

The following letter, addressed by Governor Perry, of South Carolina, to Capt. O. N. Butler, of that State, but now residing in Baltimore, gives a graphic and deplorable picture of the present condition and future prospects of the great southern section of our country:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 19, 1868. O. N. Butler, Esq.—My Dear Friend: In your letter to my son you say that the Northern people are not aware of the true condition of the Southern States, and that you wish me to write something on this subject for publication. I am willing, as I always have been, to do anything and everything in my power to enlighten the Northern mind as to the frightful and appalling condition of the South. But it does seem to me that I can say very little not already known through the public press, to the whole reading community.

It is well known to the world that ten of the Southern States have been stripped of every vestige of republican liberty, and placed, by the wicked and unconstitutional legislation of a Radical Congress, under a military despotism, for partisan purposes. It is equally well known that negro conventions have been ordered in all those States, for the purpose of establishing in them negro supremacy. In order to accomplish this, a very large portion of the most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic of the white race have been disfranchised, and are hereafter to be governed by their former slaves and unprincipled adventurers from the North. These facts are well known, and their consequences every intelligent mind may well anticipate.

When slavery was abolished in the Southern States, if the people had been left alone in their State legislation and restored to the Union, all would have been well. They would soon have recovered from their exhausted and crushed condition, and been once more happy and prosperous people. They would have added hundreds of millions annually to the wealth of the republic instead of wasting it, as they now do, in the hands of negroes, through the freedmen's bureau and a standing army. But the unjust, unconstitutional and suicidal legislation of Congress has paralyzed them forever. I fear the negro is no longer that industrious, useful and civil laborer which he once was, but an idle drowner and pest to society. Inflated with his new and marvellous political impostures, he has abandoned his former industries and habits and spends his time in attending public meetings and loyal league gatherings by day and by night. The whole race seem disposed to quit their villages and resort to the towns and cities, where they may seek out an idle and wretched existence in pilfering and begging.

The consequences are that our fields and plantations are uncultivated, the country depopulated, and the point of starvation, and filled with every grade of crime. Not a day passes over our heads that we do not hear of some theft, house-burning, robbery, rape or murder. I will mention one or two instances out of thousands which might be enumerated: Five negro men, last week, in Darlington district, went, armed with guns, to a country store, robbed the store, killed the clerk, shot a woman in the house, and went to the dwelling of the owner and killed him. A short time since a parcel of negroes placed obstructions on the South Carolina railroad, which threw off a train of cars in the night time. Again, at another point on the same road, a parcel of negroes fired into the train, and came very near killing several passengers. Last fall, at Pickens court, seven or eight negroes were convicted of murder, and seventeen or eighteen others sent to the penitentiary. Highway robbery, an offence which was scarcely ever heard of in South Carolina for years past, has become a very common crime in the neighborhood of towns and villages. Theft and burglary are of constant occurrence. In the country it is almost impossible to raise hogs, sheep and cattle. A gentleman told me the other day that he had lost the last one of his sheep, forty in number, all stolen by the negroes. Another gentleman, who had been governor of the State, informed me that he had eighty-five hogs to sell last fall, and that they were all stolen by the negroes except seven.

The support of so many prisoners and convicts in our jails and penitentiary is becoming alarming. We shall not long be able to feed them; nor will the prisons contain them. The country is so much impoverished that it is difficult for the negroes to get employment, if they really wish to do so. The failure of the cotton crop throughout the United States, with the government tax and low price of the staple, has rendered it impossible for the planters to continue their business the present year. The difficulty, too, in getting the negroes to work during the past year has discouraged and disgusted a great many. A large cotton crop was planted last spring, and a great effort was made by the planters to retrieve their fortunes and give employment to the negroes, but universal failure and bankruptcy have ensued. I am not able to state the falling off of the cotton crop this year, but the rice crop has fallen from one hundred and thirty or forty thousand acres to twelve thousand acres.

The present year every one will have to devote his attention to the raising of a provision crop. He will require so many laborers, and will not be able to feed them if he does not. The negroes have nothing to do on the present year, and are making up for the past year by themselves. They will have to steal or starve.

