

# Clearfield



# Republican

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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS:—\$1 50 Per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXIV.—WHOLE NO. 1795.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IV.—NO. 31.

## The Poet's Corner.

### STICK TOGETHER.

The man who wrote the following deserves the crown of a hero, for his heart is of the stuff of which heroes are made:

When midst the wreck of fire and smoke,  
When cannons rend the skies around,  
And those dragons with thickening smoke,  
Upon the scaling regiment thunder,  
The ranks close up to sharp command,  
"Till helmet's leather touches leather:  
Compact, the furious shock they stand,  
And conquer, for they stick together.

When now, mid clouds of war and want,  
Our comrades' wails rise fast and fast,  
And charging wildly on our front,  
Come the black legions of disaster,  
Shall we present a wavering band,  
And fly like leaves before wild weather?  
Not able by side, and hand in hand,  
We'll stand our ground and stick together!

God gave us hands—one left, one right;  
The first to help ourselves,—the other  
To stretch abroad in kindly might,  
And help along our faithful brother.  
Then if you see a brother fall,  
And low his head before the weather,  
If you be not dastards all,  
You'll help him up, and stick together.

## MILITARY INTERFERENCE in the MARYLAND ELECTION.

Extract from the Message of Governor Bradford of Maryland.

I avail myself of this occasion to advert to certain events connected with our recent election which deserve your most serious consideration. It would be much more agreeable to me to avoid all allusion to them. I cannot, however, do so consistently with my sense of what is due to the rights and honor of the State, to the office which by the favor of its citizens I occupy, or—I may with sincerity add—to the cause of the Union itself, in my opinion so intimately blended with the cause of the law and Constitution that any outrage inflicted, especially in its name, upon them, necessarily to some extent recedes upon it. A few days before that election, a military order was issued from the army headquarters at Baltimore, which in effect placed the polls under the surveillance and at the command of the military authorities. I was less prepared for any such order than the fact that though in frequent personal communication with the military authorities of the department, I had received no information whatever of it. In that part of the State against which the movement seemed to be more particularly directed (the eastern shore) there would seem to have been less necessity, as there certainly was less semblance of authority than elsewhere; for whilst martial law had been proclaimed upon the western shore of the State in June last, and had not been repealed up to the day of election, upon the eastern shore it had never been proclaimed at all. You will be furnished with a copy of this order, and it is not necessary further to recite it than to state in general terms that it was to be executed by the military, aided by the provost marshals. They were to arrest voters whom they might consider disloyal, in approaching or hanging about the polls; a prescribed form of oath was furnished, without taking which no one, if challenged, could vote; and the several commanding officers were charged to report to headquarters any judge of election who should refuse to administer that oath, or to aid in carrying out that order. The President modified the first part of the order on the Monday preceding the election; but even that modification seemed to receive no attention from those interested with its execution, and was in some instances openly disregarded.

Prominent among the provost marshals to whom the execution of this order was in part committed, were several who were themselves candidates for important offices. These marshals appointed for the purpose of the militia enrollment and draft, were placed by the law creating them under the control of the provost general, but to insure the right to employ them about this election order, special authority was obtained from Washington to place them for the time being under the orders of the military authorities. If, with these facts before me, and seeing the judges of election, sworn to conduct it according to the laws of the State, openly menaced with arrest unless they recognized the military authority and conducted it by the rules which that authority prescribed, I had stood silently by and failed to assure them of the protection of the State to the extent of its ability, I should have felt myself utterly unworthy of the place of a civil magistrate. I, therefore, on the Monday evening preceding the election, issued a proclamation giving them this assurance, a copy of which is herewith submitted. Before the following morning military orders were sent to the eastern shore, directing its circulation to be suppressed, the public papers were forbidden to publish it, and an embargo laid on all the steamers in port trading with that part of the State, lest they might carry it. An attempt was made to justify the military order upon the ground that its only purpose was to exclude disloyal voters who had by their conduct justly forfeited their franchise.—An examination of the oath, however, which it prescribed, will show that even had it emanated from undoubted authority, it would accomplish no such end.—No matter what had been the conduct of the voter, there was nothing in the oath calculated to exclude him; it had no reference to his past conduct; and every traitor who had left the State and had just returned from the rebel army might have taken it with impunity. It contained only a promise of good behavior—a promise which, as a very slight atonement, many a rebel sympathizer might

