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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871. NEW SERIES--VOL. 12, NO. 49.

Cards.
F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received; and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Surveyor,
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Collections made and money promptly paid.

JAMES C. BARRETT,
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All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

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All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

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Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1871.
By PATRICK KEAY.
There's that trickle down our eyes,
They do not fall to earth and dry,
And they are strong and steady,
And they are angels, annual die,
Far and near, without a share,
Sounding through each year--sounds in each night,
What waves of tears rush o'er the deep
Of sorrow in our restless soul,
And they are strong and steady,
And they are angels, annual die,
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MARTIAL LAW.
Melancholy Picture of Its workings
in South Carolina.
Interesting and Instructive Analysis
of the Negro Vote in the Counties
which are Proscribed.

HOW THE NEGRO VOTERS ARE ESTIMATED.
Counties. Vote of 1868. Vote of 1870.
Fairfield..... 1,091 1,139 2,445 1,117
Chesler..... 1,672 1,485 2,299 1,238
York..... 1,413 2,045 2,474 1,777
Luthersburg..... 858 1,765 1,833 1,739
Spartanburg..... 1,295 1,825 1,482 1,928
Total..... 5,129 5,267 6,538 5,801

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penna.
Will execute his job in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Negatives made in studio or on location.

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
215 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper, Fine Books and Bagn, Footing, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtains and Wall Papers.

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
REAL ESTATE, SQUARE TIMBER, LOGS AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building,
1001 1/2 1/2 Clearfield, Pa.

A Notorious Fact!
There are more people troubled with Lung Disease in this town than any other place in the State. One of the great causes of this is the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mined with sulphur. Now, why not avoid this and procure a pure one, by using only "Purified" Celebrated Coal, from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, from the mines of Clearfield? Orders left at the office of Richard Mosey and James H. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.

man's apprehensive of arrest. Very many persons have left and more are leaving every day. Last night a prominent official laughingly advised me to stay here (in Unionville) for a few days and I would see some fun. I presume, therefore, the more arrests will shortly be made. There may be fun in them, but I cannot see it. Two companies of infantry arrived here yesterday, and Captain Thompson, of the cavalry, has been relieved from duty as commandant of the post. He had many good friends here, among the whites, by his impartial conduct. These changes are indications that another raid (wholesale arrests are called "raids") here is intended. What with arrests, the military departs the county will be ruined for years to come.

SOME SINGULAR STORIES.
Some singular stories are afloat concerning the manner in which evidence obtained on which to make arrests. You have doubtless been told that the exposure of the Ku Klux organization was due to government spies. It is true; but the evidence on which its members were arrested for specific offenses was not obtained from white spies. It is asserted that men's servants had made their reports secretly written were taken into custody. The negroes were then ostensibly arrested as witnesses. In other cases the "clerks," "deans," who belonged to the lowest classes--ignorant men who can neither read nor write--were persuaded into being confidential informants of the better class belonging to the organization, first receiving the assurance of either a pardon outright or a nominal punishment. Very many, after the first arrests were made, came in voluntarily and gave their names as prisoners. At first every one claimed that he joined the organization for self-protection, and denied that there was any thing political in it; subsequently and suddenly they began to tell some alarming tales, and whiningly declare that the educated classes had forced them by threats into the organization and then made tools of them. Such are the stories told. Of course, the officials deny them absolutely or in part, but could these gentlemen do anything else if even the stories were true?

