

Constitution," and the same man who made this declaration told us that "we must have an anti-slavery Bill and an Anti-slavery God!" Abner Huntington, who is today one of the parts of the Abolitionists, proclaimed that blasphemous statement in the Congress of the United States, not very many years ago; and it looks to me as if the party in power were actually endeavoring to carry out this very policy. They have adopted the platform of anti-slavery Constitution." What does an anti-slavery Constitution mean? It does not mean an entirely new one! The Constitution is pro-slavery. On account of its pro-slavery characteristics, it has been cursed by every Abolitionist in the land, for the last thirty years. But now we are to have an anti-slavery Constitution?" That glorious old Constitution, which has been shining in the polished heavens—around which State after State has clustered, making a constellation fit to gladden the eyes and cheer the hearts of freemen throughout the world—that Constitution is to be torn from us and immolated upon the altar of negotiation, for the purpose of satisfying the criminal ambition of a party who, only three years ago, obtained by false pretensions possession of the power of the Government.

[Continued next week.]

## The Clearfield Republican.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13th

### The Late Previous Pardons.

The late previous pardons in this country, it appears, was the work of H. B. Swope, Esq. A correspondent at Clearfield communicated the facts to the *Patriot & Union*, which appeared in that paper on the 1st of April—giving a very correct history of the whole case, and denouncing the outrage as it deserved. To that statement H. B. Swope replies in the *Patriot & Union* of the 8th—which reply differs in no material point from the statement that appeared in the *Jacobin* organ of this place last week, and which was doubtless from the same pen.

When the first letter appeared in the *Patriot & Union*, the editor remarked that he would withhold any comments until he would hear "both sides," and in the meantime make it his business to search out all the facts in the case. Having done so, in giving Mr. Swope's letter he prefaced it with a relation of these facts. They are entirely correct, and will not be disputed in this community by any one—no, scarcely by the pardoned convicts themselves.

Our readers will remember that we have heretofore forbearance to allude to the *alleged* cause of the attack on Bloom for the reason that on the trial, Judge Linn ruled out, properly enough, no doubt, all evidence relating to that affair. But as Mr. Swope, both in his letter to the *Patriot & Union*, and in his editorial in the *Jacobin* organ, gives special prominence to the fracas at "Bloom's hotel," we shall give the facts as related to and furnished by our Harrisburg contemporary—premising that the acts as here stated accord perfectly with the statements we heard at the time of the occurrence, and which we never heard contradicted until now, and which we apprehend no man, except H. B. S., would dare to falsehood to contradict:

"Our version of the affray between the two individuals, which we have reason to believe entirely correct, differs in every essential particular from that rendered by Mr. Swope. Except that a fight did occur between the parties named at Curwenville, on the night preceding the last election, our facts are in accordance with the allegations of Mr. Swope. Adelmann, a renegade soldier, small at the time, was urged to insult and attack Bloom. He did so by words and gestures. He repeatedly dared Mr. Bloom to fight, and it was as often denied. He was provoked by his royal friends (now Mr. Swope among them) with steel knuckles, and then attacked and struck Bloom twice before he resisted it. After receiving the second blow, Bloom turned upon and severely whipped Adelmann. The fight was fair (except the steel knuckles) and open, and this poor wounded soldier, who seemed repulsive for a row, got all he wanted, and more than he bargained for. Symphony expended upon a ruffian, whether soldier or civilian, is sympathy wasted. The parties were separated by Democrats, and not by Pyles, Hard or Hardskins, after Adelmann had cried 'enough'."

The *Patriot & Union* then proceeds:

"After the affray Bloom, without any concert, got his horse and buggy and drove his wife and a neighbor home. About twelve o'clock that night six or seven persons came to his house, and endeavored to entice him out. He was then beat. They asserted that they were prevent marshals and had authority to arrest him. He told them to come in if they had authority, but if they had not they would enter at their peril. Bullets and Indians, when a true test of courage is presented, are generally cowards, and these malignant assailants were no exception to the rule. They were afraid to enter—seven men against one—but commenced a gallant attack upon the house. They threw great stones into the windows, broke the sash and glass in the upper story, and smashed in the door. Bloom stood at the door with his ax, and fear of its edge alone prevented them from entering. Some of the stones thrown by the miscreants struck the children, and the whole household was in consternation. Bloom directed his wife to go to a back window and cry murder! She did go, and when she had raised the window, a pistol was fired at her by Hard, who curried her, and bade her go back, or he would blow her brains out. She drew in her head, and again cried murder! when a second shot was fired at her. The cry of murder, and the driving around the neighbors, and the assailants becoming alarmed, fled from the house."

Mr. Swope spends much labor to prove that some doubt existed as to the presence of Pyle, and says that Judge Linn instructed the Jury accordingly. He forgets however, that Pyle was clearly and uncontestedly proven as an *accessory*, in the getting up of the party to follow Bloom, &c. But suppose there was doubt as to the guilt of Pyle, was there any as to the guilt of the others? Even Swope does not pretend that there was. He, in effect, admits their guilt. Then why were they pardoned?"—

Was it not solely for the purpose of giving justice to the Democrats of this county that the halls of justice were closed against them when their assailants were Abolitionists? This is the only interpretation that can be given to the transaction, and if the Democrats of Clearfield county, *feel as yet* *anxiously* they will show that they do not deserve the name of freemen—but of dogs and cowards.

