

# Rafferty's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

VOL. 10.—NO. 4.

THOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber  
Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville,  
Clearfield county, Penn'a. August 11, 1863.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour,  
Iron, etc. Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a.  
Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lum-  
ber, shingles and square timber. Orders solicited.  
Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby caution-  
ed against purchasing or in any way med-  
dling with the following property, now in the  
possession of James Evans, of Graham tw'p. viz.:  
the bay mare, one iron horse, one two year  
old colt, and four cows of the same, was purchas-  
ed by me at Sheriff Sale, and have only been left  
with the said Evans on loan, and are subject to  
my order.  
JOS. C. BRENNER  
Morrisdale, Aug. 19, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry  
writs of *venditio finalis*, issued out of the  
Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county and  
some directed, there will be exposed to Public  
Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clear-  
field, on the Fourth Monday of September next,  
A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following de-  
scribed Real Estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest town-  
ship, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded as fol-  
lows: Beginning at a post corner, thence north  
50 deg west one hundred and fifty perches to a  
post, thence by land of Anthony McFarvey and  
Lawrence Killmer, thence north and four perches  
to a post fence along the line of Aaron Pierce to  
a white pine, thence by land of Isaac Kirk to  
place of beginning, containing one hundred and  
seventy-one acres more or less, being part of a  
larger survey by the name of George Moseley with  
two small log houses, blacksmith shop and log  
cabin thereon erected and about seventy-five acres  
created with a young bearing orchard. Seized,  
taken in execution, and to be sold as the property  
of Robert McPherran.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in West  
Liberty, in Clearfield county, Penn'a., and bound-  
ed on the west by lot No. 19 on the north by the  
line of Turpin, on the east by an alley, and on  
the south by lands of Jacob Heberling, being each  
four feet in front and running back 120 feet, known  
in plot of said town as No. 13 and 15 with two  
small log houses erected thereon. Seized,  
taken in execution, and to be sold as the property  
of Joseph Kishel.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Fergu-  
son township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bound-  
ed by lands of Wm. Reed, Joseph Moore, Wm. Moore,  
Alexander and John Ferguson and Thomas Henry  
containing two hundred acres more or less, and  
about forty acres cleared thereon, and a large  
Barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execu-  
tion, and to be sold as the property of Benj.  
Hartshorn and Thomas Henry, Administrator of  
the Thomas McPherran estate.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chest  
township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded by  
landed Simon Borahough, Andrew and Solomon  
Yoder and lands late of Moses Pierce and others,  
containing eighty-two acres, about an acre cleared  
thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be  
sold as the property of Aaron Pierce and Austin  
Derry.

Also—By virtue of sundry writs of *Levius  
Faciatis*, the following described real estate:  
All those three several tracts of land situate  
partly in Decatur township, Clearfield county,  
and partly extending into Centre county, State  
of Pennsylvania, originally surveyed upon war-  
rant dated July 1st 1854, respectively granted to  
Robert Fletcher, Elizabeth Harrison and John  
Harrison, adjoining lands conveyed to Joseph  
Harrison, Thomas Billington, Francis Latrop and  
others and patented April 1856 to the said Hen-  
ry J. Billington containing the aggregate eleven  
hundred and thirty-two acres and twenty-two  
perches of land with the allowance, excepting  
thereout therefrom two lots, one of 200 acres  
and allowance agreed to be sold and conveyed to  
the Gosses and Abraham Goss, their heirs and As-  
signs and the other portion of the heirs  
of the said Abraham Goss, now deceased, con-  
sisting one hundred and fifty-four acres and one  
hundred and fifty-four perches according to a cer-  
tain survey by Thomas Ross of Clearfield county  
surveyor, being together three hundred and fifty-  
four acres and one hundred and fifty-four per-  
ches, this excepted from the original tract  
and leaving eight hundred and thirty-two acres  
and fifty-four perches with the allowance now con-  
veyed by the same more or less, together with all  
the usual appurtenances, rights, claims, and im-  
provements, and improvements, and to be sold as  
the property of David I. Pruner, A. G. Curtin, John M. Hall  
and J. A. Hingle.

Also—all that certain two story house or build-  
ing situate in the township of Woodward and  
county of Clearfield, on the north side of road  
leading from Alexander's Ford to Philipsburg  
in the village of Passyville, bounded on the west  
to lot owned by Henry Peters, east by land of  
Robert Alexander, said house being in size six  
hundred and thirty-two square feet, with a  
ground and outillage appurtenant to the same,  
being the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents, being  
a debt contracted for work and labor done by  
said Constantine Bonkumyer. Seized, taken in  
execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo.  
W. Miles.