The greatly discouraged farming in the Southern States at this time. It is not a good crop of provisions, and we have no security that it will not be stolen or burnt up by the negroes. In regard to the political condition of the Southern States I am in deep despair, and have no hope except in a burning sense of justice on the part of the Northern people. The idea of having the government of these States

in the hands of negroes is preposterously absurd. None of them have property, and not one in five hundred can read or write. In the recent election for members of a convention many of the negroes had forgotten their names, and scarcely one in a hundred could tell after the election for whom he voted. They were controlled blindly by the loyal boogies. The tickets were printed in Charleston, with a likeness of President Lincoln on them. There never has been before such a wide field opened for the demagogues and unprincipled aspirants to office. The negro is the most credulous being in the world, and most easily imposed on by vile wretches who are disposed to pander to his ignorance and passion. emissaries from the North, white and black, have come here and prejudiced him against the white race. He has been told that unless he voted the Radical ticket he would be placed back in slavery, and that if he voted that ticket he would have lands and negroes given him. In some instances the negroes actually brought with them bridles to take their males home with.

By military order in South Carolina, negroes are to sit on juries. In some of the districts of this State the negro population is so much larger than the white that they will compose almost the entire jury. How it will be possible to administer justice, with such juries, in complicated cases, is more than I can tell. I am equally at a loss to know how the offices of the State are to be filled. The "iron-clad oath" excludes from office all who are competent and worthy. This difficulty was foreseen by General Sickles, and he requested of Congress the removal of the oath. General Meade has recently suggested the same thing in Georgia. It will be impossible for the negroes and the worthless whites to fill some of those offices, or give the security required by law.

Property of all kinds, and especially real estate, has depreciated in value one-half or two-thirds during the past year. No one is disposed to purchase anything, and foreign capital has been driven out or deterred from coming here for investment. Property sold by the sheriff brings nothing. The marsh of this State told me the other day that he sold a plantation, well improved, containing two thousand acres, in Horry district, at public auction, to the highest bidder for five dollars. Mules brought only five dollars apiece.

A great many persons are moving from the lower country, where there are so many negroes, and that section of the State is destined to become a wilderness. The same thing must occur in many portions of Mississippi and other States. A gentleman just returned from Mississippi tells me that lands, which rented last year for fourteen dollars per acre, were now offered at two dollars per acre, and no one would take them.

Unless there is a reaction at the North, and better legislation for the Southern States, they will be an incubus to the Union, utterly destructive of the whole republic. The present military force will have to be kept up to maintain peace between the two races, and there is no certainty of their ability to do this long. I have for some time thought that when the negro government went into operation it would be impossible to preserve the peace of the country. A war of races must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war of extermination that ever desolated the face of the earth in any age or country.

I am, with great respects and esteem, yours, truly, &c. B. F. PERRY.

Clearfield

PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

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WANT EVERYWHERE—ITS REMEDY.

Look in whatever direction we may, we find that in this country at the present time the way of the people is hard. North, East, South and West, send through their newspapers word that destitution is fastening its bonds upon thousands who were formerly enabled to live comfortably and contentedly. The distress among the poor in one part of the West is typified by their condition in Cincinnati, where the station-houses are crowded by homeless lodgers during the night, and the soup-houses and other headquarters of charity, thronged during the day. Minnesota puts forth a piteous appeal for the relief of its idle working people, who are starving and freezing, and who need immediate assistance. In Maine and New Hampshire the factories are either shut or running on short time; the few that remain open and in full work being as nothing in sustaining the hordes of applicants who throng about their doors for the privilege of getting their daily bread by hard labor. We have within a day or two, quoted startling examples of the sufferings of the unemployed in Connecticut. Massachusetts also feels the pressure heavily, and her operatives are wandering through the towns on barely living incomes. In Bridgewater many of the children are prevented from going to school by lack of clothing. All through Pennsylvania, particularly in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, want stares the laborer bold in the face, and the laborer can meet it only with the stony look of despair. Michigan and Wisconsin also present a frightful record of prevailing poverty among their masses.