against which he considered himself as particularly commissioned by printing and publishing a proclamation in which, referring to the election to take place next day, he invited all truly loyal to avail themselves of that opportunity and establish their loyalty "by giving a full and ardent support to the whole government ticket upon the platform adopted by the Union League Convention," declaring that "none other is recognized by the federal authorities as loyal or worthy of support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of the Union." To secure the election of that ticket seemed to be the business to which he and his officers especially devoted themselves throughout the day of election. In the statements and certificates which have been forwarded to me from different counties in that Congressional district, I have been furnished, I presume, with an account of part only of the outrages to which their citizens were subjected. The "government ticket," above referred to, was in several, if not all of these counties, designated by its color: it was a yellow ticket; and armed with that, a voter would safely run the gauntlet of the sabres and carbines that guarded the entrance to the polls, and known sympathizers with the rebellion were ascertained to be, allowed to vote unquestioned, if they would vote that ticket, whilst loyal and respected citizens, ready to take the oath, were turned back by the officers in charge without even allowing them to approach the polls. In one district, as appears by a certificate from the judge, a military officer took his stand at the polls before they were opened, declaring that none but "the yellow ticket" should be voted, and excluded all others throughout the day. In another district a similar officer, and doubtless did very readily make- whilst the loyal citizen who had stood always faithful to his allegiance would feel justly indignant at having his loyalty challenged, or being required to give any guarantee for his future conduct, or to enable him to exercise a privilege he had never forfeited. How far it accomplished the purpose claimed for it, or how far my anticipations of the consequences of the order and the abuses to which it would lead were realized, will appear by a brief reference to some of the transactions connected with its execution. These abuses commenced even before the opening of the polls. On the day preceding the election, the officer in command of the regiment which had been distributed among the counties of the Eastern Shore, and who had himself landed in Kent county, commenced his operations by arresting and sending across the bay some ten or more of the most estimable and distinguished of its citizens, including several of the most steadfast and uncompromising loyalists of that shore. The jail of the county was entered, the jailer seized, imprisoned and afterwards sent to Baltimore, and prisoners confined therein under indictment, set at liberty. The commanding officer referred to gave the first clue to the character of disloyalty caused every ballot offered to be examined, and unless it was the favored one the voter was required to take the oath, and in another again, after one vote only had been given, the polls were closed, the judges all arrested and sent out of the county, and military occupation taken of the town. But I will not detain you with a recapitulation of all the abuses that these statements disclose. I have caused copies of them to be transmitted to you, and they cannot fail to arrest your attention. They present a humiliating record, such as I had never supposed we should be called upon to read in any State, still less in a loyal one like this.—Unless it be indeed a fallacy to suppose that any rights whatever remain to such a State, or that any line whatever marks the limit of Federal power, a bolder stride across that power was never made, even in a rebel State, than it did here on the 4th of last November. A part of the army which a generous people had supplied for a very different purpose was on that day engaged in stifling the freedom of election in a faithful State, intimidating its sworn officers, violating the constitutional rights of its loyal citizens, and obstructing the usual channels of communication between them and their executive. If I have deprecated such proceedings, I have been actuated in so doing scarcely more by a sense of what was due to the laws and Constitution of the State, than by a regard for the safety and success of the Union, and the maintenance of that popular respect for and confidence in its constituted authorities so important to the triumph of the great cause they have in charge. The moral influence of such sentiments is worth to those administering the government far more than the results of an election where such proceedings are tolerated. But notwithstanding their occurrence, I trust and believe they will never cause you to forget your duty to your country, cool your ardent devotion to the Union, lead you to feel the slightest sympathy with those who have assailed it, or to seek fellowship with those that do. Maj. Gen. Dix, when in command of this department, at the time of the election in 1861, and, when, too, rebellion was backed by its organized supporters in our very midst, took the true and statesmanlike view of the policy proper on such an occasion, when, in directing his provost marshal, he said, that whilst there was no difficulty in controlling Maryland by force, that this was not what he wanted, but that he wished to control it by the power of opinion, and that to satisfy the country that the people were on our side, we must leave them to an unbiased expression of their wishes. They were left to that unbiased expression, and such was its character that I had supposed no one would still require evidence of their loyalty. Gen. Dix was even appealed to by some of the judges of election to author-

