscated. So much for confiscation in Dixie.

By the great conflagration at Havana no less than \$1,500,000 worth of cotton, sugar, and other goods belonging to British blockade runners, was destroyed. A cavalry raid into rebellion itself could not have done more damage to the enemy than this fire has accomplished.

A New Orleans letter says: "On Saturday, the 4th ult., General Emory issued a call for three or four regiments of men to serve for sixty days in the defence of the city. In just 3 days four full negro regiments were raised, organized, clothed, armed, and equipped."

One of the incidents of the late battle was the shelling of a farm house by a rebel battery, commanded by the son of the occupant. During a charge of the Union troops the son was killed, but the father refused to look upon the remains of his ungrateful child.

Obeying merely the letter of the law and not the spirit, is like flattering yourself that you are following the injunction, "Look not upon the wine when it is red," by using liquor of some other color—Jersey lightening, for instance, which is a dirty yellow.

Official statements show that the total public debt of the United States on the 1st of July inst was \$1,097,274,866—less by over \$25,000,000 than anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury last December.

You can depend on no man, on no friend, who cannot depend upon himself. He only who acts conscientiously toward himself will act so toward others.

A COINCIDENCE.

George W. Woodward, when a member of the Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, boldly proposed and warmly advocated a measure to disfranchise all foreign born adopted citizens. His doctrine was, that the enfranchisement of the foreigner, however long he might reside in the land and whatever his devotion to the Government, would breed discord, danger and destruction in and to the country. This monstrous proposition, notwithstanding Woodward ably, zealously advocated its adoption as a portion of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, was repudiated and rejected with scorn, as an insult to the memory of the dead; as a wrong to the descendants of the fathers of the Government, and a stay to the progress and development which emigration was hoped to impart to the nation. But the idea of disfranchising the masses was never abandoned by Woodward. The lawyer who sat in the Reform Convention, and there proposed to disfranchise the foreign born American citizen, clung to his notion, cherished it as a dream of justice, cogitated it as a statesmanlike enterprise, determined some day to put his theory into successful operation. And who ever dreamed that he would be successful? Who ever imagined that George W. Woodward would succeed in disfranchising any portion of the American people? No one, surely, but himself—and yet he has succeeded. And what is worse those thus disfranchised are the very men who are even now engaged in fighting to maintain the Government. The soldiers who bare their bosoms to the bullets of the enemies of the Government, are the American citizens whom George W. Woodward has declared should not vote. Herein is the coincidence in the course of the copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He started in his career as a public man, by attempting to disfranchise the American citizens, in which he failed. But he persisted in cherishing the notion of disfranchisement until he succeeded in disfranchising the soldiers. Is such a man fit to administer the affairs of a Government composed of freemen? This is a question which the freemen of Pennsylvania must decide in a very few weeks.—Telegraph.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A practical machinist and locomotive engineer, formerly employed on the Bellefonte Railway, and who has for the last two years been employed in the South, lately escaped through the rebel lines at the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and has reached Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland Herald says he is a man entitled to perfect confidence, and entirely able to speak of the state of the railway lines in the South. He says that the rolling stock on the southern railroads is in wretched condition, and there are neither mechanics, nor shops, nor suitable tools to repair the machinery. The engines and cars have been kept on the move constantly, and a train cannot now, with safety, make over four miles an hour on most of the tracks. There were seven locomotives captured at Jackson, but only two were fit to haul a train of five cars. The tracks, too, are in a sad plight; the sidings have been taken up to patch out the main tracks, and trains are compelled to switch off on timbers at the turnouts. There is no way to remedy these things; there is no iron; there are few mechanics competent to repair the machinery; there are no suitable tools even were there men to handle them, and the trouble is daily becoming more serious.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY!—Great Inducements! Brilliant Schemes!—All Prizes and no Blanks.—Tickets for this lottery, for either Classes I or II, distributed gratis!

No Internal Revenue Stamps required. The drawing of a prize number will entitle the fortunate individual to:

- 1 new, highly finished musket;
- 1 bran new suit of clothes;
- 1 pair shoes and stockings;
- 1 elegant blanket;
- 1 nice haversack and knapsack;
- 1 nice cartridge-box with 60 rounds of ammunition;
- 1 nice tin plate, tin cup, knife, fork a spoon.

In addition to this, the holder of the lucky number will have a regular income of \$13 per month, and "when this cruel war is over," will receive a capital prize of \$100.

