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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV.—NO. 6.

A Little of Everything.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—A gentleman, a large capitalist, and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper in such manner that, when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed and a perfect black impression is the result.

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things.

Moliere asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen?

A young fellow has as good a right to spoil a magazine-full of essays in learning how to write as an oculist has to spoil a hat-full of eyes in learning how to operate, or a dandy, like Brummel, to point to an arduous failure to achieve a perfect neck-tie.

When a man fumbles about your head and talks about different organs, trust him as much as you would if he felt of the outside of your strong box and told you there was a five or ten dollar bill under this or that particular rivet.

We boast our emancipation from many superstitions; but, if we have broken any idols, it is probably through a mere transfer of the idolatry. We gain nothing in no longer immolating a bull to Jove if we sacrifice ourselves to public opinion.

The legs of the Colossus of Rhodes were stretched so wide that ships passed between them. But this was nothing to what we see now when many a mangled hero's legs are a thousand miles apart.

In nature there are no false valuations. A pound of water in the ocean-tempest has no more gravity than in a mid-summer's pond.

There are words that concentrate in themselves the glory of a lifetime, but there is a silence that is more precious than they.

White hair is the chalk with which Time keeps its score—two, three, or fourscore, as the case may be—on a man's head.

There should be less pride in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.

If a man has nothing to say, he is sure to take much time and use many words in saying it.

The most unskillful sportsman that goes deer-hunting can always come home with a buck shot.

When we hear a novice playing the organ, we think the instrument has one stop too few.

Give yourself up to morbid thoughts and fancies if you would make a Golgotha of your soul.

When we have ceased to be useful, it is time for us to go under our green bed-clothes.

It is an unparalleled mercy to be preserved from corruption in the midst of general infection.

To defend a political editor against abuse is like holding an umbrella over a duck in a shower.

A NEW POLITICAL CREED.

"War always did and always must abridge personal liberty."—N. Y. Tribune. "Certain proceedings are unconstitutional, when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional in the absence of rebellion or invasion."—President Lincoln's reply to the Albany Democratic Committee's resolutions.

These are the doctrines that the Republicans are promulgating, starting as they are to all patriots, men who desire to see our free institutions perpetuated, unaccompanied with the dogmas and the heresies of the political fanatics of the day.

Most of us, consequently, have grown up in the belief that our Constitution was valid in both peace and war; but it appears that we were mistaken. It would now be necessary to make one more amendment to that compact, by adding the following:

"This instrument shall be null and void in time of war."

Thus we should have a Constitution which would be satisfactory to modern Republicans, in cases of rebellion or other wars, provided that party be in power at the time of such war. If, however, the Democratic party should happen to be at the helm of State at such a time, the case would be quite different; for, suppose that the "war policy" of such Democratic Administration did not happen to please the tastes of such men as Lincoln, Sumner, Greeley, Phillips, & Co., they would oppose it, of course; and then they would be arrested for "implied treason," and sent "South," or to some other bad country.

Now, I ask the reader if he believes that the men who now advance this absurd and dangerous doctrine—the abrogation of all our civil and political rights, in time of war—would not denounce it in the most vehement terms, if their lips were to be sealed by it? We all know they would. Now they call it treason to oppose the policy of the President; but they denounced President Buchanan, calling him everything but that the English language is susceptible of—"traitor," "inimicable," "ought to be hung," &c., &c., which then was perfectly right and proper, and would have been the same, in their opinion, if we had been embroiled in a domestic or foreign war.

How was it during the late war with Mexico? These same men denounced that war as "uncalled for," "cruel," "inhuman," &c., to the end of the catalogue of epithets, and the existing Administration did not question their right to do so; nor did any sane man consider that they were committing treason.

"Our personal liberty always abridged in time of war."

