

Rafferty's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

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

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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, etc. Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling 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 purchased by said Evans, 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 same directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the Fourth Monday of September next, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded as follows: 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 west by 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 Mose with two small log houses, blacksmith shop and log barn thereon erected, and about seventy-five acres cleared 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, Clearfield county, Penn'a., and bounded on the west by lot No. 19 on the north by the lot of Turpin, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lands of Jacob Heberling, being each 60 feet in front and running back 120 feet, known in plot of said town as No. 13 and 15 with two story frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Kishel.

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

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., bounded by lands of Simon Borroughs, 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 *Levatus Fidei*, 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 warrant dated July 1st 1784, 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 1850 to the said Benj. A. Billington containing in the aggregate eleven hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, of which lands with the allowance, excepting thereout therefrom two lots, one of 200 acres and allowance agreed to be sold and conveyed to the said Benj. A. Billington, their heirs and assigns, and the other two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, to the heirs of the said Abraham Goss, more or less, being one hundred and fifty-four acres and one hundred and fifty-four perches according to a certain survey by Thomas Ross of Clearfield county, surveyor, being together three hundred and fifty-four acres and one hundred and fifty-four perches, this excepted from the original tract, leaving eight hundred and thirty-two acres and fifty-four perches with the allowance now conveyed by the same more or less, together with all other appurtenances, rights, claims, 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 building 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 by lot owned by Henry Peters, east by land of Robert Alexander, said house being in size six feet by twenty feet, and the lot or piece of 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 township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., beginning at a Liv corner, thence extending by improvement of a line road 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 line and place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres and forty perches, being part of a larger tract of land surveyed 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. Lobangh, on the north by Long, and on the east by Wm. Garr's heirs containing 12 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 Bernside township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., beginning at a maple corner thence by land of Wm. Henders west one hundred and sixty seven perches to a post, thence north fifty-five degrees west 100 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 degrees 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 a maple corner and place of beginning, containing three hundred and nine acres more or less surveyed and patented December A. D. 1834, on warrant dated 18th 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 Democratic 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, stating that 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-

cent approval and endorsement of it, on his behalf, by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, removes that doubt. To republish such sentiments, after the fact of Secession, is an aggravation of the original offence hard to reconcile with loyalty.

"Thirdly, Judge Woodward is opposed to the war, and in favor of peace on any terms; as much so as Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. I have heard it stated that, on former occasions he took the earlier concessions of his own party, in the patriotic war spirit of the country. But we have no need to place this upon any uncertain authority; we have his language in 1860, in advance of secession: "We hear it said, let South Carolina go out of the Union peacefully; I say, let her go peacefully if she go at all. And in 1860, after South Carolina had gone out, and ten other rebellious States with her, to repeat such language is to say, let them all go peacefully." Truly with the success of such a candidate and such principles, Gettysburg will have been fought in vain, the battle for the defence of our own soil against the rebellion is still to be fought."

These were my remarks so far as they related especially to Judge Woodward, somewhat fuller than the report, but substantially as delivered. They are at your service. You will perceive that no statement is made upon my personal knowledge as derived from him, but the sources of my information are indicated in every case. I may add, sir, that the most material part of the language above quoted, apart from the speech of 1860, was derived by me from a public address delivered in this city, by a gentleman of the highest character, several months before Judge Woodward was nominated. The sentiment then attributed was regarded by the speaker, and I believe by most of the hearers, as presenting the rare moral phenomenon of a cultivated and Christian mind under the dominion of such an idea, as that to think against slavery is a sin; and how little probability there is of the best form of prejudice a high judicial training and position afforded, when a judge could descend from a supreme tribunal of the State to define it to be "a crime to talk against slavery."

These sentiments, thus attributed to Judge Woodward, I fear, neither he nor you can escape. That speech, which must have sounded like a new and strange Declaration of Independence Square, contains them in express terms, or by necessary implication. The identical thoughts, indeed, the same peculiar turn and force of expression, are there. No candid man will deny it. And whatever of error that speech contained originally, has acquired startling emphasis of late, repeated and approved as it has been by you on his behalf. Eleven of the States have seceded, as he invited them to do; slavery has solemnly challenged the world as to her right to be the cornerstone of society and government, claiming, as he did for it, a Divine ordinance; and the rebellion, in arms for more than half a Presidential term, has resisted the power and resources of the Government, encouraged to do so by just such advocacy of peace on any terms. And yet at a time when the fairest portion of our State was desolate in the track of the Southern invaders, and its soil was red with the blood of so many thousands of loyal soldiers who fell in its defence, you rise in your chair and pronounce such sentiments as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity, and join with its author in re-affirming a speech, the whole argument of which was to prove that, in this controversy, with rebellion, the South was right and the North was wrong!

In years past, when the defence of Southern rights and institutions was made under the Constitution, and by legitimate agitation, I stood in the front rank of their friends; but from the hour that violent hands have been laid on the Constitution and the Union, and an impious attempt has been made to overturn both, I have not hesitated as to my duty as a loyal citizen. The example of such loyal Democrats as Cass and Dickinson, Butler and Dix, Holt and Andrew Johnson, and a host of others, is sufficient for me. I have with them faithfully upheld the government, with whatever influence I possess.

Impressed with the transcendent importance of the issue now before the people of Pennsylvania, I spoke at the meeting on Wednesday evening of the opinions of Judge Woodward with plainness, and, I hope, with courtesy and fairness. If in my remarks either sentiment or language was attributed to him which he disavows, I stand ready to make the correction. But if, on the contrary, they are substantially accurate, you must agree with me that it would be difficult to find a better living representative of the principles of John C. Calhoun than your candidate. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BROWN.