ize an oath to voters of doubtful loyalty, and although it appears, from the tenor of his reply, that the oath suggested was nothing more than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he refused to order it, saying to them, among other things, "the Constitution and laws of Maryland provide for the exercise of the elective franchise by regulations which I have no right to interfere." A copy of this letter, dated November 1st, 1861, and addressed to the judges of an election district of Carroll county, is herewith communicated, and commended to your attention.

Had the department commander who issued the recent order taken the same view of his duty, it would, in my opinion, have been a fortunate conclusion of his military administration, which had been previously distinguished by marked ability and success. So far, however, as regards those more immediately connected with the preparation of that order, it will doubtless appear, should its unwritten history ever be published, that the commanding general deserved less censure than those who instigated it, and whose influence he probably yielded the more readily, as such instigations came partly from our own citizens. Such a consideration, however, is by no means calculated to diminish the danger of such a precedent. If men interested in accomplishing certain political results can by any influence enlist in their behalf such a tremendous instrument of power as was here employed, no election will probably ever occur in which the same means will not be again attempted. You will perceive by several of the communications I have received on this subject, that I have been appealed to, to withhold commissions or certificates of election in districts where these abuses were practiced. I possess, however, no such power, my duty in the premises being simply a ministerial one consequent upon the official returns of the judges of election. So frequent were the applications to me to this effect that I deemed it a proper subject for legal advice, and having consulted the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, he forwarded to me a written opinion sustaining the views I had entertained, and a copy of which is herewith furnished. It becomes you to consider whether there is any remedy within your power by which such proceedings may be in any degree restrained. The Constitution declares that all elections shall be by ballot, and I would earnestly recommend that you secure the benefit of that provision by an electoral prohibition of all such marks upon the ballot as are calculated to expose its contents or distinguish one ballot from another. If by use of colored paper or other means of designation, such exposure is effected, the whole object of the Constitutional requirement is defeated. Again, if that provision of our law which has so long existed and been so universally considered as one of the safeguards of free elections, which forbids the mustering of armed troops in the neighborhood of the polls, be indeed no longer admissible or appropriate to our condition, it should be repealed, or otherwise you will see the propriety of adopting some provision which shall, if possible, cause it to be respected. It might, probably, be accomplished by requiring the judges of election to certify in their return that no military or other armed force had appeared at the place of voting or interfered in the election, and making such certificate a condition to any executive action thereon.

## WHAT IS SAID OF US ABROAD.

### The Abolitionists and the Negro—Caustic Strictures.

[From the London Herald, Jan. 21.]  
The Edinburgh Review has an article this month on "The Negro Race in America," which would appear to have been written by some Abolitionist fanatic, either English or Yankee, who had never read anything but Abolitionist tracts and Abolition newspapers, who knows nothing whatever about the institutions of the South or about the character of the negro, who gets his facts from Butler and Seward, and his philosophy from Beecher and Wendell Phillips. It is quite possible for such a writer to believe that the negro race have been long intelligently awaiting emancipation; that they are capable and more moral than the whites; that they work better as freemen than as slaves; and that they have submitted so long to slavery only because they shrink from incurring the bloodshed and confusion which must follow a servile revolt.—It is possible for such a writer to fancy that the negroes have been ill-treated by the South and kindly received in the North; that they love the Yankee and hate the Southerner; that they act as Northern spies, and not as Confederate scouts; that they do soldiers' service in the Federal army, and have in that capacity achieved victories worthy of remembrance.

