THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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W. C. ARNOLD,
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CURWENSVILLE,
Jc26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:20'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1273

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WHITLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
april 1-6m*

JOSEPH S. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n14:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,68.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28;68:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7pd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 (f.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-72

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
July 14, '75-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 75-tf 521 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2456. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 5.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

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, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*j9:1872

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
jel9'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy5'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my12'74y

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best in the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 18-'75.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
The business will be under the immediate supervision of John C. Harwick.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1105 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1105 MARKET STREET,
July 14, '75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 16, 1874.

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJ. H. HILL,

OF GEORGIA,

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 11, 1876.

[From the Congressional Record.]

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 214) to remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Blaine to reconsider the motion by which the bill was rejected—

Mr. Hill said:

Mr. Speaker: The House will bear witness that we have not sought this discussion. Nothing can be farther from our desire and purpose than to raise such discussion.

Mr. Atkins—I rise to a point of order. The whole House desires to hear the gentleman from Georgia, but it is impossible for them to do so unless gentlemen retain their seats.

The Speaker—The point of order is well taken, and gentlemen will retain their seats; and order must be preserved not only within the bar but outside the bar, and the Chair directs the doorkeeper to give especial attention to the maintenance of order outside the bar.

Mr. Hill—I say, Mr. Speaker, that nothing could have been farther from the desires and purposes of those who with me represent immediately the section of country which on yesterday was put upon trial, than to re-open this discussion of the events of our unhappy past. We had well hoped that the country had suffered long enough from feuds, from strife, and from inflamed passions, and we came here, sir, with a patriotic purpose, to remember nothing but the country and the whole country, and, turning our backs upon all the horrors of the past, to look with all earnestness to find glories for the future.

The gentleman who is the acknowledged leader of the Republican party on this floor, who is the aspiring leader of the Republican party of this country, representing most manifestly the wishes of many of his associates—not all—has willed otherwise. They seem determined that the wounds which were healing shall be re-opened, that the passions which were hushing shall be reinflamed. Sir, I wish this House to understand that we do not reciprocate either the purpose or the manifest desire of the gentlemen on the other side, and while we feel it our imperative duty to vindicate the truth of history as regards the section which we represent, feeling that it is a portion of this common country, we do not intend to say anything calculated to aid the gentlemen in their work of crimination and recrimination, and of keeping up the war by politicians after brave men have said the war shall end. The gentleman from Maine on yesterday presented to the country two questions which he manifestly intends to be the fundamental principles of the Republican party, or at least of those who follow him in that party. The first is what he is pleased to term the magnanimity and grace of the Republican party; the second is the brutality of those whom he is pleased to term "the rebels." Upon the first question I do not propose to weary the House to-day. If, with the history of the last fifteen years fresh in the memory of this people, the country is prepared to talk about the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party, argument would be wasted. With masters enslaved, intelligence disfranchised, society disorganized, industry paralyzed, States subverted, Legislatures dispersed by the bayonet, the people can accord to that party the verdict of grace and magnanimity; may God save the future of our country from grace and magnanimity.

I advance directly to that portion of the gentleman's argument which relates to the question before the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) has presented to this House, and asks it to adopt, a bill on the subject of amnesty which is precisely the same as the bill passed in this House by the gentleman's own party, as I understand it, at the last session of Congress. The gentleman from Maine has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which it was rejected, avowing his purpose to be to offer an amendment. The main purpose of that amendment is to except from the operation of the bill one of the citizens of this country, Mr. Jefferson Davis.

He alleges two distinct reasons why he asks the House to make that exception. I will state those reasons in the gentleman's own language. First, he says that "Mr. Davis was the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully, of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville." That is a grave indictment. He then characterizes in his second position what he calls the horrors of Andersonville. And he says of them:

"And I here, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in their atrocity with the hideous crimes of Andersonville."

