



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Col. Bowman of the 84th.

The last Journal gave publicity, (whether with or without the assent of the author does not appear) to a letter signed "s. m. n."

It is altogether proper that our military officers should write letters. To this we make no objection. But the propriety of having them published, is quite another thing. It is a way in which very many of them add nothing to their reputations; and we are very sorry to say that Col. Bowman is no exception to the rule.

It is no doubt true that Judge Woodward is opposed to the war as at present prosecuted; and we respectfully submit that the author of this letter has himself furnished a very good reason therefor. His letter is dated "Oct. 13th." On that day Gen. Meade and his whole army was fleeing before the pursuing rebels, and a severe engagement took place within 30 miles of Washington.

But "s. m. n." betrays even greater ignorance on another topic. When he charges the Democratic party, at least by implication, with "trucking to the South," with "vindictive slavery and trying to bolster up the rotten old concern," &c., he but reiterates the slang of Abolition newspapers.

The facts concerning these arrests, which are very important in their consequences, are not yet made public by the authorities concerned, but there have been disclosures from various sources. It appears that one of the men arrested was a fine patriot and manufacturer, namely, Mr. Gomez, the three others were named McKee, Crocort and Oliver, two of whom were commission merchants and the other a captain of a vessel.

War Democrats.

Much empty praise is bestowed upon what are called "War Democrats," by the Abolitionists. These "War Democrats" are wondrous fine fellows, in their estimation, because they help to retain power in the hands of those men who are doing their best to destroy the country.

Thus we see that his "War" Democracy was of no benefit to Col. Tuttle. He will do well enough to fight—like all "Copperheads"—but if he wants political promotion he is given to understand that the Jacobin powers that be—will first require of him an unconditional endorsement of their entire policy.

Why do They Fail?

Every one, even the least observing, must have noticed that whatever the claims or seeming claims or the public expectations of certain prominent generals in this monstrous war, they invariably break down after they become avowed Abolitionists.

From the present stand-point a brief retrospect, covering a history of the origin and exploits of the negro soldier movement, is not inappropriate; but the whole may be epitomized in a few words. The clamor for the organization of black troops had securely died away before accounts came of the sacking and destruction of Darien and Pensacola by the black soldiers led by Higginson, formerly a radical anti-slavery preacher in Massachusetts.

In storming Fort Wagner the scene was repeated, with some slight variations in the horrible details. There was a terrible fight in which the negroes, and many of those by whom they were immediately confronted, held their ground until well nigh exterminated. Then followed the burial; the brave Col. Shaw, who led the negroes, being interred with the black bodies of his soldiers in a common grave.

Contraband Trade—Important Arrests.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the arrests of four men, charged with having been engaged in contraband trade with the rebels from this port, was completed by United States Marshal Murray and before night all of them were under guard at Fort Lafayette.

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It is understood that all the facts required in stopping the trade are now in the hands of the authorities. Many arrests here and elsewhere are yet to be made.

A DELUSION DISPELLED.

The telegraph brings a brief notice of the execution of negro soldiers for the murder of white families. The wretches were swung off three or four at a time, in the presence of their late comrades. The circumstances under which these murders were committed were horribly revolting.

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These few brutal episodes make up about all that can be said of negro valor, so far as demonstrated by actual occurrences, since the commencement of the war. Whether any glory has been reflected upon the American flag through such instrumentalities, or democratic institutions are advanced to higher honor among other nations, or the people of the United States have more claim to a superior civilization, posterity must decide.

THE WAR NEWS.

It is difficult to get at a correct understanding of the situation of military affairs within the limits of the command of the Army of the Potomac. The Orange & Alexandria Railroad so effectually destroyed by the rebels in their recent advance, is nearly repaired, and our forces are again moving towards the Rappahannock.

Advices from the army of the Cumberland are somewhat contradictory. Our forces still occupy Chattanooga, subsisting upon half rations, depending upon supplies from Nashville, 250 miles, by wagons. This long line is much exposed to guerilla attacks.