The fact is that the whole negro population, with here and there an exception, has been happy and contented in slavery; that the free negro is utterly unable to take care of himself in the midst of a superior number of whites; that he will do no work at all, and is one of the most miserable beings in creation. Such is the experience of the United States, North and South; such is the experience of our own West India Islands, in one of which the free negroes lately got up a rebellion, of which the object was to plunder all the property of the whites, to gain possession of the women and to massacre all the men. The negroes of the Southern States were a happier and higher species; they were well fed and kindly treated, and devotedly attached to their masters and their masters' families. In the North they were ill-used, spurred, and spit upon; flogged out of one State, and if they set a foot in another, in no State out of New England admitted to the privileges of citizenship. Consequently, when the war broke out the negroes were enthusiastically loyal to their masters.

When Lincoln's proclamation was issued, the Abolitionists—who expected and hoped, who passionately proclaimed their hope, that the negroes would rise upon their master's families and enact throughout the South the horrible scenes of Delhi and Cayenne—were bitterly disappointed. The negroes remained quiet and loyal, serving the Confederates as faithfully and unconditionally, that the sober sort of Northern officers began to find out that an intelligent contraband meant a Confederate spy. And so they have remained, except when they have been dragged forcibly away from their homes to serve or die under Yankee colors, or when, left for months under Yankee control, they have been debauched and brutalized by drink, by license, and by the preaching of Mr. Beecher's disciples, who teach the famous creed of "Hell fire for the leaders, and Greek fire for the masses." So the wretched slaves who have fallen into Northern hands either die by thousands of want, cold, and nakedness;—and tens of thousands have perished—or, being completely debased, are employed as the tools of Northern vengeance; now in a destructive expedition, which burns and plunders, but dares not fight; now in murdering old men and children, now in outraging the unhappy inhabitants of the districts which have fallen into Northern hands.

Their military achievements have been confined to three forms of service—they have burned unresisting towns like Darien; they have committed massacres like that of Beckman's Landing; they have been the tools of Federal cruelty and vindictiveness, as they are at Norfolk; they have never done anything in the field of battle, except when driven on by Yankee bayonets, they have screened the craven soldiers of Massachusetts from the fire of Confederate batteries. The most remarkable of their exploits is one of which the full history has not yet reached us; but it appears that they mutilated at Fort Jackson, murdered their white officers, and beat off a force sent against them. Thus their only success in fighting has been obtained over the Yankees, and not in their service.

At Norfolk, under the congenial leadership of "the infamous" General Butler, they are no doubt fulfilling the heart's desire of their emancipators, by tormenting, insulting, and vexing in every possible way the wretched inhabitants. These are detained by force, and are not allowed to cross the Confederate lines, nor yet to fire under Federal rule without taking, not one but twenty oaths of allegiance. If a man dares to make a purchase, to recover stolen property, to perform any of the most necessary duties of civilized life, he finds that he must take an oath of allegiance to a Government which he loathes and detests, and on each occasion a new oath is required. Women also are subject to this law; and what is worse, no protection from the foulest insults is allowed to any one who does not swear in the prescribed form. When General Butler issued his proclamation authorizing his troops to treat the ladies of New Orleans as women of the town plying their vocation, some very unscrupulous persons, here and in America, tried to argue that he did not mean what he said; that he only intended a brutal and blackguard insult, not a license to outrage.