No, Mr. Greeley, it is not, and should not be abridged. Are we to close our lips and be silent on the merits of a war? No, sir, never while we live in a free country. Are we not to be allowed our opinion on the manner of conducting a war? Shall we be denied the right to criticize the acts of officers of the army, and government officials? These are rights that never before have been denied to the American people; and he who would trample down these rights, under the plea of "military necessity," is a despot.

If, indeed, the Constitution may be trampled under foot in time of war, except where hostilities exist, then our boasted liberties are a sham, a mockery, not worth preserving.

If Mr. Lincoln can rightly arrest Mr. Vallandigham, as he claims he can under the Constitution, and immure him in prison, or banish him to the Confederate States, he can also arrest every man who differs in opinion with the Republican party on the mere manner of carrying on the war, and the measures taken to induce the South to return into the Union.

Is the Administration infallible, that its war policy cannot be criticised? Does it make no mistakes? Are its military generals perfect in the art of war? Are its civil officials, and the army contractors any proof against corruption? Alas! the reply sickens the hearts of the true lovers of the Union.

It is true, that where hostilities exist—where the exigencies of the case require sudden and prompt measures for defense, attack, or for the public safety, martial law may properly exist; but there is no instance in the history of civilized nations, except in free America, where the mere wills of military generals have been the law, in States and Territories loyal to the Government, and wholly undisturbed by the existing war.

Martial law, such as General Burnside has inaugurated, is no law at all. It is simply the *ius dicti* of a despot. "Mr. Vallandigham's sentiments offend me.—Take a file of soldiers and arrest him!" "I don't like the tone of the Chicago Times—the Times is hereby suppressed." "This man is opposed to the Emancipation policy of the Government—soldiers, off with him to prison!" "That man criticizes our army officers; he has committed implied treason—lock him up!"

This reader, is but a poor specimen of the acts of tyranny that would exist at our doors, if the President's doctrine, at the head of this article, were fully carried out. He contends that he has the right to arrest citizens who have violated no law, "not so much," says he, "for what has been done, as for what probably would be done!" This wise exposition of executive rights comes from the man who astonished the world with the declaration, "It is easier to pay nothing than it is to pay something; and it is easier to pay a small sum than it is a large sum!"

But fanatical "progress" does not rest here. We are not only liable to be arrested for what we might, perchance, do, if we had our liberty; but we are also liable to be dragged off to prison by a file of soldiers, if we do nothing and say nothing!

Hear again the wisdom of Solomon: "The man who stands by and says nothing, when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy."

Now, if two gentlemen were engaged in "discussing the peril of the government," and an unmannerly bystander should interrupt them with his opinion—no matter whether it be for or against the war, they would serve him right to show him the door; yet according to our modern Solomon, he should be arrested, if he remain silent as he would be "sure to help the enemy!" In this case Mr. Lincoln shows the backward breeding, and his ignorance of the true principles of the government.

"The man who stands by and says nothing cannot be misunderstood!" Did human ignorance and folly ever exceed this? Why, suppose that Mr. Seward, Chase, or Greeley should be in company with a party "discussing the peril of the government," does any well bred man suppose that they would do anything but remain silent, unless they had been addressed by the party in discussion? But, according to Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, their silence would be conclusive evidence that they were traitors at heart, and would "help the enemy!"

Again, we are neither to be allowed to express our opinions on the acts of the Administration, nor to "say nothing"; the consequence is, that the democrats and conservative whigs must hurrah for Lincoln and his "nigger war policy," praise his ignorant and inefficient generals, say that they have been defeated, and swear that this war is waged solely to restore the Union, when we all know that it is waged to free the negroes, and to desolate the South, regardless of the future, or we are liable to be arrested and incarcerated in an American bastille "till the end of the war," which will not terminate so long as the Republican party can retain political power by protracting it.