BETWEEN TWO EVILS.
The suppression of the Ku Klux organization is an event not to be regretted. While it owed its origin to the maladministration of the State officials, it is undoubtedly responsible for many atrocious outrages. Could it have been possible to have confined it to its original mission it would have greatly benefited South Carolina. In two or three of the counties its bold and determined, though utterly lawless action against criminals compelled Governor Scott to remove some of the scoundrelly officials he had previously looted upon the people, and appoint honest and impartial men. Its equally lawless opposition to the negro militia averted a bloody struggle between the two forces. This is the only benefit in favor of the Ku Klux without any feeling of regret or sympathy for them. The famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was an equally lawless combination of men, but who will deny that it benefited California immensely? Unfortunately there were elements among the Ku Klux which took advantage of its existence to gratify their own private animosities, and they killed and shot men at will and pleasure. Had it been left undisturbed for twelve months longer it would have probably become intolerable to every honest man; then the better classes would have risen and crushed it. Whether it would not have been best to have let the Ku Klux run their course until society stifled and crushed them to death by the mere force of opinion is a question I shall not discuss. Certainly, the United States would have been benefited by such a course for I tell you the arrests making in these counties, the most serious and the knowledge that the present movement places them more utterly in the power of ignorant negroes and thieving political adventurers are filling the hearts of the white people of South Carolina with a bitter, relentless hatred of the government. Had it been fatal to the Union than all the Ku Klux dens ever organized could possibly have been.

ARRESTS BY WHITES AND HOW THEY ARE MADE--SPECIAL SECURITY OF THE MILITARY--A Growing Cause of Disunity.
CHESLERVILLE, S. C., Nov. 9, 1871.
When I went to bed in Unionville on Tuesday night I had not the remotest idea that the grand raid upon the citizens of the town would take place on Wednesday morning. There being no stage coaches to and from points between the railroad lines, I had depended upon my ability to hire a private vehicle to take me across the country to Chesler. It was, however, impossible to procure any, and notwithstanding my assurance to all parties assembled that "money isn't any consideration" I therefore resigned myself to the necessity of reaching a point only thirty miles distant, by taking a circuitous railroad route of nearly one hundred and fifty miles--that is, go down to Columbia, then up to this place.

FEELING IN UNIONVILLE.
As I had obtained all the information in Unionville which I needed, I determined to leave on the morning train. The town was very quiet during the night. Conversing with the citizens, it was easy to see that every man was in a state of anxiety over coming events. All felt assured that another batch of arrests were about to be made, but no one had the slightest idea who was to be arrested. On the previous night (Monday), while at Spartanburg, I was made personally acquainted with the manner in which the government officials work; for at

midnight a cavalry force was dispatched to make some more prisoners. I cannot understand why Major Johnson makes any arrests at night. "It is not the mere possibility of our being arrested that makes us anxious," said a citizen to me; "it is the uncertainty as to what we may be arrested for. Some negro may charge me with murder; he may swear, for instance, that I was one of the perpetrators who lynched the murderer, Mat Stevens. There is no telling, in fact, what hatred and malvolence he may not allege against me. It is no secret to us that our servants have been employed as spies upon us. Hence our unguarded expression in the midst of our family may be made, through a malicious negro, the instrument of our imprisonment."

DESTROYING THE WHITE POPULATION.
Unionville is almost depopulated of its white men. A large number of arrests have been made, and an equally large number have voluntarily left the place rather than run the risk of being thrown into prison. The village does not contain more than thirteen hundred inhabitants, nearly one half of whom are negroes. Hence it is easy to see how the absence of one hundred white men can injure it. In all cases the white women and children have been left at home. In the town they are well protected by the presence of the United States soldiers, so that if they suffer it must be from want or mental anxiety. In the country, however, the situation is very grave. Many men have either left or been imprisoned and their families are at their plantations without any white protectors whatever. The increased arrogance and insolence of the negroes, of which I have been a witness myself, has given rise to a feeling of deep anxiety for these protectorless white women and children. In some localities there is not a white man to be found for miles around, while in every plantation are dozens of negroes, their minds filled with the notion that the United States government is established for their special benefit and that they can do as they please with impunity. Ladies on these plantations are ever impelled to submit to what ever insolence their servants may give them. One lady asserted me that she had found it necessary to strike a pride and assume the air of the deepest respect and courtesy, not to say reverence, to every negro on her plantation, and when she goes to bed at night it is with the utmost terror.

