

# Clearfield



# Republican

D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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## Selected Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Age.

### LINES

Addressed to Abraham Lincoln upon his Proclamation setting apart August 4th, 1864, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

How many years since peace this people blest  
Fruitful labor and with bounteous rest,  
When Sabbath bells, that called the land to pray,  
The sweet stillness of the summer air,  
All our borders o'er, from year to year,  
The broad grain fields of the Northern  
Prosperous farmers drove their loaded  
Wheats—  
The savannas of the Southern land  
And with the tillage of the negro's hand—  
Simple negro, laboring with the light,  
Cheerful with the dance his happy night—  
A faithful heart was to his master bound,  
Thought had he beyond his daily round  
Simple duties—all unskilled to know  
Who fed him was his foe!

How to our souls were battle's dread alarms,  
Old men had heard the clash of arms,  
Not in wars that made and kept us free  
All the States were One for Liberty.

How watched the peaceful summers come apace  
Wane, ripeness of the golden grain—  
Marked the days and told the passing hours  
All garlanded with fruits and flowers;

How beheld how changed the happy plain!  
How faded where once he cut the grain—  
How, once yellow with the ripening bread,  
With the harvest of the untimely dead—  
How golden meadows, red with ghastly strife,  
Graves to those to whom they once gave  
Life—  
How slaves, torn from the fields he tilled,  
Cried out in anguish to be killed—  
How in their stead to play the wretched part,  
To give the bayonet to his master's heart!  
How blacked chimney, tottering to the earth,  
Ghastly tokens of the ruined hearth,  
How sun goes down upon some scene of death,  
How mangled suffers gasp for falling breath—  
How sorrow sends the incurable dead,  
How breaks and blights some peaceful, happy  
Home—  
How who well at eve, at noon were wiles;  
How doors helpless babes to orphaned  
Lives.

How we note the months by what they bring,  
Fruits of summer and the flowers of spring,  
At they take we mark the passing years,  
How they watch with darkening fears,  
How by butchered friends—the brave and  
Good—  
How our calendar in brothers' blood.

How many jester, who, with war-room  
Laces in a joke on Misery's hideous woe,  
When Antietam's awful field lay spread  
Roaring wounded and with murdered dead,  
Said out no helping hand to lift or save,  
With the ghastly pathway to the grave,  
Not a word of cheer or friendly nod,  
The victims to your party god,  
How owned the piteous cries of human woe  
The congealed music of "Jim Crow!"  
How like this, of anguish and despair,  
How to summon million hearts to prayer!  
How to invoke the beggared wraiths to fast  
How the poor leaf now left him is his hat!

How and their babes to leave their crust,  
How who carried in perpetual need,  
How that God will guide and bless the hand  
That brings this ruin on our stricken land!

How you will—let fiddle and bassoon  
The leure of a crowned buffoon;  
How go round—let not the laughter fall  
On the stainless slaughter taint the Southern  
Gale;

How your shambles, seize on legions more  
And rot where regions fell before!  
How from mother, husband tear from wife,  
How on the fields of fruitless strife;  
How fight and tears and groans and misery by,  
How a last negro slave is starved or free!

How the broken heart its woe endures,  
How no sacred grief with balm of words,  
How not burning bosoms to despair  
How wounds that your hands planted there!  
How dim not days to fast, but days to feed,  
How who carried in perpetual need,  
How a God's temples he again profaned  
How eyes for hands with daily slaughter stained—  
How asked for sins of yesterday,  
How words are whetting for to-morrow's fray!

How! Oh, Lord! how long!" the mother  
Scries,  
How, Oh, Lord! how long!" the widow  
Sighs,  
How (a voice breathes in her ear who  
Sings),  
How! God's awful justice only sleeps;  
How! a few more months of dark misrule  
How did the nation of this thronged fool,  
How the flat, rang from sea to sea,  
How his doom and make a people free,  
How to the filthy purities whence he came  
How, disguised, this wretched spawn of  
Hell—  
How despised, scourged by a twofold rod,  
How of millions and the curse of God!  
JAMES F. SUNK.  
Pa., August 4th, 1864.

How the kind of peace to be had in the  
States under Abolition rule, is now  
Illustrated in Missouri. Paucified  
A year since the rebellion began, by  
A sword, in the words of the Tribune,  
A serrilla war, more ferocious than  
That has preceded it, has broken out  
The whole State, and imperiled the  
Lives and the lives of the uncompro-  
mising and anti-slavery men.  
It may be safely asserted that, in  
The past few weeks, it has in no other  
Part of the Union been more danger-  
ously pointed out as an unconditional  
Man than in Missouri.

How the radicals achieve all the success  
The best dreams ever pictured, and  
Be the condition of the conquered  
Prever,—Boston Courier.

How who pays a dollar to an Abolition  
Preacher might as well pay  
A dollar to set fire to his own house.

How the prevailing sentiment—Let it  
Raining. Any amount of rain  
Unpleasant except a reign of terror.

How the enemy of Thurlow Weed de-  
line as a good sample of wisdom  
And.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State.

From the commencement of the present rebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying, as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of active operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself to some extent responsible for any failures and short comings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months men, and the Reserve Corps, to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the National force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war.

The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of the southern counties, are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army, superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had a right of course to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity, and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise up suddenly and beat back hostile forces which were organized veterans of the Government? It is, of course, expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of those counties have not failed in this duty.

If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the National forces, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians composed of their own inhabitants, nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great mass of law abiding citizens in any State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters, made the occasion for sneers and jibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless; and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of their being any danger—sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for a time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow-citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original sources of the present rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held up as public enemies—enemies of the Union and peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings, common sympathies, are the necessary foundations of a common free Government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves; and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid. It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah valley on the 3d day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity. Notwithstanding the embarrassments which

complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 20th of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected, and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity. No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 20th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at ten o'clock a. m., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under command of Lieut. McLean, U.S.A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 5 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time at near Williamsport; part of the command advanced on Hagerstown, the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Greencastle. The rebels numbered about 2,000 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, was also threatened in his rear and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry, had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day light, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and trains were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock a. m., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweely, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle. A demand was made for \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped it would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the meantime the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the 5th day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac so far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but as no

provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864:

ANAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.  
His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:  
SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional view of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications, which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river—These regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon your Excellency, the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servants,  
(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,  
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D., is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1864.  
His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington, and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On this suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 23d July, 1864, was made by Major General Couch to the Secretary of War:  
HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,  
Harrisburg, Pa., July 23, 1864.  
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Sir:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with the determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. 500 citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be

organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, providing the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically secure the value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) D. N. COUCH,  
Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dep't.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,  
Harrisburg, August 4th, 1864.  
A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,  
Asst' Adj't General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch:

[Copy.]  
WAR DEP'T, ASST' GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.  
Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of clothing in question.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,  
Asst' Adj't General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA,  
Harrisburg, August 26, 1864.  
A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,  
Asst' Adj't Gen.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern armies Col. F. Jordan as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consist in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania citizens, and their legal representatives. Volunteers having claims on either of these Governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and this is resorted to the exertions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessities, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstance attending the advance of banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the fund so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The revenue bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I recommend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.  
(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

The publication office of the Gazette at Frederick, has been closed, and its proprietors, Messrs. Baughman & Norris, are under arrest. They will be sent South.

A CORRESPONDENT hopes Washington will be out of danger some day. It cannot be while this administration is there.

The Post says New York smells so badly that people cannot live there. It is a very offensive city in many respects.

Two hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland has been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

A QUARTERLY paragraph—the statement that 155,000 patients are in the military hospitals.