

# Raffan's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

VOL. 12.—NO. 6.

## FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held on the Fair Grounds near the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th of Oct.

President, HON. WM. BIGLER. Executive Committee, Richard Shaw, Jr., G. D. Goodfellow, Wm. A. Read, Eli Bloom. Treasurer, A. M. Hills. Secretary, L. F. Irwin.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Family Tickets, \$1 00  
Single Tickets during Fair, 50  
Single Admission Ticket, 25  
Children under 10 years old, when accompanied by their parents or guardians, free.

Every person wishing to be enrolled as a member of this Society must apply on or before the first day of the fair, and on the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer, shall receive a certificate of membership containing the name of the applicant and endorsed by the Secretary.

Every person becoming a member as above stated shall, on the presentation of his certificate, receive a ticket which will admit him free during the fair. Any person complying with the above regulations and paying \$10, shall become a life member, and shall annually receive from the Secretary a free family ticket.

All persons must be provided with tickets, which can be had from the Executive Committee Treasurer or Secretary, or at the office on the ground. Persons acting as judges are expected to become members of the Society. Personal exhibits can become members by complying with the above rules. Ladies can become members by making application as above, and paying into the Treasury fifty cents when they will receive a ticket to admit them free.

Exhibitors must become members of the Society and have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's books on or before the 15th day of October, and all animals and articles, except horses, must be brought within the enclosure as early as Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons entering animals and articles for exhibition will procure cards from the Secretary with the class and number of entries of said articles, previous to placing said articles on the grounds. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums, and grain will be furnished at cost for those that desire to purchase. Persons intending to exhibit blood stock must procure authentic pedigrees, and are earnestly requested to furnish the Secretary, by the 10th of October with a list of their stock, and the pedigrees of each, this will facilitate the preparations of entries and will save him the trouble of visiting the owner to correct the same.

No horse shall be entered or allowed a premium unless he is free from disease, and must be entered previously. All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or who intend to offer stock or any other article for sale, should notify the Secretary of such intention, on or before the 10th of October, and have with him a list and full description of the same.

Premiums and diplomas will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of November, and until the 1st day of January, 1866, after which all money premiums unclaimed will be considered as donated to the Society. The officers of the Society and members of the Committees of Arrangements will wear a badge designating their office, and it will be their duty as well as pleasure to attend to the interest of the exhibitors, but will not admit the holder to any other exhibition—each half day counting an exhibition.

The trotting course is level, well graded, and one-third of a mile in circuit. Ample arrangements will be made for the convenience of spectators.

The number of the class, and the number in the class, with the name of the article will appear on the card attached; but the name of the exhibitor will not appear.

Children under ten years of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.—No animal to receive an award in more than one class.

Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to owners of animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows or heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened, only in the class of fat cattle, the object of the Society being to have superior animals of the description for breeding.

FAT CATTLE.—The judges of fat cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted for examination. It is believed all other things being equal those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight over the smallest superficies.

Judges will require all in this class to be weighed, and will take measures to give the superficies of each, and publish the result with their reports. They will also, before awarding premiums, require of the owners full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding as required by the regulations of the premium list.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in one class only one premium will be awarded, that to the first, or otherwise as the merits of the animal may be judged.

The superintendent will take every precaution in his power, for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition after their arrival, and arrangements on the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. The Society desires exhibitors to give personal attention to their animals and articles, and at the close of the fair to attend to their removal as the Society cannot take further care of them.

PLOWS OR PLOWERS.—The name of the plowman must be given as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry.

The quantity of ground to be plowed by each team to be a acre.

The time allowed to do the work will be three hours. The furrow slice in all cases to be lapped. The teams to start at the same time and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistance.

The premiums offered by the Society will be awarded to the individuals, who, in the judgment of the committee, shall do their work in the best manner, provided the work is done in the time allowed for its performance.

Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land. Within the one-fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two black furrow lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

Any information required in regard to matters of the Society can be gained by addressing the Executive Committee or the Secretary, who will be pleased to give any information in their power at any time.