INSOLENCE OF THE NEGROES.
One fact concerning the negro is that he is a thorough coward at heart and a perfect hypocrite. Until Congress made him a voter he was quiet, submissive and civil, and nobody ever thought of disturbing him because he was free. After he was given the vote and carpet-bagger and sealwags were filling his head with ridiculous notions of equality he changed completely, and became insolent and arrogant. He would never have become so brazenly insolent had he not been taught to believe that "the Yankees" (meaning the people of the North) would help him to keep the Southern white man under him, and had not the whole course of the Radical party and the government tended to confirm that belief. Arm him with a rifle and he becomes unbearably insolent. Let him feel that there are Northern white men or federal soldiers at his back and he will hesitate at nothing to expiate his former master. The lowest and most ignorant of white men are proud of their race, no matter how little pride their race may feel in them, and all consider themselves immeasurably superior to the best educated negro that ever existed. They will resort to any assumption of equality by a black man, and when that black man adds to what they regard as audacity by downright insolence they are likely enough to crush him soundly. They have done this in disguise and not openly is, I think, due entirely to the fact that the State government was wholly in the hands of men elected by and sympathetic with the negro, and these would certainly not vent him to the penitentiary if he vented his anger publicly. In most of the cases in which negroes have been whipped, white men belonging to this class have been the perpetrators, and I have no doubt that in very many of them the cause was found in the insult or impudent language of the victim. The assertion that these whippings were designed to intimidate and keep them from voting is, to use an expressive though inelegant phrase, "too thin." Before the last election in South Carolina the Radical press throughout the country teemed with accounts of Ku Klux outrages, and in every case reported it was declared that the object sought was the intimidation of voters. Governor Scott came alarmed lest the "reform" ticket, which was headed by a conservative Republican, would be elected over the regular ticket headed by himself, and adopted measures to assure success. He armed and equipped a large force of militia, composed exclusively of negroes, refusing to accept a single white company. Necessary to election took place the insolence of these negro soldiers had precipitated a conflict with the whites. In the encounter which took place they were always thrashed. A bloody war of races was

imminent, when Scott, who had become thoroughly alarmed, withdrew the militia. Men-time the cry of intimidation of voters went on to the very day of election. Whether the negroes were intimidated or not, explain my analysis of the vote cast in these "insurrectionary" counties.

RADICAL PARTISAN MALIGNITY.
Relying upon the support of the government the negroes ran to federal civil and military officers with complaints in any number. If he got into a quarrel with a white man and was beaten he hurried to report a Ku Klux outrage; if he was threatened with violence he was off to make a complaint. Trivialities which no justice of the peace in the North would notice were gravely listened to by partisan officials and made the burden of long-winded official reports. Full faith was placed in his *ex parte* statements. Only this day a negro rushed into the presence of a federal official, with whom I was conversing, complaining that his employer--a planter living twelve miles from Chesler--had wronged him out of his share of his labor by not giving him his rightful share of the crop. Upon the mere statement of the negro the official in question decided that he had been swindled. There was no reservation of opinion until the other side of the case was heard. I suggested the injustice of the thing. "Why not wait until you hear what the employer has to say?" "Of course, he would have a story all ready to tell me," was the reply. No explanations will ever satisfy this individual that the negro lie. Fall of prejudice against the Southern whites he will not believe anything they say. It is this kind of partisan hate which has enabled the press to record a score of outrages by outrages. When the Ku Klux Committee of Congress was in this part of the State it received the *ex parte* statements of hundreds of negroes, and left it to the solitary Democratic member (Mr. Van Trump) to ascertain whether or not they were true. Of course one man could not perform the work, and thus hundreds of outrages were reported to Congress, many of which had no existence, but you are probably aware, the witnesses before the committee were paid \$2 per day for their attendance. As soon as the fact of such payment was made public the committee was absolutely besieged with negro witnesses.