Sir, he stands before the country with his very fame in peril if he, having made such charges, shall not sustain them. Now I take up the propositions of the gentleman in their order. I hope no gentleman imagines that I am here to pass in eulogy upon Mr. Davis. The record upon which his fame must rest has been made up, and he and his friends have transmitted that record to the only judge who will give him an impartial judgment—an honest, unimpassioned posterity. In the meantime, no eulogy from me can help him, no censure from the gentleman can damage him, and no act or resolution of this House can affect him. But the charge is that he is a murderer, and a deliberate, wilful, guilty, scheming murderer of "thousands of our fellow-citizens." Why, sir, knowing the character of the honorable gentleman from Maine, his high reputation, when I heard the charge fall from his lips I thought surely the gentleman had made a recent discovery, and I listened for the evidence to justify that charge. He produced it; and what is it? To my utter amazement, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) has well stated, it is nothing on earth but a report of a committee of this Congress, made when passions were at their height, and it was known to the gentleman and to the whole country eight years ago.

Now, I say first in relation to that testimony that it is exclusively *ex parte*. It was taken when the gentleman who is now put upon trial by it before the country was imprisoned and in chains, without a hearing and without an opportunity to be heard. It was taken by enemies. It was taken in the midst of fury and rage. If there is anything in Anglo-Saxon law which ought to be considered sacred, it is the high privilege of an Englishman not to be condemned until he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. But that is not all. The testimony produced by the gentleman is not only *ex parte*, not only exclusively the production of enemies, or at least taken by them and in the midst of passion, but the testimony is mutilated, ingeniously mutilated, palpably mutilated, most adroitly mutilated. Why, sir, one of the main witnesses is Dr. Joseph Jones, a very excellent gentleman, who was called upon to give his testimony in what is called the Wirz trial, and which is produced before this House, and attention called to it by the gentleman. The object of the gentleman was to prove that Mr. Davis knew of these atrocities at Andersonville, and he calls the attention of the House to the report of this committee, and thanks God that it has been taken in time to be put where it can neither contradicted or gainsaid, as a perpetual guide to posterity to find out the authors of these crimes.

One of the most striking and remarkable pieces of evidence in this whole report made by Dr. Jones, a surgeon of fine character, and sent to Andersonville by the Confederate authorities to investigate the condition of that prison. That gentleman made his report, and it is brought into the House. What is it? The first point is as to the knowledge of this report going to any of the authorities at Richmond. Here is what Dr. Jones says:

"I had just completed the report, which I placed in the hands of the Judge Advocate, under orders from the Government, when the Confederacy went to pieces. That report never was delivered to the Surgeon General, and I was unaware that any one knew of its existence until I received orders from the United States Government to bring it and deliver it to this court in testimony."

Now, he was ordered by the United States Government, the first time this report ever saw the light, to bring it and deliver it on the trial of Wirz. In accordance with that order he did bring it and deliver it to the Judge Advocate General. And when the report itself, or that which purported to be the report, was presented to him while he was a witness he discovered that it was mutilated, and he asked permission to state that fact. Hear what he says on that subject:

"I beg leave to make a statement to the court. That portion of my report which has been read is only a small part of the report. The real report contains the excuses which were given by the officers present at Andersonville, which I thought it right to embody with my report. It also contains documents forwarded to Richmond by Dr. White and Dr. Stevens, and others in charge of the hospitals. Those documents contained important facts as to the labors of the medical department and their efforts to better the condition of things."

All that part of the report is suppressed; and with that suppression this magnificent spectacle of truth is filed away in the document room for the information of posterity!

The committee ask him:

Question. "Are your conclusions correctly stated in this extract?"

Answer. "Part of my conclusions are stated—not the whole. A portion of my conclusions, and also my recommendations are not stated."

Q. "Well, touching the subject of exchange?"

A. "Yes, sir; the general difficulties environing the prisoners and their officers."

Q. "What became of your original report?"

A. "This is my original report."

That is, he had there the extract as far as it went.

Q. "Did you make this extract yourself?"

The committee seem to suspect that he was the man that simply made the extract and brought it before the committee. Now, here is his answer:

"I did not. My original report is in the hands of the Judge Advocate. I delivered it into his hands immediately upon my arrival in Washington."

And this committee of Congress to which the gentleman refers absolutely tells us that this mutilated report was the one introduced in evidence against this man Wirz, and it is the one incorporated in this book.

Now, I want to call attention to another extract from that original report—a part not included in this book. There are a great many such omissions; I have not been able to get all of them.