Any article not enumerated in the above classes and placed upon exhibition, if worthy of notice, will be suitably rewarded.

The Executive Committee reserve a discretionary power to award Diplomas in any case for 24 best articles, or for articles not entitled to premiums by the rules.

All articles may be entered free of charge, except harnesses for pleasure, and for the trotting premiums.

LEATHER.—An assortment—for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER, Clearfield, October 14, 1865.

## Select Poetry.

### HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh! there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as Heaven designed it;  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature gave us;  
For life hath here no charms so dear  
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy  
For future hopes—and praise them;  
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,  
If we'd but stoop to raise them!  
For things afar still sweeter are  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;  
But soon we're taught that earth has naught  
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When hope's last rest is shaken,  
Do show us still that come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken.

Though all were night, if but the light  
Of friendship's altar crowned us,  
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—  
Our home and friends around us.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

From the Baltimore American.

Freedom has gained the day, but will she keep possession of the field? This question is being asked with anxious brow by many who have aided in her triumph. They remembered the death struggle of her great enemy and fear that the snake of Slavery is only scotched, not killed. It is true that while the mental type remains of those who fanatically proclaimed Slavery a divine institution, and the most secure foundation for a political and social structure, the principle of Slavery still lives. This mental type may be found in the North as well as in the South, in the constitutional monarch, in the Empire and in the despotism as well as in the Republic. It manifested itself amongst the supporters of aristocratic government everywhere towards those who were trying to overthrow democratic institutions in America. Every species of oppression is allied with every species of oppression, and finds its own justification in the apparent necessity of its existence demonstrated by the fact of its existence elsewhere. And it is because there is some logic in this plea that we may rest secure in the conviction that the institution of Slavery cannot be revived in the United States. The Boston Transcript was its attempted re-establishment by another revolution. The history of the world has established as an axiomatic truth that "Revolutions never go backward."

The first election of Abraham Lincoln was the culminating point of anti Slavery revolution in the United States. It was a moral revolution, accomplished through the agency of political machinery established by law. It was a popular reversal of the Dred Scott decision, and meant that if that decision was law, the people, who constitute the sovereign powers of the Republic and make or unmake laws, intended to so alter the law as to reverse the Dred Scott decision.

Sir James Macintosh got great credit for discovering the philosophical truth that "constitutions are not made, but grow." In his day belief in legislation and the omnipotent power of government was greater than ours. Everything was explained in the hypothesis of manufacture, and society was regarded as the creature of the government instead of the government being the servant of society. It is now held that the chief duty of government is to protect society—that the government which governs least, and leaves the people most free to exercise their talents and business likings, without unnecessary restraint or interference, is the best government. What are called "reforms" are the repeal of restraints upon individual action. It was at one time the fashion to legislate upon all subjects, and we are sorry to say the fashion still prevails to an alarming extent. British legislation, being for the benefit of the ruling class, has given us examples of every species of interference with individual rights. It is only by suppressing the right of the many that the privileges of the few can be maintained. A privilege necessarily involves the suppression of a right. In our country the conflict between rights and privileges which terminated our British connection in 1776, and gave to the world a chart of Universal Freedom in the Declaration of Independence, still kept on amongst ourselves, subject to the pendulum-like swing of public opinion and the temporary ascendancy of local sectional influence. The history of the United States is imprinted on every page with the footsteps of its progress. Peace and principles long struggled for the mastery. At last principle got so far the better of mere peace for peace's sake as to declare itself in electing Abraham Lincoln President.

He had explained the tendency of events, and demonstrated to the people that by the very nature of the laws which govern man's mind there was an "irrepressible conflict" between Slavery and freedom. In 1858 Mr. Lincoln said: "In my opinion, if the anti-Slavery agitation will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

It was this conviction that forced the people of the country at last to meet the issue. They met it by moral force. The preponderant sentiment of the country was against Slavery, and it expressed itself according to legal forms against it. This ex-

### DECISION OF THE CHESHIRE CASE.

From the N. Y. Times.