With such liberal inducements the manager hopes to be largely patronized by an appreciating public. This is no humbug, catch-penny institution, but a genuine lottery, in which the managers will fulfill all they promise. Legalized by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863.

All prizes cashed by the Provost marshal of the different districts. Time of the drawing will be duly announced and any one drawing a prize will be immediately notified of the fact.

AN INCIDENT.—A Colonel of a Texas regiment, who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg stated in his last moments to Major Cross of the New Hampshire Fifth, that their regiments were opposed to each other, and that Colonel Cross, of the New Hampshire regiment, was an old friend and companion in Mexico and Texas life and that he ordered his men not to shoot at him; but both were wounded about the same time, and died on the battlefield.

THE PRESIDENT JUSTIFIED.

When three citizens of Louisiana recently waited on the President, and under the pretence that they represented the people of that State asked him to take certain measures proposed by them as the best means of bringing the State back into the Union, Mr. Lincoln told them that he desired a further and fuller expression of the sentiments of the people before he thought it proper to act. For this caution he was blamed, at the time, but it now appears that he refrained wisely. When the "Union Association of New Orleans" heard of the affair, its members met and passed resolutions denying the authority of the gentlemen in question to speak for the people of the State.

Here, then, is a division of sentiment; and every one must own that the President is fully justified by the event, for the prudence of his course. It appears that the three gentlemen who visited Mr. Lincoln claim to represent the "planting interest;" and the correspondent of a morning journal sneers that the "Union Association" of New Orleans has among its members none but paltry working men. Now, to our mind, the working men should have the preference. We have had enough of the "planting interest." It was that which comprised against the Union; it was that which abolished free speech in the cotton states; it is that interest whose representatives, Davis, Meminger, the Rhett, Toombs, Sidel, Benjamin, Bishop Polk, and Beauregard, head the southern insurrection; and it was the unjust predominance of that "planting interest" which tied the hands of the southern people, and enabled a comparatively small number of cotton and sugar planters to revolutionize the South and plunge the country into a costly and bloody war. The people of this country have had enough of the "planting interest." The phrase is nauseous. Let us hear the voice of the working men of Louisiana and other Southern States. They are the majority; they were not conspirators against the Union; they have a right to be heard, and when they come to the President and express their wishes, no doubt they will be received with the attention and regard which our republican Chief Magistrate always pays to the just wishes of "the plain people."—N. Y. Evening Post.

DEFAUCED U. S. CURRENCY.—Our people should know that the U. S. currency depreciates in value when pieces are torn from notes, large or small, in proportion to the size of the pieces so torn off. For instance, a ten cent note with half torn off, is worth five cents, and so on. This is a matter that will be of interest in a short time, as the notes in circulation are fast wearing out, and, so far as we know, there has been no provision made for their exchange for new ones.

A DISINFECTANT.—Green coppers dissolved in water will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells, and if placed under a bed in hospitals and sick rooms will render the atmosphere free and pure. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, sinks, and wherever there are offensive gasses, dissolved coppers sprinkled about, will, in a day or two, purify the atmosphere, and an application once a week will keep it sweet and healthy.

It is stated that a number of treasury notes, altered from low to high denominations, are in circulation. Among these, two altered to fifties are the best calculated to deceive. A close inspection will enable nearly any one to detect the base character of any bill suspected.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—It is stated that in the recent siege of Charleston, S. C., the *Montauk*, one of the *Monitor* batteries, ran in to within 100 feet of Fort Wagner, reconnoitering leisurely, and then returned without injury. Admiral Dahlgren was on board.

When you hear a Copperhead talking about President Lincoln's unconstitutional acts, just ask him to point out a single instance where a United States court, or any judge authorized to give an opinion, has decided such act to be unconstitutional.

Parson Brownlow says that when General Rosecrans moves into East Tennessee, he, parson as he is, wishes to accompany the advance in command of a wagon filled with rope to be used on the necks of traitors whom he will be happy to designate.

The Southern Confederacy newspaper has raised its price to thirty-six dollars a year. This, says an Atlanta paper, "is not as high as the articles of subsistence and price of paper would authorize. All the Atlanta papers have adopted these rates."

In Athens, Ohio, the Democrats could not agree on the Vallandigham question, and their papers are therefore discontinued. The editor says he will melt his type before he will support Val., and would as soon shoot them at him as at Jeff. Davis.

Mayor Opdyke has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of each of the rioters who committed murder or arson during the recent riots in New York.

A Western editor was lately shot in a fray. Luckily the ball came against some unpeeped accounts in his pocket.—Gunpowder couldn't get through that.