Also—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*,  
the following real estate, to-wit:  
Two certain tracts of land situate in Brady twp.,  
Clearfield county, Penn'a., beginning at a Liv-  
er corner, thence extending by improvement of Levi  
Dale south sixteen degrees west 85 perches to a  
post, thence along the turnpike road south eighty  
degrees west 100 perches to a post, thence  
north 22 degrees west 72 1/2 perches to a  
post, and thence north eighty eight degrees east  
24 1/2 perches to the Lin and place of be-  
ginning, containing fifty-one acres and forty one  
perches, being part of a larger tract of land sur-  
veyed on warrant to Henry Whyteff, about forty  
acres cleared with a two story frame dwelling  
house 24 by 22 feet and log stable erected thereon.

All defendants interest in a certain tract of  
land situate township, county and state aforesaid,  
being allotment No. 5 of tract No. 354, bounded  
on the south by the above named tract, on the west  
by lands of S. R. Lobough, on the north by Long  
and on the east by Wm. Garr's heirs containing  
34 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared, with  
a two story plank frame house erected thereon.  
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the  
property of Tolbert Dale.

Also—all that certain tract of land situate in  
Barnes township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., be-  
ginning at a maple corner thence by land of Wm.  
Hunters west one hundred and sixty seven perches  
to a post, thence north fifty-five degrees west  
thirty perches to a white oak, thence by land  
of John Patchin north sixteen degrees east two  
hundred and sixty-two perches to a post, thence  
by land of Horace Patchin north forty-two de-  
grees east one hundred and eighty perches to a  
white pine, thence by land of Jacob Yingling and  
others south four hundred and nine perches to  
maple corner and place of beginning, containing  
three hundred and nine acres more or less sur-  
veyed on the third day of October, A. D. 1834, on war-  
rant dated December, A. D. 1793, granted to  
Samuel Bartley, with log house, log barn, and  
new well erected thereon with about fifty acres  
cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be  
sold as the property of Benjamin Yingling, dec'd.

EDWARD PERKS, Sh'ff.  
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Aug. 19, 1863.

## Battisman's Journal.

### COPPERHEAD SCOTCHED BY A DEMOCRAT.

The following correspondence between Mr. Browne and Mr. Biddle will explain itself. Mr. Browne is one of the most conscientious and respectable citizens of Philadelphia, a Democrat heretofore, and we believe Postmaster in Philadelphia under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, but who came into the loyal party with Dickinson, Butler and Brewster. He made a speech, in the course of which he justly spoke of Mr. Justice Woodward as an enemy of the country, and a follower of the doctrines of the late Mr. Calhoun. This statement he strengthened by asserting a former political friendship for Mr. Woodward, and a knowledge of his views, which every other Democrat in the State abundantly possessed. Hence the correspondence:

SOUTH SIXTH STREET, AUGUST 27, 1863.

N. B. BROWN, Esq.—Sir: You are reported in *The Press* of this morning as stating to a public meeting your personal knowledge of the opinions of Hon. G. W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. You say of him: "He is, if possible, a conscientious Secessionist. No man in the South carries the doctrine of Secession further than he, &c." Error is given to this statement by the claim that it is made upon intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward. You introduce your version of his opinion with the declaration: "The speaker was intimately acquainted with the gentleman, and he would say that if it were possible to call from his grave that arch traitor, John C. Calhoun, and place him in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he would not be of more service to the Southern cause than Judge Woodward will be, if elected."

Will you inform me whether you are correctly reported in the newspaper in which these remarks appear? If you are, will you please to say when and where you have had the intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward upon which you impute to him opinions which he has never uttered to his friends or the public? Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. BIDDLE,  
Chairman Democratic State Gen. Committee.

113 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, AUG. 28, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Demo-  
cratic State Central Committee:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst. In regard to my remarks concerning Judge Woodward, on taking the chair at the meeting of the National Union Party on Wednesday evening last. The published reports of the speeches delivered on that occasion are obviously incomplete, and not intended to be full or literal. I certainly did not undertake to represent Judge Woodward's opinions on the issues now pending, from my own personal knowledge; for I am not aware of having exchanged words with him since the outbreak of the present rebellion. On the contrary, in commenting upon the opinions which I attributed to him, I expressly stated either my authority, or the nature of it, quoting partly from his speech of December 13, 1860, and partly from current reports of his opinions, unreservedly given and made public by the frequent repetition; and, in reference to these latter statements, I had them from un doubted sources, and could therefore speak of them as confidently as if I had them from personal knowledge.