One day last week we were surprised to see a team of horses coming down the hill from the direction of Bradford, at full speed, endangering the lives of the occupants at a fearful rate. On being remonstrated with he exclaimed in stentorian tones loud enough to be heard above the roar of Niagara.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the seventeenth day of October last, has called for Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will be commenced for any deficiency that may then exist.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in their respective cities, towns and counties.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion already stung and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Over half a million of votes were cast at the election in Pennsylvania. Of these 254,000 were Democratic votes. We are satisfied. Nothing was at stake in this election which concerned outsiders at all except the moral of victory. That is ours. True, Curtin is re-elected; but there is not a living well-to-do man who does not know that 254,000 Democratic votes cast under present circumstances, in Pennsylvania, is a large majority of the legal votes given at this late election.

Herschel V. Johnson on the War. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglass candidate for Vice President in 1860, and now a member of the Confederate Senate, concluded a late speech with words which might well be addressed to a Northern audience.

The Maryland Election. Those who should be well informed concerning the probable result of the elections in Maryland, next week, declare that the Unconditional Union men will carry every Congressional District, defeating even Calvert in the Lower Potomac counties, and Christfield in the Eastern Shore counties, which are more full of sympathizers with the rebellion and of slaveholders than any other portion of the State.

The Union Men of the South. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lincoln asserted that in no State except South Carolina were the Union men in a majority, and for months the chief department of us all was upon the probability of getting the control of matters in their own hands; but now we hear very little of them, whom we then expected to be our allies.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, FOR 1864.

- LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. I. District—Philadelphia—Jeremiah N. Schuylkill, Abolitionist, C. M. Donovan, Democrat, Jacob Ridgway, A. George Conell, A. H. Chester & Delaware—Wm. W. Denton, A. H. Montgomery—John C. Smith, Dem. IV. Bucks—William Kinsey, Democrat.

- LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1st District—William Foster, Abolitionist, 24 " T. J. Barger, Democrat, 25 " Samuel Josephs, Democrat, 4th " John D. Watson, Abolitionist, 5th " William W. Wertz, Abolitionist, 6th " J. H. O'Hara, Abolitionist, 7th " Thomas Cochran, Abolitionist, 8th " James M. Harris, Abolitionist, 9th " George A. Quigley, Democrat, 10th " S. S. Panoast, Abolitionist, 11th " J. W. Hopkins, Democrat, 12th " L. V. Sutphin, Abolitionist, 13th " Frank McManis, Democrat, 14th " Albert R. Schuffeld, Democrat, 15th " William Smith, Abolitionist, 16th " Ed. G. Lee, Abolitionist, 17th " James Miller, Abolitionist, Adams—James H. Marshall, Democrat, Allegheny—Thomas J. Bigham, A. Alfred Slack, A. W. H. Dennison, A. John P. Glass, A. H. B. Heron, Abolitionist, Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. B. Chambers, D. John Hargrett, D. John W. Riddle, D. Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, A. Josiah White, Abolitionist, Bedford—B. F. Myers, Democrat, Berks—C. A. Kline, D. William Petteiger, D. John Missimer, Democrat, Blair—R. A. McMurtry, Abolitionist, Bradford—Dummar Lilly, A. Jos. Margh, A. Bucks—L. B. Lubar, D. J. R. Holleah, Dem. Centre—Wm. Haslerberg, A. J. H. Neigley, A. Cambria—Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem. Carbon and Lehigh—Zichiasis Long, Dem. Nelson Weiser, Democrat, Centre—Cyrus T. Alexander, Dem. Chester—P. Frazer Smith, A. Robert L. McClellan, Abol. William Windle, Abol. Clinton & Forest—William T. Alexander, D. Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Hick—T. Jefferson Boyer, Dem. A. G. Benton, Dem. Clinton & Lycoming—Amos C. Noyce, Dem. John B. Beck, Democrat, Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—George D. Jackson, Dem. John C. Ellis, Dem. Crawford & Warren—Henry C. Johnson, Ab. W. D. Brown, Abolitionist, Cumberland—John Bowman, Democrat, Dauphin—Henry C. Allen, Abol. Daniel Keeler, Abolitionist, DeWitt—Edward A. Price, Abolitionist, Erie—Byron Hill, Abol. Jos. Cochran, A. Fayette—T. B. Seavight, Democrat, Franklin and Fulton—T. M.D. Sharpe, Democrat, William Horton, Democrat, Greene—Alexander Patton, Democrat, Huntingdon—David Etnier, Abolitionist, Indiana—J. W. Huston, Abolitionist, Juniata, Union and Snyder—John Balbach, Abolitionist, Samuel H. Orwig, Abolitionist, Lancaster—H. B. Bowman, Nathaniel Mayer, D. Millertield, E. K. Smith—all Abolitionists, Lebanon—G. Dawson Coleman, Abolitionist, Luzerne—Peter Walsh, Jacob Robinson, Harry Hakes—all Democrats, Mercer and Venango—Charles Koonce, William Bergman, both Abolitionists, Mifflin—S. S. Stanberger, Abolitionist, Monroe and Pike—Peter Gilbert, Democrat, Montgomery—George W. Wimley, Josepha Rex, H. C. Hoover—all Democrats, Northampton—S. C. Shimer, Owen Rice—both Democrats, Northumberland—T. H. Purdy, Democrat, Perry—Charles B. Barnett, Abolitionist, Potter and Tioga—A. G. Minstead, John W. Guernsey—both Abolitionists, Schuylkill—Edward Kerns, Conrad Graber, Michael Weaver—all Democrats, Susquehanna—George H. Wells, Abolitionist, Somerset—C. C. Musselman, Abolitionist, Washington—Robert R. Reed, James R. Kelly—both Abolitionists, Wayne—William M. Nelson, Democrat, York—Daniel Reiff, Spangler—both Democrats, Abolitionists, 52 Democrats, 48 Abolition majority, 4