If there were any expectations that the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Charles Cheshire before the Supreme Court in Kings County, would result in a conflict of authority between the Courts of the State and the Government of the United States, those expectations were brought to nothing by the decision of the case by Judge Lott on Saturday last. The position of the matter was this: Cheshire, who was one of the supervisors of Kings County and a member of the Enrolling Board, was tried before a court-martial and convicted of receiving money improperly in connection with his position, and was sentenced to be fined and imprisoned.

The Secretary of War designed the Penitentiary at Albany as his place of imprisonment, and thither Cheshire was carried. A habeas corpus was sued out in his behalf before Judge Lott, directed to Capt. Pillsbury, the Warden of the Prison, ordering him to produce Cheshire before the Court in Brooklyn, that the cause of his imprisonment might be inquired into.

On the day named in the writ, Capt. Pillsbury was present in court but did not produce Cheshire. On the contrary he made return to the writ that although Cheshire was in his custody, under the sentence of the court-martial, which sentence was set forth and the jurisdiction of the court-martial averred, yet since he left Albany he had heard by telegraph that the prisoner had been, by order of the President, transferred from his custody to that of another officer, and that he could not therefore produce him in court.

Upon this return a motion was made for an attachment against Pillsbury for contempt of court, in not producing his prisoner in court, as directed by the writ. And it was very confidently expected that Judge Lott would, in his decision, take very high ground, and would stand forth as the defender of State rights and the rights of the citizen, against what was claimed to be an outrageous assault upon both the Federal Government and Judge Lott's somewhat temperate language upon the hearing as to an apparent distrust of the State courts by the United States Government, and as to the possible advantages of dissolving the government, if such were to be the state of things were calculated to lead to contumacious.

A sober second thought, and a careful examination of the arguments and authorities of Mr. Silliman, the United States District Attorney, who represented the case for the government, apparently brought him to a different way of looking at the subject; for on Saturday, after having held the subject under consideration for some weeks, he announced that he had decided to deny the motion for the attachment and to discharge the writ of habeas corpus.

It is no doubt true that since the hearing of the Democracy of this State have declared themselves the only true and staunch supporters of President Johnson, and that it would not have looked very well for a Democratic Judge, so soon after that declaration was made, to have undertaken to punish an officer for contempt of court, because he had obeyed a direction given by the President. But we need not go so far as that to find reason for the Judge's yielding his assent to the legal positions taken on behalf of the government before him. They were indeed, so strong that a contrary decision would have indicated a disregard of the authority of decided cases and settled principles, which could hardly spring from anything short of most virulent partisanship.

Among the arguments urged in behalf of the government it was said that as there was no reversal of the return, the facts set forth in it must be taken to be true, a position which could hardly be controverted. And inasmuch as that return set forth the decision of the court-martial and alleged that Cheshire was amenable to its jurisdiction, the applicant could not be heard now to allege or argue that he was not subject to that jurisdiction and this position also seems to be irrefragable. Then again the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Booth, who as will be remembered was ordered to be discharged on habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that an officer who holds a prisoner by authority of a court of the United States must not produce him before a State court when called upon by a habeas corpus, but must simply return that he holds the prisoner by virtue of such United States authority, and that thereupon it becomes the duty of the State court to discharge the writ and go no further in the matter. And accordingly it was urged that as Pillsbury had acted in strict conformity to this decision of the Supreme Court, by returning that the prisoner was in his custody by virtue of the decision of the court-martial, which was none the less a court of the United States because it was a court-martial, this court instead of punishing him for contempt of court, was bound to take the same view of the case as he did, and to take no further proceedings in the matter.

These arguments alone would seem to be conclusive. But there was another equally so, in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in all such cases by President Lincoln "as long as the rebellion shall continue." It was urged in opposition to this argument that the rebellion does not still continue, but as we all know is at an end, and therefore the time fixed when the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus should cease, has arrived. But "no," said the counsel for the government, "this suspension must continue until the same power which declared the rebellion to exist, viz., the Executive, shall declare that it no longer continues. It cannot be that such a question as that can be allowed to depend upon the decision of a court or jury, whether as matter of fact the rebellion has ceased. It is a political question, and the courts are bound to adopt that

### STATE AND NATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

A GREAT many well-meaning gentlemen in the unorganized States are writing letters and making speeches to prove that those who took part in the rebellion honestly believed that the single States of this Union are sovereign, and that therefore they did deliberately and wickedly violate their obligations to the Union. It was, they contended, the universal Southern theory of our Government.