What reason, think you reader, are given by the leaders of the Republican party, and by whom the Government is guided in its policy, why we all shall not be arrested and imprisoned or banished? Is it because they do not consider it right? Is it because they do not desire to do it?—Not at all; but here it is, as published in the New York Tribune, from the pen of Horace, the immaculate:

"And just here, Mr. President, is the mistake of arresting Vallandigham or any of his school—it gives the Pro-Slavery Democrats the excuse they seek for opposing, embarrassing, enfeebling, and paralyzing the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion."

Which covertly means that there is danger of the people arising in the majesty of their power and hurling these fanatical tyrants from offices they have so shamefully disgraced.

It was only a "mistake" when Vallandigham was aroused at midnight, by a file of soldiers, battering down his doors and rushing him off in the dead hours of the night, as the thief does his booty, lest an infuriated populace should rescue him! And fellow-citizens, if the guillotine should be raised here, and the blood of thousands of our Union-loving patriotic citizens, should run like water, in the gutters, there would be no other "mistake" about it but the danger of the actors in this bloody drama, losing the political power which they now possess. True, honest, patriotic principles are not in their creed. Sentiments of equal and exact justice to all the members of our Union, as it was, never had a resting place in their bosoms. Fidelity to law, the foundations of peace and prosperity in all republics, has been scouted by them as a dogma of olden times.

But, what of the future? Oh! ye dark and impenetrable future! Is there one ray of light driven through the dark and bloody pall that now shrouds us in mysterious forebodings of coming events?—I see but one star—the polar star of our liberties, which may guide us to better days—to a re-union of the States, and to final prosperity—the ballot-box. If we fail to free our country of its present rulers, by that means we are a doomed people.—Our liberties of which we have boasted for many years, will be wrested from us, on every occasion should a little civil commotion, or dangers of a foreign war ensue. Do Democrats fully realize the dangers which threaten us? I fear not. We want thorough and complete organization, and a determination on the part of the Democratic party leaders everywhere, to carry the next State elections. Every man who is willing to read a democratic paper, if he is not able to pay for it, should have it free. Organization in every city, village and hamlet alone, can effect this object. Of what consequence is the party sum from each man of means, which it would require to effect so important an object? Indeed, of what value is life itself under a long protracted abolition rule? If conservatives, of all shades will pull together, the Union may be restored, and our country and our liberties yet stand. The man who even hints at a division of the Democratic party, in these times, should be branded as a traitor to the welfare of his country. No matter what our individual views are in relation to "peace" or "war," when we come to the polls, but one sentiment should pervade all—the election of men of sound principles, who, "knowing them, dare maintain them."

Clinton, N. Y.

The officer who doesn't command men's confidence isn't fit to command them.

AN OLD LINE WHIG.

READ! READ! READ! READ!

A WHITE MAN FLOGGED!

High-handed Outrage at the Provost Marshal's Office.

A Man Receives Fifty Lashes on the Bare Back!

(From the Pittsburgh Chronicle (a Republican paper) of August 4th.)

Considerable talk was created in the city yesterday by a report of a high-handed outrage committed on the person of a man named Joseph Hagen, at the Provost Marshal's office, on Fourth street. From all we can learn concerning the matter, it would appear that Hagen enlisted some time ago in the Sixty-third regiment, and deserted. A few days since, it is alleged, he offered himself as a substitute for a citizen of the First Ward, who was drafted, and after receiving his uniform was sworn in and sent to camp. He remained but a short time in camp, and nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when, as is alleged, he presented himself at the Provost Marshal's Office as a substitute for a man who had just paid him \$250. This is the statement of the clerks in the office themselves, but whether it is correct or not we cannot say. Hagen had passed examination and was about being sworn in the second time, when he was recognized, whereupon orders were given to take him up stairs and give him fifty lashes as punishment for his attempt to impose upon the Board. Our informant does not state precisely from whom this order emanated, but as Capt. Foster was present, and either gave it himself or heard it given, he, of course, must be held responsible.