But, as my remarks have been thought worthy of your attention, and that there may be no room for misapprehension in regard to them, it is but fair to myself as well as Judge Woodward that I should repeat them for your information. I do so from a written draft of them:

In speaking of the remark recently made by a leading Southern journal, that since the defeat at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, the only hope of the South was in French intervention or Democratic successes at the North. I said: "that foreign intervention was too remote a probability for them to depend upon; but as to the latter part of the programme, the Southern rebels themselves could not well have chosen more fitting instruments than the principal Democratic nominees at the North. To say nothing of the candidate for Governorship of Ohio, it might be affirmed of Judge Woodward, the nominee in this State, that if John C. Calhoun himself—that arch traitor—could be raised from his dishonored grave and placed in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he could not serve the interests of the rebellion better. I say this without any want of respect to Judge Woodward; for his ability, high character, and sincerity, are undoubted. But these very qualities, in the present case, make such opinions the more dangerous, and lend them an influence more potent for evil.

To prove this I have felt only to ask your attention briefly to his views on the three issues, at this time transcending all others in importance; I mean slavery, secession, and the war for the Union. On each of these Judge Woodward entertains the views of the most extreme Southern radicalism.

"First, as to slavery. He is not content to stand with the State Rights Democracy of other days, and leave slaveholders in the possession of such rights and protection as they had under the Constitution; but in his speech of December, 1860, he boldly proclaims that 'human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not ordained; and that negro slavery is an inalienable blessing.' These opinions thus uttered, have lost nothing by the lapse of time; for, on another occasion, he declared, unreservedly and emphatically, that to think against slavery is a sin, to talk against it a crime!" And more lately he has affirmed that 'agitation on the subject of slavery is infidelity, and comes from the instigation of Satan.'

But, as to Secession, Judge Woodward approves of the course, and justifies the act of Secession, if he appears to hesitate as to the absolute right of it. Although looking in the opposite direction, he yet sustains and encourages Secession, and no man need go further. Practically, the people of the South have reached Secession by the same road. He may be sincere and conscientious in his views, but he must bear the responsibility of having given the sanction of his name and high position to their rebellious course. For if his speech of 1860 left any doubt on that point, the re-

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The Union State Central Committee in their address to the people, have quoted several passages from Judge Woodward's speech at Independence Square, in December, 1861, wherein he declared, that "the principal of human bondage is divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained," and that "the Providence of the Good being who has watched over us from the beginning, has so ordered our internal relations as to make slavery an inalienable blessing to us"—and further foretold, and invites, and justifies a rebellion of the Slave States, as an act authorized by the love of self defence, which would entitle the slaveholders "to fall back on their Natural rights, and employ in defence of their property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command."

Such blasphemy and treason against God, and humanity, and the Government under which we all live, are shocking enough without more. To complete the picture however of the depravity of the man, who could indulge in such utterances, by showing that he knew better, and was wilfully sinning against light and knowledge, we would have suggested to the Committee—if we had been at their elbow—the propriety of re-publishing his thoughts upon the same question, at a time when he esteemed no more of the negro, than of the foreigner, and only proposed to deny the right of voting and holding office to both, on the ground that the Government was merely intended for white men and natives.

We quote a few detached passages from a speech made by him in the Return Convention in 1838—vol. 10 Debates pp. 16 24.

### WHAT HE SAID IN 1838.

"Whatever the sin of seizing the defenceless African, of tearing him from his home and country, and carrying him into hopeless bondage in a distant land, lies at the door of England. And whatever evil has resulted, or is to result to the colored people or the whites of this country, from the institution of domestic slavery, and the presence among us of large masses of degraded and wretched blacks, is also fairly chargeable to the inhuman policy of Great Britain."

"If the colonies desired a participation in this nefarious traffic, they were excluded by the monopolizing inhumanity of the mother country. And this policy so disgraceful to England, and so injurious to the colonies—so preserving adhered to by her, and so abundant in bitter fruits to us, was one of the causes which finally impelled the colonies to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain."

"The Revolution was not yet established, when the 'Old Dominion' and the future 'Key-stone' of the Federal arch, extinguished forever within their borders the nefarious traffic in human flesh."

"Let England's patriots dwell on her own guilty connexion with slavery in every part of the world. Let them contemplate the huge sin, which rests upon her conscience. . . . She must have torn from their homes, in Africa, six or seven millions of human beings, and carried them away into hopeless slavery. If the English, instead of emigrating to their guilt, by attempts to dissolve our Union, and to sacrifice our liberties, were to enlighten, civilize and christianize the remaining millions on the Continent of Africa, they would scarcely atone for the deep and unnumbered injuries inflicted on that race by the prosecution of the slave trade."