So far as the present generation is concerned we believe that these gentlemen are correct, and that is the very difficulty. It is undoubtedly true that WASHINGTON and MARSHALL, and many other of the noblest Americans of the last century, who lived in the Southern States, were as truly persuaded of the enormity and peril of the doctrine of State sovereignty as the staunchest loyal men of to-day throughout the country. But CALHOUN, and not WASHINGTON, has been the modern political prophet in those States. An intelligent noted rebel officer, who was never north of the Mason and Dixon's line until he was brought as a prisoner, told us he had no more doubt of the right of a State to secede than he had of his right to eat dinner, and that the proclamation of President LINCOLN calling for seventy-five thousand men to compel obedience to the authority of the United States seemed to him as incredible and monstrous as a summons from LOTIS NAPOLEON to enforce the authority of France in this country. And this, he said, was the universal conviction of his neighborhood in the Southwest.

That there were some who held to the paramount National sovereignty is doubtless true. But they were not an imposing number in plain from the absence of any vigorous protest against the rebellion. It is no answer to say terror silenced them; that Union men were watched, and not suffered to assemble nor to vote. If the Union men had been a powerful body they would have assembled and voted and resisted. Could the Copperheads have dragooned the Northern States? Certainly not; for the whole moral force and vast majority of the population were loyal. The rebels did dragoon and silence the Southern loyal States, because the weight of opinion as well as actual numbers of the white population were with them.

That population, as every well-informed man knows, had been long and systematically alienated from the Union. They were alienated from the Union.

ANDER H. STEPHENS was called a Union man. So he was, as long as he thought his section could control the Union to its own sectional purposes. It was a Union subordinate to State sovereignty which he supported. It was a Union whose Government had no right to enforce its authority against any citizen of the United States, if the State in which he lived released him from his allegiance. It was this universal conviction alone that enabled the rebellion to endure so long and so desperately.

Has the war changed this view? Do the people of the disaffected States hold any other theory of the Union? It is a real Union that we reorganize if they do not? If we sincerely wish a solid and true reorganization shall we not seek to found it upon all those of the Southern population who reject this theory? Can we wisely discard an entire native class, in some States more than half the population, who have been always faithful to the national supremacy, and trust the welfare of the country entirely to those who, for any reason whatever, are willing to take an oath? Mr. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, for instance, has taken the oath of allegiance, and has been pardoned. Yet his loud assertions of his old, unchanged sentiments in Washington, since his oath, were so offensive that a loyal citizen silenced him with a threat of personal castigation if he did not stop. Mr. JOHNSON is doubtless a fair illustration of man who take the oath, without any change of heart. Is he the kind of Representative or Senator from Georgia that it is desirable to see in Congress? If he, and such as he, are re-instated by the loyal citizens of the United States, who are soon to decide the question, with the entire local government of the State of Georgia, to the absolute exclusion of the unswervingly loyal part of the State population whom Mr. JOHNSON and his friends could neither cajole nor frighten into rebellion, do we not show a subservience to the doctrine of State power which is as dangerous as it is absurd?

Every loyal citizen of the United States has rights in the State of Georgia which he is a very foolish man if he surrenders unconditional to Mr. HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON and his friends.—Harpers Weekly.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—A beautiful girl stepped into a shop to buy a pair of mitts. "How much are they?" "Why," said the gallant but imprudent clerk, lost in gazing upon her sparkling eyes and ruby lips, "you shall have them for a kiss."

"Agreed," said the young lady, pocketing the mitts, while her eyes spoke daggers, "and as I see you give credit here, charge it on your books, and collect it the best way you can!" So saying she hastily tripped out.

A man in getting out of an omnibus, a few days since, made use of two rows of knees as banisters to steady himself, which the ladies took offense, and one cried aloud, "He is a perfect savage!" "True," said a wag, inside, "he belongs to the Pawnee tribe."