Dr. Jones, in his report, is giving an account of the causes of the sickness and mortality at Andersonville, and he says, among other things:

"Surrounded by these depressing agents, the postponement of the general exchange of prisoners and the constantly receding hopes of deliverance through the action of their own Government depressed their already desponding spirits and destroyed those mental and moral energies so necessary for a successful struggle against disease and its agents. Homesickness and disappointment, mental depression and distress, attending the daily longing for an apparently hopeless release, are felt to be as potent agencies in the destruction of these prisoners as the physical causes of actual disease."

Ah! why that homesickness, that longing and the distress consequent upon it, and its effect in carrying these poor, brave, unfortunate heroes to death? I will tell this House before I am done.

Now, sir, there is another fact. Wirz was put on trial, but really Mr. Davis was the man intended to be tried thro' him. Over one hundred and sixty witnesses were introduced before the military commission. The trial lasted three months. The whole country was under military despotism; citizens labored under duress; and quite a large number of Confederates were seeking to make favor with the powers of the government. Yet, sir, during those three months, with all the witnesses they could bring to Washington, not one single man ever mentioned the name of Mr. Davis in connection with a single atrocity at Andersonville or elsewhere. The gentleman from Maine, with all his research into all the histories of the Duke of Alva and the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Spanish Inquisition, has not been able to frighten up such a witness.

Now, sir, there is a witness on this subject. Wirz was condemned, found guilty, sentenced to be executed; and I have now before me the written statement of his counsel, a Northern man and a Union man. He gave this statement to the country, and it has never been contradicted.

Hear what this gentleman says:

"On the night before the execution of the prisoner, Wirz, a telegram was sent to the Northern press from this city stating that Wirz had made important disclosures to General L. C. Baker, the well known detective, implicating Jefferson Davis, and that the confession would probably be given to the public. On the same evening some parties came to the confessor of Wirz, Rev. Father Boyle, and also to me as his counsel, one of them informing me that a high Cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville, his sentence would be commuted. The messenger requested me to inform Wirz of this. In presence of Father Boyle I told Wirz the next morning what had happened."

Hear the reply:

"Captain Wirz simply and quietly replied: 'Mr. Schaat, you know that I have always told you that I did not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. I would not become a traitor against him, or anybody else, even to save my life.'"

Sir, what Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentleman from Maine says to the country to keep himself and his party in power. Christianity is a falsehood, humanity is a lie, civilization is a cheat, or the man who would not make a false charge for his life was never guilty of willful murder.

He who makes a charge must produce his witnesses. They must be informed witnesses. They must be credible witnesses. The gentleman from Maine makes his charge but produces no witnesses. He says that men sent by Jefferson Davis to Andersonville were his officers, executing his orders, commissioned by him, and he, therefore, charges Mr. Davis with these atrocities by inference. It was only when the gentleman reached that portion of his argument that I thought I began to discover the real purpose of his movement. I will not charge him with it, but a suggestion came immediately to my mind.

What was the proposition which the gentleman proposed to establish? It is that those high in authority are to be charged with the sins and treacheries of their agents, commmissioned by them and acting under their orders. Is the gentleman artfully—I beg pardon—under the cover of the prejudice and passion against Jefferson Davis, seeking to assault President Grant? If Jefferson Davis sent General Winder to Andersonville, did not President Grant send McDonald and Joyce to St. Louis. [Laughter.] Nay, more, sir; is not the very secretary of the White House, the private confidential secretary, indicted to-day for complicity in these frauds? Does the gentleman want to establish a rule of construction by which he can authorize the country to arraign General Grant for complicity in the whisky frauds? [Laughter.]

Sir, is General Grant responsible for the Credit Mobilier? Was he a stockholder in the Sanborn contracts? Was he copartner in the frauds upon this district? With all his witnesses, the gentleman never can find a single man who was confidential secretary of Mr. Davis and charged with complicity in crime, that Mr. Davis ever indorsed any man as fit for office who was even gravely charged with any complicity in fraud. Yet the gentleman's President, as I understand it, absolutely sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation to a high office the very man who stood charged before the country with the grossest peculations and frauds in this district, and that, too, after these charges were made and while the investigation was pending.