As to the South the grasp of need, as our readers have already been told, grows tighter and tighter upon the people there, and a gloom can be felt from within its precincts. Even Northern poverty is plenty to some of the unfortunate whites of the Military Monarchies. In our own State and city thousands are without the ordinary necessities of life, and heads of families are obliged to see their wives and children hunger and go cold because work cannot be obtained on any terms.

There is no exaggeration in these statements; if anything, they fall short of the bitter truth. Nor is it supposition merely that urges us to say that there is but one prospect of a change for the better—one road to our former prosperity—one channel through which commerce, and trade, and manufactures, now crushed and crippled, may again reach their respective flourishing conditions. Every idle workman should at once employ himself as a political missionary, to urge upon all who may come within the sound of his voice, or the scope of his influence, the necessity of depriving of power the Jacobins who have seized upon the Government, through the seductive aid of "big bounties," destroyed our commerce, banished our shipping from the seas and loaded us with an unparalleled burden of taxation, for the support of the lazy negro, and the enriching of hordes of white fanatics who hate the poor, and would exalt a shoddy aristocracy. So long as the Jacobins rule, so long will they rain power and plunder in their motto, and power and plunder they will have, if they are not properly resisted, until, perhaps, the figure of grass growing in our streets, and weeds choking the ways to our shipyards and factories, will become realized. Those before whose door the wolf stands unappeasable should work unceasingly for the restoration of that form of Democratic government under which peace and plenty crowned every effort, our flag was borne over richly freighted vessels in all the waters of the earth, and the firm of happy industry was heard uninterrupted from Maine to Georgia. Every man who deplores the frightful aggregation of misery to which we have referred, and who does not wish to see it augmented until it strikes at every one not supported out of the public treasury, should work to kill radicalism, the cause of it all.—New York Express.

Thad. Stevens's Stationery.

During the debate in the House of Representatives on the Deficiency bill the subject of allowance for stationery to members of Congress came up, when Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, proposed that all members should be allowed to draw whatever stationery they needed. Mr. Stevens objected to this. He said "that plan had been tried and had to be changed because some members procured under the name of stationery pants and shirts and shaving soap enough to last them for years. Some members had run up their account for stationery to nearly a thousand dollars." The conclusion that pants and shirts and shaving soap are stationery, to which some of our sapient Congressmen came, is about as sensible and honest as the conclusion they have come to that the negro should be made the superior of the white man. We think if Mr. Stevens had reflected upon the value of Mr. Maynard's proposition to some of his future colleagues he would not have opposed it. A law that would allow the breechesless negroes that are coming to Congress to furnish themselves with pants, shirts, stockings and boots under the head of stationery would be very useful to Mr. Stevens's colored friends and colleagues. We recommend Old Thad to reconsider his action under this new point of view.—New York Herald.

National Robbery.

The New York World has been itemizing the payments made from the contingent fund of the United States Senate for a single year. The whole amount is \$364,892.04. This money, says the World, was laid out in penknives, for which two thousand dollars were paid to a single dealer. It required seventeen hundred pairs of scissors to merely cut at the Gordian knot of "reconstruction" in the Senate. Another lot of penknives cost \$67,66; and one and one-half dozen more were procured at an expense of \$98, and still more knives brought the second bill for cutlery up to \$487. Of whole pages of individual bills the following is a fair sample: For B. F. Wade, Harper's Magazine, \$3; Detective \$5; Westminster, \$5; Le Bon Ton (indispensable to Wade), \$9. Five dollars for a "scrap-book" was undoubtedly for Senator Sumner's benefit. The frequently occurring item one gallon of alcohol, \$5.50, can best be explained in connection with such other items as "Corkscrews, \$21; Lemon-squeezers, \$2; Four boxes of lemons, \$40; 268 lbs. of sugar \$33.50." These items for substantial; lesser luxuries appear in the charges of \$512.50 for seventeen and a half dozen kid gloves; \$2.25 for a gallon of bay rum; \$5 for a half gallon of cologne, and \$2 for toilet powder. This is the way the people's money is squandered, while they are forced to pay the most exorbitant taxes. The remedy is in their hands. Will they apply it?