The famous Marsh Angel battery, whence Charleston was bombarded, is in the midst of a marsh, 2,600 yards in advance of Morris Island. It was located at night, by the men making their way to it on their stomachs. Planks three inches thick were driven down as the stub stratum; on this was laid several layers; on these logs, and on them boards. In the meantime the ordnance was floated up by night, and sand bags innumerable, from every direction; one night a large force piled them up, and, to the surprise of the rebels, a dangerous battery greeted their eyes next morning.

That the election of Mr. Justice Woodward would greatly comfort and encourage the rebels and their Northern sympathizers, no one can doubt, and few would have the hardihood to deny. And yet many of the supporters of Mr. Justice Woodward profess to be friends of the Union, to be opposed to Secession, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Is this isany, or is it hypocrisy.

JEWELRY STORE ROBBERY.—The jewelry establishment of Mr. Fred Beck, in Tyrone city, Blair county, was entered on Friday night a week, and almost entirely despoiled of its contents, valued by the proprietor at some seven hundred dollars, most of the property being watches and other valuables left with him for repairs.

Why is Greek fire good natured? Because you can't put it out.

WOODWARD ON SLAVERY.

READ! READ! READ!

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, it is 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 to the people of Great Britain. I say to us; for I do not enter into the question whether the institution be an evil to the people of the Southern States. That is their concern, not ours. We have nothing to do with it. And to obtrude our opinions upon the people of sovereign States concerning their domestic institutions, would be sheer impertinence." But do you not see and feel how good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends of the South—how good it was for us that they have employed them in raising a staple for our manufacturers—how wise it was to so adjust the Compromises of the Constitution that we could live in union with them and reap the signal advantages to which I have adverted? We consign them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian men, professing the same faith with us—speaking the same language—reading the golden rule, in no one-sided and distorted shape, but as it is recorded, rule to slaves, as well as masters.

This allusion to the golden rule reminds me of an objection which will be urged to much that I have advanced. It will be said that slavery is a sin against God, and therefore, that all reasons drawn from our material interests, for favoring or abetting it must go for nothing. If it be a sin, I agree there is an end to my argument, but what right have the abolitionists to pronounce it a sin? I say Abolitionist, because the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a week, defined an Abolitionist to be one who holds that slavery is a sin. I accept the definition, and according to it many of our best Christian people must be accounted Abolitionists; for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself the suspicion, not to say conviction, that slaveholding is a sin. If a sin, it is a violation of some Divine law, for sin is the transgression of the law.

Now, deny that any such law has ever been revealed. The burden of showing it is on him who alleges, and when it is shown, I agree it shall rule out all that has been said or can be said for a Union founded on slavery. I bind myself never to raise my voice again in behalf of such a Union. But, so far from any such law being found plainly written for our instruction, whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage, and of property in man, divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained; and in all the sayings of our Saviour, we hear of no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed under his eyes, while he delivered many maxims and principles, which, like the golden rule, enter right into and regulate the relation. So do the writings of Paul abound with regulations of the relation, but not with injunctions for its suppression.

If we go to the most accredited commentators, or consult divines really wise and good in our midst; or what is better, study and search the Scriptures for ourselves, we shall fail to find a law which, fairly interpreted and applied, justifies any man in asserting, in or out of the pulpit, that the negro slavery of the United States is sinful. What right, then, I ask again, has the Abolitionist to cheat tender consciences into hostility to an institution on which our Union is founded in part? Good people say we do not wish to disturb slavery where it exists by local law, but believing it to be sinful and impious, we will not submit to its extension, nor assist to restore the fugitive to his master. Such people soon come to conceive that the more unfriendly they can feel towards slavery, the more harsh speeches they make about slaveholders, the more they help on the irrepressible conflict, the better will they recommend themselves to God. In some churches anti-slavery sentiments have become essential to good standing. According to some ecclesiastical councils, it would seem that the great duty of the American Christian is to war with his neighbor's property; and if opportunity presents, to help steal and hide it.

Alas! alas! for the time, upon which we have fallen.

We most earnestly and re-assert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union. Events are placing the alternative plainly before us—Constitutional Union and liberty according to American law; or else extinction of slave property, negro freedom, dissolution of the Union, anarchy and confusion.

And now, turn back, ye friends of humanity and progress, and look at that picture, and then at this, and see the effects of unhalloved ambition, and bad company, and unhappy associations, upon a once ingenious youth, who began the world with so lofty a promise, or—as Hervey would say—"grew up like a well watered plant, shot deep, rose high, and had fair for manhood!" Alas—but we prefer the sorrowful exclamation of Aeneas, as he describes his vision of the dead body of Hector, after it had been dragged insultingly at the heels of the coursers of the wrathful Achilles, around the walls of Troy, and lay all over soiled and begrimed with dust, and filth, and gore.

"How changed indeed, the Democratic George W. Woodward, who finds divine blessings and sanction for 'the principle of human bondage,' and apologizes for rebellion, in the natural right of the slaveholder to fall back upon the law of self defence, for the protection of his property—and that George W. Woodward, who, twenty-two years ago, could scarce find language strong enough, to denounce the horrors and iniquities of that system 'so abundant in bitter fruit to us,' and

then proclaimed the right to freedom, of the unhappy negro, of which he had been robbed by "brand and force," as one to which he, in common with all other human beings of whatever choice or complexion, had an inalienable title, and of which he ought never to have been deprived!"

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 negro slavery has brought upon us. It is for slavery and its perpetuity; for the establishment of an empire or monarchy, the chief cornerstone 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 every 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.—Greenburg 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.