We beg to call the attention of these persons to the fact that, as if with a delib-

erate intent to give them the lie, their honorable clients has now notified to the negro troops at Norfolk, and to the white women living there, that no protection against outrage will be given to any woman who has not taken the oath of allegiance, that is to say, all women who remain obstinately loyal to the State of Virginia are given up to the brutality of the negro rabble, on whose backs Mr. Lincoln has thought fit to put a uniform that has been worn by McJellan and Rosecrans. Nor is this an idle threat. Two women who refused to betray certain guerrillas into the hands of these black scoundrels were by them stripped naked, flogged and kept exposed for a whole night to the inclement winter weather. The subordinates of General Butler openly proclaim their desire to let the negro troops loose on the white population, with full permission to massacre and pillage, and negro meetings are held to discuss the expediency of commencing such a proceeding without orders.

They house where they will, they take what they will; and lately, a dying man, with a family of eight children, was turned into the street by them. Schools were broken up, women insulted in the street, children imprisoned for daring to make remarks offensive to negro vanity; and finally, to complete the misery of the people, a conscription is threatened which will drive the few able-bodied men that still remain there into the ranks of their tyrants to fight against their countrymen. All these things are done under the eye of the Federal Government, and with its full sanction and approval. What opinion, then, must we form of the character of the man who is at its head, with absolute and uncontrolled power, and by whose command these dastardly crimes are committed.

We may see in these atrocities a practical confession that the Federal Government utterly despairs of the professed object of its efforts. If it really hoped to conquer the South in the only way in which the conquest of a great territory was ever effected—by leaving and leaving the people in submission—it would not proclaim to them that if they submit they shall be treated with more brutality than savages are wont to show to their vanquished enemies. When we see the negro encouraged to lead it over white men and to scourge white women; when we see a Southern district deliberately placed at the mercy of a ruffian like Butler, we know at once that the North is simply seeking vengeance, not victory. It is impossible for any people willingly to yield themselves to such a fate as this.

Knowing that this is in prospect for them if they give way; knowing that every Southern city will share the miseries of Norfolk, and every Southern family be at the mercy of a brutal and unscrupulous negro soldiery—for the North avows its intention to garrison its conquests with negro troops; knowing that the Federal Government will seek Butler to rule them, and rather stimulate than repress the natural brutality of such rulers; the men of the Southern States will certainly fight to the last drop of their blood, and if ever the Federal armies could hope to overrun the Confederacy, they would find nothing but smoking and blood-stained ruins, no spoil to divide, and none but women and children to suffer the infliction of their devilish hatred and dastardly revenge.

## MOBBING NEWSPAPERS.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

It is becoming the fashion again to mob Democratic newspapers. The plan of operation is for the members of the League to supply a squad of soldiers with liquor, and then when they have become intoxicated to institute them to mob the obnoxious office. In this way, within a few weeks, the Crawford Democrat, and the Northumberland Democrat, of this State, and the Mahoning Sentinel, and Ohio Eagle, of Ohio, have been summarily suppressed. Thus far the only redress for these outrages has been that secured in the town of Lancaster, the place of publication of the Ohio Eagle, where the Democrats retaliated by destroying the dwellings of the Abolitionists, who had been foremost in instigating the mob. This seems to be the only remedy for such offences.—Things have come to such a pass that as against the acts of the "loyal," the laws afford no sufficient protection. In every one of the Northern States, however, the Democrats are fully a match for their assailants. In Pennsylvania, for example, if it came to blows we could drive the members of the League into the Delaware within twenty-four hours after the first blood was shed. If they are such fools then as to attempt to inaugurate a system of Lynch law here they must be prepared to pay the penalty. For the last three years the Democrats have made almost every conceivable sacrifice to maintain order. They will continue to do so, so long as they can; but we assure the men of property and influence among the members of the League, that there are limits to their endurance, and that the Democrats of the North will not submit to the destruction of their property without resorting to measures of retaliation. It is absurd to suppose that one political party can enjoy a monopoly of mobs and assassinations. Democrats have shown themselves to be excellent citizens—models of obedience to law and law-abiding—models of patience under the most offensive insult—but after all, they are only men, subject to human infirmities, and very prone, when smitten on one cheek, to hit back, instead of turning the other. Pray, let us have no more mobs.