Sir, I am neither the author nor the disciple of such political logic. And I will not, nor would I for any consideration, assume the proposition before this House to punish an enemy which would implicate the President of the United States in the grossest frauds. Yet if the gentleman's proposition be true, General Grant, instead of being entitled to a third Presidential term, is entitled to twenty terms in twenty penitentiaries. But, sir, he is not guilty. The argument is false. It is a libel on the American rule of law and English precedent. You cannot find its precedent anywhere in any civilized country. I acquit General Grant of complicity in the whisky frauds and revenue frauds, and the facts acquit Mr. Davis of complicity in any atrocity anywhere.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I pass from the construction of that question to the real facts about Andersonville. First, I want to call the attention of the House to the law of the Confederate government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners. I read from the act of the Confederate Congress on that subject; it was very simple, and directed—

"The rations furnished prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the army of the Confederacy."

That was the law; that was the law Mr. Davis approved, and that was the law that he, so far as his agency was concerned, executed.

The gentleman in his speech has gone so far as to say that Mr. Davis purposely sent General Winder to Andersonville to organize a den of horrors and kill Federal soldiers. I do not quote exactly his language, but I know it is "to organize a den of horrors;" but I am sure I cannot use any language more bitter than the gentleman used himself. Therefore, the next thing I will read is the order given for the purpose of locating this prison at Andersonville, or wherever it should be located. The official order for the location of the stockade enjoins that it should be in a "healthy locality, with plenty of pure water, with a running stream, and, if possible, with shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills." That does not look like the organization of a den of horrors to commit murder. That was the official order. That was not all. These prisoners at Andersonville were not only allowed the rations measured out to Confederate soldiers both in quantity and quality in every respect, but they were allowed also to buy as much outside as they desired, a privilege, I am reliably informed, which was not extended to many of the Confederate prisoners. I do not know how that is.

I do not wish to charge it if the facts were otherwise. But in the book which the gentleman from Maine himself produces, we find this testimony, given by a Union soldier. He says:

"We never had any difficulty in getting vegetables; we used to buy almost anything that we wanted of the Sergent who called the roll morning and evening. His name was Smith, I think; he was Captain Wirz's chief Sergeant. We were divided into messes, eight in each; my mess used to buy from two to four bushels of sweet potatoes a week, at the rate of $15 Confederate money per bushel."

They got $20 of Confederate money for $1 of greenbacks in those days.

"Turnips we bought at $20 per bushel. We had to buy our own soap for washing our persons and clothing; we bought meat and eggs and biscuit. There seemed to be abundance of those things, they were in the market constantly. That Sergeant used to come down with a wagon load of potatoes at a time, bringing twenty or twenty-five bushels at a load sometimes."

Now, sir, Mr Davis himself alluded to that privilege which was allowed to the Federal soldiers. The Confederate authorities not only allowed them to purchase supplies as they pleased outside, in addition to the rations allowed them by law—the same rations allowed to Confederate soldiers—but he says:

"By an indulgence perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle."

The Confederate government gave Federal prisoners the same rations that Confederate soldiers in the field received. Federal prisoners had permission to buy whatever else they pleased, and the Confederates gave their friends at home permission to furnish them the means to do so. And yet, Mr. Speaker, it is true that, in spite of all these advantages enjoyed by these prisoners, there were horrors, and great horrors, at Andersonville. What were the causes of those horrors? The first was want of medicine. That is given as a cause by Dr. Jones in his testimony; that is given by this very Father Hamilton, from whom the gentleman from Maine read. In the very same testimony which the gentleman read, Father Hamilton says:

"I conversed with Dr. White with regard to the condition of the men, and he told me it was not in his power to do anything for them; that he had no medicine, and could not get any, and that he was doing everything in his power to help them."

Now, how was it that medicines and other essential supplies could not be obtained? Unfortunately they were not in the Confederacy. The Federal government made medicine contraband of war. And I am not aware that any other nation on the earth ever did such a thing before—not even the Duke of Alva, sir. The Confederate government, unable to introduce medicines according to its right under the laws of nations, undertook to run the blockade, and whenever possible the Federal navy captured its ships and took the medicines. Then, when no other resource was left, when it was suspected that the women of the North—the earth's angels, God bless them—would carry quinine and other medicines of that sort, so much needed by the Federal prisoners in the South, Federal officers were charged to capture the women and examine their petticoats, to keep them from carrying medicines to Confederate soldiers and Federal prisoners, and they were imprisoned. Surely, sir, the Confederate government and the Southern people are not to be blamed for a poverty in medicines, food and raiment enforced by the stringent war measures of the Federal government—a poverty which had its intended effect of immeasurable distress to the Confederate armies, although it incidentally inflicted unavoidable distress upon the Federal prisoners in the South.