Hagen was now seized by the guard and taken to the rendezvous in the third story, where preparations were at once made for carrying the order into effect. The man, as we are informed, was stripped naked, gagged and handcuffed. A raw-cowhide was produced, and a soldier named George Palmer, corporal of the guard, under directions of Deputy Provost Marshal McHenry, who was present, immediately proceeded to lay on the stripes. Hagen, comparatively powerless, though he was, resisted, and McHenry, as is alleged, called on the soldiers present to hold him while the stripes were being laid on.—This latter refused to do, whereupon, as the report goes, McHenry himself seized the wretched man, and held him until the entire fifty lashes were administered. Hagen struggled violently in his agony, but before the sentence was half carried out he fell prostrate on the floor, and while in this condition the balance of the lashes were administered him. His condition when taken up was pitiable in the extreme. His back was like a piece of raw beef, the cow-hide having cut through the skin, and he was so exhausted that he could not support himself. A gentleman who saw him to-day, while the doctor was dressing his wounds, states that he must have received a most shocking flogging, and that had he not been a man of strong constitution he would have died under the infliction.

We do not, of course, justify, or pretend to justify Hagen's conduct. He is no doubt a scoundrel, and it may be deserved all he got; but the Provost Marshal had no right whatever to take the matter in his own hands and order the man to be flogged after the manner he was. The matter is talked out of doors to-day, and some anxiety is expressed to learn what steps, if any, the Secretary of War will take when he hears of the affair. Of course great latitude will be allowed Gen. Moorehead's appointee, but if an outrage so wanton and tyrannical as this is overlooked, there is no telling where the thing may stop, or what may come of it.

ANSWER OF CAPT. FOSTER.

On the morning of August 5th Captain Foster published the following in the Post-Editor of the Post—Sir: Allow me to say in relation to an article in Tuesday's Chronicle under the above heading, that it contains a little truth with a great amount of falsehood. The facts are as follows: At least a hundred men, many of them Baltimore "plugs," and New York rioters, imported here for the purpose, have enlisted and been sworn in as substitutes, and immediately deserted, in violation of their oath before God and their duty to their country.

On July 30th a man (who was subsequently ascertained to have deserted from the 63d Penn'a. Volunteers) enlisted as a substitute, deserted the same night, and on August 3d, came again in citizen's dress to present himself as a substitute and a third time committed perjury and defied the Government. I ordered him to receive thirty-five lashes as a warning to others. For this there is no law, I am therefore liable to punishment for assault and shall cheerfully submit to any awarded me. All of the Chronicle's article beyond this is untrue, and is doubtless based on information derived from some substitute broker who has been before the Quarter Sessions on a charge of attempting to commit felony, or in the United States Court, charged with being concerned in increasing the circulating medium by counterfeit issues, if they have not effected substitutes from my quarters to sell them over again in other districts.

Yours respectfully, J. HERRIN FOSTER.

THE CHRONICLE'S REPLY.

In yesterday's Chronicle we gave a report of a case of flogging at the Provost Marshal's office, in which a man named Hagen, alleged to be a deserter from the 63d regiment received a number of lashes as punishment for attempting to impose on the Board. Our report was obtained from various sources, and we endeavored to

have it as nearly as possible correct; but, as will be seen by the card of Captain Foster, which we publish gratuitously elsewhere, he pronounces some of our statements exaggerated, and others wholly incorrect. For instance, he states that instead of fifty lashes, he only ordered the man thirty-five, and of these heavers that but fifteen were administered. He also states that he was not stripped when the flogging took place, and was neither gagged nor handcuffed. Now we have no desire in this matter to do Capt. Foster injustice. Our object was to give the facts as they occurred, believing that their publication would have a tendency to prevent a repetition in the office, of conduct so disgraceful, and so well calculated to bring the Conscription Law, already unpopular enough, into odium and contempt, and he and we had no purpose to subvert the truth of our report, but from the following statements received from the parties named below to-day, it will be seen that in almost everything we wrote we were substantially correct. Read:—

DR. KING'S STATEMENT.