"Mr. Smith," said a little fellow the other evening to his sister's beau, "I wish you wouldn't praise our Ann Maria's eyes any more. You've made her so proud now, that she won't speak to cousin Laura, nor help mother the least bit."

Twenty-five planters are said to be under arrest at Vicksburg, all charged with either maltreating or killing their former slaves.

Men slip on water when it is frozen, and on whiskey when it isn't.

view of it which the government adopts. And till the government shall declare that the rebellion no longer continues, the courts must treat the habeas corpus as suspended in the cases provided." This view of the case was also adopted by Judge Lott in the verbal announcement of this decision.

We hope the Judge will find time to write out his opinion. There are those in this State, and elsewhere, who need yet to be enlightened on the respective duties of the State and Federal courts, politically, also, to be instructed that, politically, the rebellion still continues, and will do so until the restoration of peace and order and the forms of law and government has so far progressed that the President shall feel himself justified in announcing that we have again returned to the normal condition of things. Till then the courts, as well as the government, must act as betide the existing state of affairs.

### The Indian Expedition.

FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 1.—General Conner returned on Saturday from the Powder-river Indian expedition. His columns will be here in six days. The results of the campaign were four pitched battles with the Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes, with a loss on our side of Captain Cole, of the 6th Michigan, and twenty-four men killed and two wounded, and an Indian loss of four hundred to five hundred killed, and a large number wounded; the entire destruction of the village of the Arapahoes, and the capture of five hundred head of horses and mules.

The Arapahoes acknowledge the loss of sixty-eight of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought, however, that the Sioux and Cheyennes are not half whipped. Not less than fifteen hundred men should be stationed at Fort Conner, and the campaign continued during the winter. The citizens fear that the Sioux and Cheyennes will come back on the road and interfere with the mails and telegraph. The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances.

Not a pound of the stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use. The troops were mutinous, and claimed their discharge because the rebellion has ceased, and regiments were mustered out almost as soon as they arrived on the plains.

A Temperance story. Deacon JOHNSON is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence, as far as he is seen. Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fire place, it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher were coily reposing there, as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles, he exclaimed:

"Wal, I declare that's curious, sure enough. It must be that old Baines left them there when he went out of this ere house thirty years ago."

"Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but Deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay so till this time."

TO REVIVE FADED BLACK CLOTHS.—Boil two or three ounces of logwood in vinegar, and when the color is extracted drop in a piece of carbonate of iron, which is of the same nature as rust of iron, as large as a chestnut, let it boil. Have the coat or pantaloons well sponged with soap and hot water, laying them on a table and brushing the nap down with a sponge.

Then take the dye on the table and sponge them all over with the dye, taking care to keep them smooth and brush downward. When completely wet with dye, dissolve a teaspoonful of salaratus in warm water, and sponge all over with this, and it sets the color so completely that nothing rubs off. They must not be wrung or wrinkled, but carefully hung up to drain. The brownest cloth may be made a perfect black in this simple manner.

GOOD IDEA.—The Secretary of the Navy has caused to be prepared a handsome copper-plate document as discharge paper for all volunteer naval officers honorably discharged. A finely executed engraving, representing a steam frigate, a monitor and sailing vessels, ornaments the heading; whilst the body of the paper sets forth that the war for the preservation of the Union having, under the beneficent guidance of Almighty God, been brought to a successful termination, a reduction of the naval forces in the navy, he is hereby honorably discharged, with the thanks of the department. Each is signed by Secretary Wells. It forms a beautiful ornament of the home, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the gallant officers who have faithfully served their country.

TO KILL COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c.—Equal parts of dry red lead and sugar, well mixed, is given as a certain and sure exterminator of cockroaches, black and red ants, and other pests. As every household is more or less plagued with these vermin, this receipt, so easily provided, should be tried. The simple mixture should be put in places infested by them. Care should be observed in the use of it, as the lead is poisonous.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like to do it." Slow is very severe sometimes.

Men slip on water when it is frozen, and on whiskey when it isn't.