The Federal government made clothing contraband of war. It sent down its armies and they burned up the factories of the South wherever they could find them, for the express purpose of preventing the Confederates from furnishing clothes to their soldiers, and the Federal prisoners of course shared this deprivation of comfortable clothing. It was the war policy of the Federal government to make supplies scarce. Dr. Jones in his testimony and Father Hamilton in his testimony, which I will not stop to read to the House, explained why clothing was so scarce to Federal prisoners.

Now then, sir, whatever horrors existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single act of legislation of the Confederate government or to a single order of the Confederate government, but every horror of Andersonville grew out of the necessities of the occasion, which necessities were cast upon the Confederacy by the war policy of the other side. The gentleman from Maine said that no Confederate prisoner was ever maltreated in the North. And when my friend answered from his seat, "A thousand witnesses to the contrary in Georgia alone," the gentleman from Maine joined issue, but, as usual, produced no testimony in support of his issue. I think the gentleman from Maine is to be excused. For ten years, unfortunately, he and his have been reviling the people who were not allowed to come here to meet the reviling. Now, sir, we are face to face, and when you make a charge you must bring your proof. The time has passed when the country can accept the impudence of assertion for the force of argument, or recklessness of statement for the truth of history.

Now, sir, I do not wish to unfold the chapter on the other side. I am an American. I honor my country, and my whole country, and it could be no pleasure to me to bring forward proof that any portion of my countrymen have been guilty of willful murder or of cruel treatment to poor manacled prisoners. Nor will I make any such charge. These horrors are inseparable, many of them and most of them, from a state of war. I hold in my hand a letter written by one who was a surgeon at the prison at Elmira, and he says:

"The winter of 1864–5 was an unusually severe and rigid one, and the prisoners arriving from the Southern States during this season were mostly old men and lads, clothed in attire suitable only to the genial climate of the South. I need not state to you that this alone was ample cause for an unusual mortality among them. The surroundings were of the following nature, namely: narrow, confined limits, but a few acres in extent—"

And Andersonville, sir, embraced twenty-seven acres—

"and through which slowly flowed a turbid stream of water, carrying along with it all the excremental filth and debris of the camp; this stream of water, horrible to relate, was the only source of supply, for an extended period, that the prisoners could possibly use for the purpose of ablution and to slake their thirst from day to day; the tents and other shelter allotted to the camp at Elmira were insufficient and crowded to the utmost extent; hence small-pox and other diseases raged through the camp.

"Here I may note that, owing to a general order from the government to vaccinate the prisoners, my opportunities were ample to observe the effects of spurious and diseased matter, and there is no doubt in my mind but that syphilis was engrafted in many instances; ugly and horrible ulcers and eruptions of a characteristic nature were, alas! too frequent and obvious to be mistaken. Small-pox cases were crowded in such a manner that it was a matter of impossibility for a surgeon to treat his patient individually; they actually laid so adjacent that the simple movement of one case would cause his neighbor to cry out in an agony of pain. The confluent and malignant type prevailed to such an extent that the body would frequently be found to be one continuous scab.

"The diet and other allowances by the government for the use of the prisoners were ample, yet the poor unfortunates were allowed to starve."

Now, sir, the Confederate regulations authorized ample provision for Federal prisoners, the same that was made for Confederate soldiers, and you charge that Mr. Davis is responsible for not having those allowances honestly supplied. The United States made provision for Confederate prisoners, so far as rations were concerned, for feeding those in Federal hands; and yet, what says the surgeon? "They were allowed to starve."

"But 'why?' is a query which I will allow your readers to infer and to draw conclusions therefrom. Out of the number of prisoners, as before mentioned, over three thousand of them now lay buried in the cemetery located near the camp for that purpose—a mortality equal to, if not greater than, any prison in the South. At Andersonville, as I am well informed by brother officers who endured confinement there, as well as by the records at Washington, the mortality was twelve thousand out of, say forty thousand prisoners. Hence it is readily to be seen that the range of mortality was no less at Elmira than at Andersonville."