Table with 2 columns: Recapitulation, Abolition, Democrats. Senate 17, House 52, Democrats 64, Abol. maj. on joint ballot 5.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lincoln asserted that in no State except South Carolina were the Union men in a majority, and for months the chief department of us all was upon the probability of getting the control of matters in their own hands; but now we hear very little of them, whom we then expected to be our allies.

There are multitudes in the South who cherish in their hearts the sacred memories of the past. They will, with a despair by harshness and distrust, be no more as ourselves in re-establishing the old Constitution expounded by the genius of Webster and defended by the vigor of Jackson, in re-opening the sources of our prosperity and power.

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We don't suppose that there is the least doubt in the minds of sensible men, what are commonly known as the administration's radical measures, such as the emancipation proclamation, the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, have exercised, both in the North and the South, a most unhappy influence upon the minds of the people.

Let the conservative policy be adopted and then if the rebellion is put down, the Union is re-established and restored to its parts and all its functions by its force. None of those tremendous operations, which radicalism seeks to bring upon us, would agitate and convulse the old republic, and glorious old constitution under the protecting folds of the great old flag, and surely there would be no danger that any state or section would be severed from the Union.

Abolitionists have brought upon this Civil War, Douglas said so; Everett said so; Crittenden said so; Everett said so; they would not compromise, but we are in favor of a "little blood-letting"; Chandler said so; Broad said so; they are all say so.

They are not in favor of "the Union as it was," nor "the Constitution as it is." Butler says so; Greeley says so; Chicago Tribune says "it is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to blot the page of history again"; Bigham says "it is a scandal," and says "God forbid it"; they spit upon "the Constitution as it is."

Webster said it was all he asked while Beecher calls it a "solemn parchment," and Garrison "a large death." Beecher and Garrison, and Seward, Greeley, and the Chicago Tribune all report the administration—Douglas... The November Election.—The New Jersey elections in Massachusetts, the New Jersey take place on Tuesday the 4th of November, Maryland elections on Wednesday the 4th, Wisconsin on Thursday, November 5th, and Delaware and New Jersey will be for members of the legislature only—the State officers will be elected last year. The election in Delaware will be for a Congress man in place of Wm. Temple, deceased. The candidate are Charles Brown, Democrat, and Isaac B. Smithers, Abolitionist.