The first I knew of this affair Captain McHenry entered my office, which adjoins the Provost Marshal's, and seizing the man Hagen, who was sitting on a chair near me, said, "God d—n you, you want you, come out here." Hagen was then taken out to the foot of the stairs, where McHenry said to the sergeant, "Take him up stairs and give him twenty-five lashes," and after a pause, added, "Yes, God d—n him, give him fifty." He also told the sergeant to put the handcuffs on him and get the cowhide. Hagen was then handcuffed and taken up stairs. I followed to the head of the stairs, but I could not bear the idea of seeing a white man whipped, so I turned and came down. I saw the man after he was flogged, and dressed his wounds yesterday and to-day. His back is all cut up, along and across. I should say that the appearance of his back that he received from sixty to seventy lashes. There were several persons by when the flogging took place and McHenry told me himself to-day that he held the man while the stripes were being laid on.

SERGEANT MORRISON'S STATEMENT.

I belong to the Provost Guard, and had just come down from the "Girard House," when Capt. McHenry told me to put the handcuffs on Hagen and take him up stairs and give him twenty-five lashes. I said that I was not strong enough to do this. I did not like the idea of flogging the man, and would rather leave it to somebody else. Captain McHenry then told Corporal Palmer to flog him. I put the handcuffs on Hagen by McHenry's orders and bought a cowhide with which to lay him. Hagen was then taken up stairs. There was a pillar nearly in the centre of the room, and he was placed standing with his arms around it. The handcuffs had by this time been taken off. He was stripped of all but his pants and shirt. A soldier named Alfred Fogie was ordered by Capt. McHenry to hold his arms around the post while Palmer flogged him. Fogie seized his hands as desired, but after the first web, Hagen broke loose, and then McHenry seized him and held him until it was all over. The man cried out while he was being lashed, and made a good deal of noise. Before he was flogged, he begged that he might be shot rather than whipped. I did not count the lashes, but I should say that he received between forty and fifty. Near the close he sunk down by the post, but he was not unconscious. Palmer did the flogging.

CORPORAL PALMER'S STATEMENT.

Captain McHenry ordered me to give Hagen twenty-five lashes. I got a cowhide from Sergeant Morrison, and Hagen was taken up stairs, and his handcuffs removed. He was then put standing with his arms around a post, and a soldier held his hands, but after receiving a stroke or two he broke loose, and Captain McHenry held him. I do not know how many lashes I gave him, as I was too excited to count them, but one of the men who counted them says I gave him thirty-seven. I think I must have given him between thirty and forty. I flogged him under orders.

The above is the testimony of the very men, who have all others, know most about the affair, and upon it we are content to rest the truth of our report. If Captain Foster wants further evidence in the matter, we can supply him with it.—We need not, of course, repeat what we said yesterday of the tyranny and cruelty which characterizes the entire proceedings. The public understand this fully, and it needs no denunciation of ours to add to the abhorrence of the deed. But the end is not yet. He is confined at the Girard House, where those who want to see the effect of "Captain Foster's discipline" may have their curiosity gratified.

Where are Chandler's 300,000 Men.

This "blood-letting" member of the Jacobin Committee, in his late excursion to New York, asserted that he had 300,000 men subject to his call. Make him summon his warriors, and let us have no draft, or get Gov. Andrew's million, who were to "swarm the highways," or Horace Greely's 300,000 or even the 200,000 negro troops raised in Cheever's church for Fremont. Where are they?—Plain Dealer.

State Editorial Convention.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the late meeting in Lancaster, the convention assembled at the Merchants' Hotel, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Hon. George Sanderson, President, in the chair.