Mr. Platt—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him a moment to ask him where he gets that statement?

Mr. Hill—It is the statement of a Federal surgeon published in the New York *World*.

Mr. Platt—I desire to say that I live within thirty-six miles of Elmira, and that those statements are unqualifiedly false.

Mr. Hill—Yes, and I suppose if one rose from the dead the gentleman would not believe him.

Mr. Platt—Does the gentleman say that those statements are true?

Mr. Hill—Certainly I do not say that they are true, but I do say that I believe the statement of the surgeon in charge before that of a politician thirty-six miles away. Now will the gentlemen believe testimony from the dead? The Bible says, "The tree is known by its fruits." And, after all, what is the test of suffering of these prisoners North and South? The test is the result. Now I call the attention of gentlemen to this fact, that the report of Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War—you will believe him, will you not?—on the 19th of July, 1866—send to the Library and get it—exhibits the fact that of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,576 died, while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died. And Surgeon General Barnes reports in an official report—I suppose you will believe him—that in round numbers the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands amounted to 220,000, while the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands amounted to 270,000. Out of the 270,000 in Confederate hands 22,000 died, while of the 220,000 Confederates in Federal hands, over 26,000 died. The ratio is this: More than twelve per cent. of the Confederates in Federal hands died, and less than nine per cent. of the Federals in Confederate hands died. What is the logic of these facts according to the gentleman from Maine? I scorn to charge murder upon the officials of Northern prisons, as the gentleman has done upon Confederate prison officials. I labor to demonstrate that such miseries are inevitable in prison life, no matter how humane the regulations. I would scorn, too, to use a newspaper article, unless it were signed by one who gave his own name, and whose statement, if not true, can be disproved, and I would believe such a one in preference to any politician over there who was thirty-six miles away from Elmira. That gentleman, so prompt to contradict a surgeon, might perhaps have smelled the small-pox, but he could not see it, and I venture to say that if he knew the small-pox was there, he would have taken very good care to keep thirty-six miles away. He is a wonderful witness. He is not even equal to the mutilated evidence brought in yesterday. But, sir, it appears from official record that the Confederates came from Elmira, from Fort Delaware and from Rock Island, and from other places, with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off and with their teeth dropped out.

But the great question is behind. Every American, North or South, must lament that our country has ever impeached its civilization by such an exhibition of horrors on any side, and I speak of these things with no degree of pleasure. God knows if I could hide them from the view of the world I would gladly do it. But the question is, at last, who was responsible for this state of things? And that is really the only material question with which statesmen now should deal. Sir, it is well known that, when the war opened, at first the authorities of the United States determined that they would not exchange prisoners. The first prisoners captured by the Federal forces were the crew of the Savannah, and they were put in chains and sentenced to be executed. Jefferson Davis, hearing of this, communicated through the lines and the Confederates having also meanwhile captured prisoners, threatened retaliation in case those men suffered, and the sentences against the crew of the Savannah were not executed. Subsequently our friends from this way—I believe my friend before me from New York (Mr. Cox) was one—insisted that there should be a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. In 1862 that cartel was agreed upon. In substance and briefly it was that there should be an exchange of man for man, and officer for officer, and whichever held an excess at the time of exchange should parole the excess. This worked very well until 1863. I am going over the facts very briefly.

Mr. Starkweather—I do not wish, and none on this side wishes to interrupt the gentleman. I believe he has spoken over his hour. We desire that he shall speak as long as he chooses, but we wish to have a free discussion, and want a little time on this side.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia has not exhausted his hour yet.

Mr. Hill—I was reciting briefly the facts. In 1863 this cartel was interrupted; the Federal authorities refused to continue the exchange. Now commenced a history which the world ought to know, and which I hope the House will grant me the privilege of stating, and I shall do it from official records. This, I say frankly to the gentlemen on the other side, was in truth one of the severest blows stricken at the Confederacy, this refusal to exchange prisoners in 1863 and continued through 1864. The Confederates made every effort to renew the cartel. Among other things, on the 2d of July, 1863, the Vice President of the Confederacy, the gentleman to whom the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) alluded the other day in such complimentary terms, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, was absolutely commissioned by President Davis to cross the lines and come to Washington to consult with the Federal author