NEGROES "DENOUNCING" WHITE MEN.
In Chester county I hear the same complaints against Governor Scott, the same story of corruption and the same reports of outrages by the Ku Klux as I have found elsewhere. Up to the present time no arrests have been made, but I understand that the worst of taking prisoners will begin in a few days, probably on Monday. No sooner had the arrests in York county begun than a panic broke out here. Between 100 and 200 white men of this village left and went elsewhere, declaring that they would not remain and risk arrest. Quite a number of planters also went into voluntary exile, which fact is spoken of by the officials as unimpeachable evidence of their guilt. The names of men to be arrested have all been obtained. For weeks past four negroes of this village are known to have been active in organizing and disseminating white men to the authorities. The chief of these informers is a notorious negro named Ben Michael, who holds the position of a free school commissioner. He bears the reputation of being one of the most dangerous black scoundrels in the State. Three distinct attempts have been made to burn the town of Chesler, which contains many of the negroes, and in each attempt Michael has been something more than suspected of being the leader of the incendiaries. He has, besides, been conspicuous for his efforts to stir strife among the negroes and whites, and is an exceedingly insolent fellow. The next informer is a negro named Major Brown. Of this man I need not say anything more excepting that he was convicted in the penitentiary, and that Governor Scott pardoned him. The other two informers are named Tobe Lee and George Mills, both worthless characters and excessively insolent in their manners. All of these negroes were once slaves, and all are influential among men of their own color. It is not unlikely that they and their men will have remained here as calmly awaiting whatever fate may be in store for them. Almost every man has made up his mind that he will be arrested; hence if he is not the disappointment will be an agreeable one.

INSTANCES OF MALADMINISTRATION.
The records of this county abound in cases showing the prostitution of justice by and maladministration of Governor Scott. One of the most notorious cases is that of a white Radical named McMillan, who was convicted by a Radical jury of stealing cotton (the principal kind of theft in this county). Before sentence was passed upon him Governor Scott sent him a pardon. Heaven knows this was bad enough, but the Governor actually appointed him a commissioner of elections a few months later, thus entrusting the purity of the ballot box to a convicted thief. In the last election he was one of two who could neither read nor write--were elected County Commissioners. They taxed the people of the county and disbursed the money. Time passed. They certainly did tax the whites, but what they did with the money nobody can tell. As length the Ku Klux took their case in hand. An anonymous communication was sent them, ordering them to resign within a certain number of days or they would be arrested. One resigned and went to New Jersey; a second resigned and stayed at home; the third refused to resign and is still in office. He lives near the soldiers' camp. An election was ordered to fill the vacancies, and resulted in the success of a very creditable candidate, this being very creditable to the Governor has not commissioned the men elected. This

CHARGE AGAINST THE PRISONERS.
When the train moved off the squads of soldiers were still securing the deputy marshals' hands. I suppose that many arrests were made. The troops were armed with loaded rifles. They were loaded in my presence. When the prisoners reached the depot sentries were placed around them, and no person was allowed to approach or speak to them. Two or three citizens were rudely shoved back by one of the soldiers--a gruff, brutal-looking fellow--and ordered to keep away. I understand that all the prisoners are charged with complicity in the lynching of the negro militiaman who murdered the white one-armed man named Matt Stevens. It is, of course, impossible for me to form any opinion concerning their guilt or innocence; but the lynching was the result of an ungenerous popular excitement; it is not impossible that three-fourths of the citizens of the town will be put into prison on suspicion of being concerned in that lamentable affair.

CHESLERVILLE, S. C., Nov. 10, 1871.
"Our young men are getting very bitter," said the old gentleman to me in a whisper. "If this thing isn't stopped before long I am afraid there will be bloodshed. But, for God's sake, don't write that I say it."
Who this old man was I do not mention, but he said this in Cheslerville that I was

GRAND LEPIDATION OF THE BANNED COUNTIES--THE White Men Laying Hope--The Number of Ku Klux Outrages.
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MORE ARRESTS ON THE TAP.
Here, in Union county, every white

(CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.)