## THE PURITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It was stated lately by Senator Bate, the well-known Republican Senator from New Hampshire, from his place in the Senate, that from official documents that had come under his notice, advertised articles in the Navy Department had been offered at one hundred to ten hundred per cent, above the market price. He added:—  
"For instance, an article costing twelve dollars has been furnished at one hundred and fifty dollars. That I have seen in official statements."  
Mr. Wilson—Did the Government take it at that price?  
Mr. Hale—The Government took it; the market price being twelve dollars and the contract price one hundred and fifty dollars. I will mention another article that I have seen in the same list: Cotton waste, the market price of which was twenty-nine cents, has been furnished by contract on advertised proposals at eighty cents. Things of that sort I have seen from the official records of the Department."

## REIGN OF STORMY.

The following is from the Pittsburgh Commercial, an ably conducted Republican paper of undoubted orthodoxy:—  
"So fearfully corrupt has the public service in some branches become, that during the present year, (1863) a few scoundrels have been tried, convicted, and sent to prison, whose united frauds, or more properly robberies, amounted to a sum larger than the entire annual revenue of the country during the Administration of Washington; and we venture to say that of the large sum raised by the government, since the beginning of the war, fully one-fourth has been filched by the untried scoundrels, who, secure in their relationship to the members of Congress who placed them in position and who would be disgraced by their exposure, or relying on their interest in a community of profits, openly flaunt their ill-gotten riches, in the face of day, and in swelling insolence of wealth and office, arrogate to themselves, with a pride so lofty and so ridiculous both of men and gods."

## JOHN P. HALE.

John P. Hale, who accepted a bribe of \$3,000 to get Hunt, a swindling ship agent, out of prison, said in the United States Senate, in view of the corruptions of this administration, that "the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions, and the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the Government, than they are from rebels in the open field."

## WEBSTER VS WADE.

Benjamin Wade said, in his place in the United States Senate, that the man who "quotes the constitution in this crisis is a traitor." Daniel Webster said:—  
"The Constitution of the United States is a written instrument; a recorded fundamental law; it is the bond, the only bond of the Union of the States; it is all that gives us national character."

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### The Energy of desperation.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

If now we proclaim glad tidings we do so in good faith. The prospect brightens, beyond a doubt. And why? Because the people, the Congress and the Administration perceive the darkness of the horizon. The danger lessens because it is foreseen. The crisis will be met because it is anticipated. False hopes are not deluded, dreams are dispelled, stern realities are faced. The note of busy preparation sounds all over the land. We are anxious, but we are determined. Some who ought to be chieftains, and whose voices should be ringing like clarions, are in the background, dumb with despair.—But the great mass of the people, the brave and wise of the land, are coming up to the mark like men. The time is at hand, when so fervently hope, the latent talent in Congress will spring to life. Our armies, though small, are in splendid health and spirits, full of life, full of hope. No despondency there, no giving up, not the remotest conception of Yankee subjection.

### Depredations of Federals in Georgia.

The army correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer, writing from Dalton, says:—  
"I have had a long conversation with a gentleman from the neighborhood of Graysville, a village six miles above Ringgold on the State road. His account of the depredations of the enemy throughout the whole country between Ringgold and Chattanooga, is terrible. Every plantation in that region who had the temerity to remain after our army had left, has been completely ruined; their servants have not only been stolen, live stock and provisions swept away, but the funds have destroyed all their household effects, leaving nothing but the clothing about their persons. In consequence of this, the citizens have been compelled to emigrate, some finding their way to the interior of Georgia, while others found an asylum within the Yankee lines, the latter, however, were driven to this course for the want of means to get South."

A thousand dollars an inch is the selling price of one of the California silver mines.