"They (the negroes) were forced upon us. They came not as the primitive colonists came, searching for liberty, but torn from their native soil, by English rapacity, they were brought here slaves."

"It is the great excellence and beauty of our system that it is founded on the consent of the governed, so that allegiance and fidelity result as necessary consequences, and need not be enforced by onths and positive enactments. But, sir, the negroes never assented, and their presence here, since it was procured by force and fraud, could not be considered an adoption of the country, or an acquiescence in its forms of government. They were brought here to be slaves and not freemen."

"The act of 1780, which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, was a proud monument to the humane policy of the State. It wiped out the stain of slavery, which England had left on our soil, and conferred on the negro what he had not before enjoyed—civil freedom. It secured to him those civil rights to which he is common with all other human beings, of whatever color or complexion, and an exemption from all of which he never ought to have been deprived."

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## WOODWARD'S COPPERHEADISM ESTABLISHED.

Before the war was openly begun by the Slave Drivers' rebellion, Judge Woodward, the so-called Democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia. That speech he revised and published in pamphlet form, as a deliberate exposition of his views. On page 11 he says:

"The world cannot live without cotton, and cotton can only be raised under the eye of a master or overseer."  
On page 12, he says:  
"Negro slavery is an uncalculable blessing."  
This terrible war is one of the blessings no negro slavery has brought upon us. It is for slavery and its perpetuity; for the establishment of an empire or monarchy, the chief corner stone of which shall be human bondage, that rebellion is carried on. Judge Woodward directly approves, sanctions and advises this war for slavery. On page 4 of the pamphlet speech, we find the following words:

"It seems that there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back upon their natural rights and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means of protection they may possess or can command."  
None but an ungodly to his country and a traitor at heart, would thus, at the commencement of a rebellion, take sides against his country and in favor of rebels, giving them reasons why they should continue in their rebellion. But this was followed on page 13, by still bolder treason when he exhorts his hearers as follows:

"Rise and reassert the right of the slaveholders," and adds "human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."  
In the same speech, he distinctly avows himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union. On page 14 he says:

"We hear it said, let the South go peacefully. I say let her go peacefully."

Here, then, is Woodward's own record, deliberately made, which is a most emphatic answer to ever copperhead's claim, set up in mockery, that he is a Union man. He distinctly advises a Dissolution of the Union. Every man therefore who votes for him, with a knowledge of these facts, will fully vote for a disloyal candidate, placed upon a platform that has not a word in favor of supporting the Government, nor word of condemnation of the Southern rebellion.—*Greensburg Herald.*

## A BRAVE MAN'S ANSWER.

Gen. Butler, stopping over night in New Hampshire, on his way to the White Mountains, was now and then interrupted by Copperheads. He said:

"In two years we have seen three quarters of a million of men raised."  
Before the sentence was completed, one of the Pierce Democrats asked in a sneering air, "Where are they now?"  
"Some of them," replied General Butler with his customary promptness, "lie sleeping, beneath the sod; and others are still fighting the battles of their country, while you remain here at home aiding the cause of traitors."  
In another portion of his speech Gen. Butler said:

"Will you volunteer?"  
A voice replied, "No."  
"You voted for Breckinridge," said a voice to Gen. Butler, alluding to the last Democratic National Convention.  
"Yes," said Butler, "and if I were so cowardly as you, I might be tempted to deny it."  
He then went on to show to these New Hampshire partisans that one might vote for a man under certain circumstances and oppose that man under a certain other circumstance. When Judas Iscariot was a true follower of his Master, he was no doubt a worthy example to be followed; but he was not aware that a man to preserve his consistency must continue to follow Judas after he betrayed his lord.

NO DRAFT IN INDIANA.—There will be no draft in Indiana under the present roll. She has furnished 93,895 three years troops. Her quota, under the call of the Government was 62,832, making an excess in favor of the State of 28,501. The number enrolled in the first class, under the present draft, is 134,163. One fifth of the number is the quota called for by the Government, namely, 26,832, which is 1,660 less than the number furnished by the State of three years men in 1861 and 1862.

CHOOSE YE.—If you were about selecting a trustee to take charge of valuable estate, or a guardian for your child, and were confined in your choice to two men, one true, the other false, your choice would be soon made. Will you find any more difficulty in choosing next October to whom you will center the honor and interests of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, "the soldier's friend," the loyal patriot, or to George W. Woodward, the Copperhead.

TO CLEAN CANARY BIRDS.—These pretty things are like meager objects, often covered with lice, and may be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; these are the lice, a source of great annoyance to the birds.