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Youngsters of ten years shoot each other in Nashville.

Marble Works.

CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.

Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the Art.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard on the south-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Pa., where they are prepared to make Tomb-Stones, Monuments, Columns and side Tombs, Gravel Tombs, Cemetery Piers, Mantels, Shelves, Dressers, etc., on short notice. They always keep on hand a large quantity of work finished, except the lettering, so that persons can call and select for themselves the style of work that they wish to have, and they offer themselves that they can compete with the manufacturers outside of the county, either in workmanship or price, as they only employ the best workmen.

All inquiries by letter promptly answered. JOHN GULLICH, HENRY GULLICH.

May 22, 1867.

MARBLE YARD IN LUTHERSBURG.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock and interest of Mr. Gabagon in the Marble Yard in Luthersburg, takes this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, MANTLES, &c., on short notice and reasonable terms, and executed in the highest style of the art. WILLIAM SCHWEM, Sr., Luthersburg, Oct. 17, 1867.

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE stores are hard; you'd like to know how you can save your dollars. The way to do it is to buy your clothes at REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

A man who lived not far from here, who worked hard at his trade, but had a household to support. That man lived at REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL. I met him once. Says he, "My friend, I look thread bare and rough; I've tried to get myself a suit, but can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you? He tells me he has \$5.00.

To get a suit that's good and cheap. To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved, and went to Reizenstein & Brothers, and there he got a handsome suit. For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well, and his effect is such, that when they take their daily meal, they don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night, with all their money supplied, that he has money left to spare, and some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile, he gladly tells to all.

If you'd save money, go and buy your clothes at REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

Where the cheapest, best and best Clothing and good Fitting Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style. April, '67

THE LATEST OUT!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S.

New and Cheap Clothing Store, where will be found constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Fine Black Cashmere suits and coats, brown, light, and in fact ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.

Adapted to all seasons of the year; also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, and a large and well selected assortment of the HATS and CAPS of the very latest styles, and everything that can be called for in his line, will be furnished at the very lowest city prices, as they have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way by

REIZENSTEIN & Co., MOORE.

In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW.

FRANK & STOUGHTON.

Merchant Tailors.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

THE VIRGINIA PAPERS HAVE A STORY OF A VENERABLE AFRICAN NAMED PHAROAH GLASS, who, having voted the Jacobin ticket, tied a twenty-five pound stone to his neck and drowned himself—his memorable last words being: "I gub do wrong vote—we all gub do wrong vote!" It will thus be noticed that even the niggers have discovered their mistake already, while a large number of whites have been voting the same ticket for years, yet they don't see it.

John Jacob Astor left Halleck, who was for years his confidential clerk, only two hundred dollars a year. Halleck used to often joke Mr. Astor about his accumulating income, and perhaps rather rashly said: "Mr. Astor, of what use is all your money to you? I would be content to live on a couple of hundred a year for the rest of my life, if I was only sure of it." The old man remembered that, and, with a bitter satire, reminded Halleck of it in his will.

John H. Surratt, who is soon to be again tried as one of the conspirators against the life of President Lincoln, was permitted a few days since to visit a photographic gallery, for the purpose of sitting for his portrait. From the proceeds of the sale of which he hopes to realize funds to meet the expenses of his defence. Whatever may be the result of the trial, he may be looked upon as an accomplished personage, and as such he will doubtless realize something handsome from his pictorial. It seems a novel expedient to raise the means.

REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

Daily and Weekly papers, Magazines; also, a large assortment of the latest and best Novels, John Bull, &c., constantly on hand at a very low price. All orders by mail or by express will be promptly answered.

In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors."

Such as Black, Doan's of the very best make; Pancy Cashmere, in great variety; also, French Couting, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and French overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up in the latest style by experienced workmen.

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co., celebrated Sewing Machines.

Nov. 3, 1865. H. BRIDGE.

WANTED FRUIT of all kinds, at

REIZENSTEIN & CO.

Coal, White and Lined Shirts, Family Dry Goods, &c., of all kinds, and in all quantities.