### A Vile Slander Exposed.

Under this heading our Jacobin neighbor publishes the annexed two letters denying the statement, which we published a few weeks ago, that a number of the New England female teachers that went to South Carolina some year or two ago, had been practicing the new Abolition doctrine of *interrogation*, and call upon us to publish the reputation. This we do most cheerfully. The fact is, the statement seemed rather stiff at the time, and under ordinary circumstances, we would have spurned it as a vile and dirty slander—but these are not ordinary times, and where fanatical Abolitionism is concerned, we learned long since not to be surprised at anything; and after seeing the Fifth Avenue Abolition Ladies of New York append their names to an address to a regiment of negroes with expressions of "love and honor," we could not more than doubt this horrible story from Beaufort.

But it seems that it was not "all a lie," the mulatto infants are there. Miscegenation has been in full practice. This fact is admitted. But instead of white women being their mothers it was their fathers that were white, their mothers being the blackest among the sable damsels found among the contrabands. This is the whole mistake; and whether it is in the hope of securing an interest in behalf of this progeny with those who think that "men are born to greatness," or whether it is for the purpose of showing that miscegenation is not confined to the common soldier, but that these little responsibilities owe their origin to those above the "ranks," is not for us to say. The fact is nevertheless apparent that the *equality* of the two races, in this respect at least, has been so well established by these Abolition fanatics at Beaufort, that it is made the subject of official boasting.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23d, 1861.  
My Dear Editor—I am seated here in my humble tent, this cold blustery day, thinking over the future prospects of our country. Sometimes my head is full of ideas—sometimes my heart is full of sorrow, while contemplating the future welfare of our people. But as Alexander Pope says,

"Actions of Government let fools control,

The last administered's the best."

Now, has on us been "best" administered?

I have the impudence to say no; and I

will go further and state some of the fruits

of the administration. In the first place,

they should have given the States good

evidence that their rights should be re-

spected. But they did the very opposite,

by voting against the Crittenden Com-

promise. At that time I thought there

was something rotten, but could not tell

where it was. Then the "Old Tiger" said,

"Oh, there's nobody hurt—it's only a joke

—just breakfast job." So it went on

for a whole year, when somebody was

"hurt," and the Administration sent forth

a sweeping proclamation that "all blacks

should be free!" A tiger's leap at our

form of Government.

Keep in mind that I came down here

to protect our *white people* in their *civilian*

rights. I now thought the ration

place was at the core, and began to despair

of leaving the same good government to

my children that was left to me.

But if the whole American people felt

as I do we would sweep the rotten Ad-

ministration into oblivion, and put in a

a sound one.

Our fathers—Franklin, Jefferson and

Paine—the triune of liberty, both political

and religious—found that rotten Ad-

ministrations were the instruments of

man's oppression, so they shaped ours so

that the people could put such as were

not safe out, and put good and true men

in. Now we have that right, and I feel it to

be our duty to take advantage of that right

at the present time. They got into power

by stealing Democratic thunder. Now

let us steal it back again, and break loose

from our political thralldom and once

more be free. The great lever that lifted the Republicans into power was the Homestead bill. It was founded and first

introduced into Congress by a sound old

Democrat—one who felt that "this world

is my country—to do good my religion."

They took reason for their guide. Let us,

then take reason for our own guide. I

have all my future hopes centred on the

Democrats, as the only hope of the salvation

of our liberties. They made and pre-

served our liberties, and secured us peace

and competence for 25 years. And now

they promise us peace, if we give them a

chance to guide or pilot the faithful old

ship. I want none but true Democrats—

men who never said "slide" to the Union,

or that the old Constitution was "a league

with hell." Then, Democrats, take rea-

son for your guide, and mad opinions

leave behind.

I suppose I have said enough to satisfy

you that I am in earnest. I don't ask a

place of profit; all I want is a govern-

ment that gives equal rights to all. And

I have no hope of the triumph of liberty

except through the Democratic party.—

They know as I said before, how to man-

age the Government. They don't set the

part of the mad fanatic, like d'Amboina

round the land on each they deem

God's fool." Oh, we Pojo says :

"What reason dictates to be done,

"Or warns me not to do,

"This teach me more than hell to shun.

That, more than heaven pursue!

Let nothing weak, unknowing hand

"Presume bold's bolts to throw,

"And deal damnation round the land

"On each I judge His fits."

Another maxim : "He that preaches up

war, is the devil's own minister."

Yours &c., B. F. C.

ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK, I

L. A. SOUZA, March 26, 1861.

P. G. STRAW, Esq., President National Freedmen's Association:—DEAR SIR: Your note of the 21st inst. calling my attention to a slanderous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored school at Port Royal, that I confirmed the lie is maliciously false; and whether it is for the purpose of showing that miscegenation is not confined to the common soldier, but that these little responsibilities owe their origin to those above the "ranks," is not for us to say. The fact is nevertheless apparent that the *equality* of the two races, in this respect at least, has been so well established by these Abolition fanatics at Beaufort, that it is made the subject of official boasting.

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