On motion, Henry Ward and J. A. Fulton were appointed permanent Secretaries. The following papers were represented:

Lancaster Intelligencer, Hon. George Sanderson; Johnston Democrat, James F. Campbell; Bedford Gazette, Benj. F. Meyers; Waynesburg Messenger, R. W. Jones; Clearfield Republican, G. B. Goodlander; Pennsylvania Argus, J. M. Laird; Lebanon Advertiser, W. M. Breslin; Selingsgrove Times, Franklin Wein; Democrat and Sentinel, Lebanon, Henry Ward; Todd; Patriot and Union, Henry Ward; Mentor, Kittanning, J. Alexander Bullough; Sullivan Co. Democrat, Michael Meylert; Centre Berchtler, F. Kurtz; Bellefonte Watchman, P. G. Meek; McKean county Democrat, J. B. Oviatt; Democratic Standard, N. C. Barclay; Reading Advertiser, Charles Kesler; Pittsburg Post, Jas. T. Barr; Fulton Democrat, H. G. Smith; Eastern Sentinel, D. H. Neuman; Sunday Messenger, F. W. Grayson; Evening Journal, Chas. N. Pine.

Messrs. Fulton, Jones and Meyers were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The following gentlemen were named to constitute a permanent executive committee, under a previous resolution: Messrs. Barr, Sanderson, Jones, Ward, Ducler, Neuman, Fulton, Grayson and Pine.

After some discussion the Convention adjourned to meet at seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, The freedom of speech and of the press has ever been a cherished right, founded as well in reason as in law, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

And Whereas, its maintenance is essential to the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise;

And Whereas, its abridgement or suppression is a direct threat to liberty, and in a popular government like ours, a tacit confession that the acts of those who attempt so unvarnishedly to destroy this sacred right will not stand the test of public discussion and the verdict of a free people; therefore,

Resolved, That freedom of speech and of the press is as necessary to the perpetuity of liberty as the freedom of the ballot-box; and those who assail the rights of the former would not hesitate to strike down the latter, and are equally the enemies of the people.

Resolved, That we emphatically denounce every attempt to interfere with or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press, whether it be by the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of public speakers and editors, or by suppressing newspapers by either mob violence or pretended civil or military authority.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this liberty interests every citizen, and its denial, abridgement or extinction may affect him personally, we call upon all, without distinction of party, to vindicate their private privileges in this behalf; and here we cannot but express our astonishment that Republican editors have not only stood by and seen this dearest of American rights violated, but have actually approved and endorsed the violation.

Resolved, That let others do as they may, for ourselves we intend to stand up for our rights as American freemen; that we will never yield them, but will assert and maintain them by our voices, by our votes, and, if need be, with our lives.

Resolved, That the so-called rulers of the American people are but their agents, and to deny the right of the principals to direct, control or criticize the acts of their agents, is as repugnant to the principles of law as of common sense.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Convention to prepare and publish an address to the people of Pennsylvania on these important subjects.

J. A. FULTON,
R. W. JONES, Committee
B. F. NEUMAN, J.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee having been introduced, some discussion took place upon the best mode of circulating political intelligence through the press of the State, and the proper disposition of party patronage—in which Messrs. Barr, Jones, Neuman, Grayson, Ward, Kesler, Fulton, and others, participated.

Messrs. Fulton, Grayson and Meylert, were appointed to prepare an address pursuant to the resolution above passed.

Mr. Jones offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the Democratic press of the State demand a thorough and effective organization; that an occasional friendly interchange of opinion and sentiment, by its representatives, will give it harmony and strength; that to this end, the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to appoint a time and place, at least once a year, for a meeting of the Editorial Convention.

The Convention adjourned sine die. Geo. SANDERSON, President.

HENRY WARD, J. A. FULTON, Secretaries.

AN HONEST CONFESSION. The New Haven Courier, a firm Republican paper, says: "Contractors have carried on the war. The blood of our men, the groans of our widows, and the tears of the orphan and widow, have been sold into money. They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortunes upon fortunes. As a distinguished officer at Washington said, all the operations of this war are managed by swindlers."