



D. W. MOORE, G. B. GOODLANDER, Editors and Proprietors.

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CLEARFIELD CO. DIRECTORY. TIME OF HOLDING COURT. 2d Monday in January, 2d Monday in June.

LIST OF POST OFFICES. Becaria, Glen Hope, Wm. S. Wright. Bell, Edward J. N. Road, Theodore Wild.

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WILLIAM SCHWEM, Proprietor, May 19, 1863.—1y. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JAS. E. WATSON, Proprietor, May 19, 1863.—1y. DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber, &c., Burnside, Pa.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, 9th and Front Streets, Clearfield Pa.

SPEECH OF DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER, OF CLEARFIELD.

Delivered in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, February 23d, 1864, on the bill to pay losses sustained by citizens in the rebel raid into Pennsylvania.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if we are to be deprived of this Constitution, what sheet-anchor of hope have we left? When this Constitution is gone, to what do we owe loyalty and obedience?

Here I am reminded that a few days ago some of the gentlemen on the other side were very anxious to have printed, along with the Farewell Address of Andrew Jackson, some other emanation, I believe from him.

The Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more than civil war and a dissolution of the Union.

Now, sir, let us see whether somebody else did not prophesy our present state of affairs. I read language which was uttered by one of our great statesmen years ago.

Mr. Webster was one of those patriots who are assailed with so much ferocity at the present day by the party in power.

But, Mr. Speaker, the cry has been made here that we are preaching disloyalty, mob violence and mob law.

Now, sir, it has come to my knowledge to-day and I may as well mention it, that during the raid of the rebels, the only instance in Adams county where any property was pointed out was in a case where it was done by a "loyal" Abolitionist.

The other night when somebody was charging upon the party in power that in 1850 and 1860, they manifested themselves as opposed to the flag of their country.

"with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The man who went forth during the Mexican war to strike for the honor of his country was called a robber and an assassin, and was threatened to have en-tailed upon him the blackening legacy of infamy.

"And has it come to this, that all debate is to be suppressed in this Hall—that freedom of speech is to be denied to the Representatives of a free people?

"But we are told by gentlemen on this floor, that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war.

That language would be very suitable to utter against the Administration in power to-day.

But, sir, if any man utters such language to-day, what is the charge brought against him?

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policy of the party now in power. You must change your policy. The history of the last two years has given all the evidence that any sane man might require, that you cannot save the country by the policy which you have been pursuing.

"I had the flaming flag! The stars grew pale and dim. The stripes grew boldly seen— A Lie the vanishing bygone. It shields a pirate's deck, It hides a man in chains, It yokes the captive's neck, And wipes the bloody stain."

That, sir, is the language of Horace Greeley, the editor of the N. York Tribune. To illustrate the fact that these sentiments were entertained not only by him, I may mention that in 1860, in our own little town, when we were suspending a flag across the street, I called the attention of my Abolition friends to it—a man who had recently become a renegade.

"Tear down the flaming flag! Tear down the flaming flag! Tear down the flaming flag! Tear down the flaming flag!"

This, sir, is the language of the party who to-day profess such reverence for that glorious old flag—the party who to-day claim to possess all the loyalty, all the patriotism, all the love for the Union.

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and the laws of the land, and the creation of a new criminal code by an Executive proclamation.

24. Martial law declared throughout the United States, not limited to the sphere of the operations of the armies in the field, but extended all over the loyal States, where the civil tribunals and in the unquestioned legal execution of their power.

25. A new and extensive department of the Government, consisting of a Provost-Martial General, and special or subordinate Provost Marshals, and military committees in all the cities and counties throughout the several States, with duties, powers and salaries of office all created, instituted and prescribed, not by law, but by the mere edicts of the President and Abolition State Governors.

26. Leading and influential organs of the Republican party proposing the suspension of elective franchise, the postponement of the elections, and a prohibition of public meetings among the people.

27. The military made supreme over the civil power, even in the loyal States, entirely removed from the operations in the field.

28. The President interposing the Federal power to aid in revolutionizing State Governments, and even assuming to appoint Governors to administer State Governments for the people of the State.

29. The admission of Senators and Representatives in Congress to represent the State of Virginia, elected by a new and revolutionary government created by a small fragment of that State.

30. The interposition of the military power and authority of the Federal Government to influence and absolutely, in some States, control the people at the elections.

31. Actual dismemberment of the State of Virginia by the admission of a mere fragment of that State into the Union as a new State, thus creating, in defiance of the Constitution, an inseparable barrier to the restoration of the Union as it was.

32. The interposition of the arbitrary power of the President to prohibit the circulation of newspapers, &c., through the mails, because they were opposed to the political views of the Administration.

33. The decisions of the judicial tribunals when at variance with the views of the Administration, decided and disregarded, and the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals in the United States not only set aside and disregarded by Congress, but overruled and reversed by the Attorney General.

34. The passage of a bill forced through the House of Representatives with indifferent haste, to protect the President and his attache, provost marshals and policemen from all suits for damages or other redress for tyrannical invasions of the rights of citizens, and outrages and oppressions such as have been rarely heard of in any age or nation.

35. The arbitrary interference of military power with matters of conscience and religion, dictating forms and modes of worship, and banishing and imprisoning clergymen for refusing to conform to the dictates of military commanders as to the forms of church worship.

36. The substitution of abolitionism, bigotry and fanaticism for religion, with the view of maintaining the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was, into a war to carry out the fanatic dogma of abolitionism to the utter subversion of the Constitution and the total abandonment of the obligations of the federal compact.

37. The solemn declarations of the Governor of this State in his annual message, that man's capacity for self-government is yet unsettled.

38. The discovery that the office of an executive proclamation is not simply to command obedience to the law, but to make law, and also to overthrow both Constitution and law.

39. The censorship of the Administration over the press and the telegraph lines, to prevent the free communication and circulation of truth among the people.

40. And finally, to crown all these acts of despotic power, we have the President's request to one-tenth of any State to change their form of government to suit their will and pleasure, thus completely disfranchising the great majority of the people of the State.

There are some of the acts of the party now in power, which we charge have threatened with destruction the liberties of this free country.

But, sir, I do not despair of the preservation of the Republic. I place my trust in that body of the country which is stigmatized here as "disloyal."

"Sir, it is a party which is capable of elevating itself to a sufficient height to take in the whole horizon of these great questions. It is the party which, in all our difficulties, has been able to interpose and save us from destruction. I tell you, sir, that if the ship of State weathers the storm (and I think she will) the returning reason of the people will place in power men who will guide the helm with more skill than the party who have shaped the course of the Government for the last three years.

If, through the Providence of God, the ship of State weathers the storm, I know that she will hereafter ride easily upon the billows. She will be ready to gain, as she was of old, to make a world-wide voyage—to diffuse American influence to distant lands and by the moral power which she will exert, give a new impulse to the forward movements of the human race everywhere.

Now, sir, shall we disappoint this high destiny? Shall we fail to fulfill our great mission? Shall we make our history a wondrous tale of human greatness brought to an untimely end, because we chose to follow the example of those old—Ephraim warring against Judah and Judah