

# COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,



## AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT OVER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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VOLUME 27.

### POETRY.

#### The Americans' Welcome to their King.

After Tennyson.

BY ISAAC C. REED, JR.  
Republican King!  
Yankees and Yorkers, and Quakers are we,  
The rightful heirs of the men since free,  
But all of us anxious in our worship of thee,  
Republican King.

Welcom him gloomily, furt and fleet!  
Welcom him silently, crowded street!  
Welcom him men, in prisons made mad,  
Welcom him conscripts, reckless or sad,  
Drape with the symbols of deepest woe,  
The banners that tell of the long ago!  
Scatter the cypress whistles he tread,  
America's King is shame to her dead!  
Shame to the Statesmen buried and gone,  
Shame to the memory of Washington—  
Mourn, hapless land, thy dishonor and wrong!  
Mock not her sorrow, O land, by your song!  
Be silent, O gentle and trumpet, whose blast  
Inspired high deeds in the glorious past!  
Drop sadly, O flag, whose colors still blaze  
With the light of glory they caught in old days!  
All that is linked with America's fame  
Can feel no joy at her children's shame.  
Republican King!

Ruler of us by no act of our own,  
Thou art King on a Tyrant's Throne,  
O joy to thee in thy royal pride,  
Tyrant King of a timid race!  
For Yankees and Yorkers, and Quakers are we,  
The rightful heirs of the ancient free,  
But all of us slaves in our worship of thee,  
Republican King.

### COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR  
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Saturday, September 26, 1863

### THE PROCLAMATION OF Martial Law in the United States, and its Object.

The President has issued a Proclamation, declaring the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* suspended in all parts of the United States during the rebellion. Although our people have been accustomed to astounding official acts at Washington, for two years past, and were prepared for almost anything, yet this proclamation, at this time, and under present circumstances, may be considered the most startling act of Lincoln's administration. The Union arms have lately been unusually successful. The friends of the Administration claim that the Federal cause is prospering greatly, and that the end of the rebellion is very near at hand. Mr. Seward's diplomatic circular, just made public, officially and eloquently recounts recent Federal victories in the Southwest, and anticipates the speedy capture of Charleston, and the certain and sudden overthrow of the rebellion. If we believe what the organs of the Administration tell us, the rebel cause is about to breathe its last. Yet, in the face of these representations, Mr. Lincoln has just proclaimed to the public that he has suspended the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* throughout the United States, and that "this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the rebellion," unless it shall please him sooner to modify or revoke it.

What possible necessity there is for suspending the writ in those parts of the country where no war and no cause of war exist, we cannot imagine. The Constitution does not authorize its suspension where no invasion or insurrection exists; but where there is any possible pretext for pleading "military necessity," we, of course, do not expect this Administration to pay any regard to the Constitution. But how can "military necessity" be set up as a plea for suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in States, or portions of the country where peace and "loyalty" reign? where the civil courts are open, and where civil government, when not obstructed in its operations by the interference of Mr. Lincoln's agents, is as powerful to protect the innocent and punish the guilty as it was at any time previous to the rebellion? If a man commit treason in Maine or Pennsylvania, he can be tried in the Courts, and if found guilty, executed according to the Constitution and the law, and so can the perpetrator of any crime, just as though no rebellion had occurred. Military law is only necessary where military operations are going on. There is no more necessity for Mr. Lincoln's suspending *Habeas Corpus* in the Loyal States than there was for his prototype of England to suspend it in Canada during the first American Rebellion; no more than there was for Victoria to suspend it in England during the rebellion in India. Think of suspending the *Habeas Corpus* writ in Oregon State and Washington Territory be-

cause of rebellion in the Southern States! If Mr. Lincoln's proclamation were not so serious a matter, in the tyranny which it contemplates, and in its probable evil consequences, its insurance would form a fitting theme for ridicule.

But, really, it is too serious a matter to jest over. If its terms and apparent intent be fully executed, it completely overthrows our Constitutional government, so long as Mr. Lincoln may choose to continue the war, and make his will the supreme law of the land. Under this assumption of power, the liberty of every citizen is entirely at the mercy of the President.—Any man whose enemies may choose to inform on him as a "spy, or an aider or abettor of the enemy," no matter how innocent he may be of the charge, is liable to be imprisoned wherever Mr. Lincoln may please, "throughout the duration of the rebellion," for not being allowed a hearing, according to law, he can have no opportunity to prove his innocence. Or, any man whom Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton may choose or deem guilty or dangerous, or any man whom they may deem injurious to their merely partisan schemes, may be arrested and imprisoned during the President's sovereignty and pleasure. Under this universal suspension of *Habeas Corpus* any Democratic editor, orator, or even candidates for office, in any State, may be incarcerated during the war. The proclamation is, in fact, a declaration of martial law over every foot of territory in the United States, superseding, if not finally overruling, the civil authority—the bulwark and guarantee of public liberty. It makes Mr. Lincoln military dictator, or Emperor, and sets up a new Government over the people of the United States.

The time at which this proclamation appears, suggests the object of it. The New England States and California having elected "Union" tickets, it seems to have been decided that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa shall do likewise. The appearance of this proclamation at this moment, suggests the suspicion that it is intended as a *coup d'état* to carry the elections in these States, a la Louis Napoleon. What else can be the purpose of it? There is no possible necessity for it, for any other purpose. For this we confess it is necessary. The Administration do not carry Pennsylvania and Ohio by fair means—nay, not even by the ordinary means of bribery and fraud. Nothing short of the inauguration of the policy pursued in Kentucky can insure the triumph (?) of the Administration party in these States, and that policy, we suspect, is inaugurated by the issuance of this proclamation. The feeling in this State and Ohio is known at Washington, and it is known by the men in office there that a fair election would impede the perpetration of their power.—Hence the proclamation, else why should it have been issued at this particular moment of time? Why was it not issued three or six months ago? The act of Congress by which the President says it was authorized, was passed on the 3d day of March last. Why has he so long delayed to issue it? Is there greater military necessity for it now than there was when Lee was invading Maryland and Pennsylvania and threatening Washington and Baltimore? than there was before the Federal occupation of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, Cumberland Gap and other important positions? than there was before the reduction of Sumter, the occupation of Wagner, and the reported surrender of Fort Moultrie? If it be true that the rebellion is well nigh crushed, and the war drawing to a speedy close, why should the *Habeas Corpus* be suspended "throughout the United States," if it was not deemed necessary to suspend it when the prestige of victory and the prospect of final success seemed to be on the side of the rebels? No man can give a satisfactory answer to these questions, nor make us believe that to carry the coming elections is not the real object of this proclamation. This Administration intends to perpetuate its existence, and the great power, civil and military, as its command, has been, and will continue to be, employed for this purpose.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! hold your peace; proceed properly in the path of duty. Do nothing wrong or rash, and let us have a peaceable election, if possible. But vote at all hazards. If you cannot do this, there will be nothing left you worth living for, and a man who will not risk his life to preserve his liberty, is not fit to live under a free government. Better leave your dead bodies at the polls than to fail to leave your votes in the ballot box.

### A BLACK RECORD.

#### Curtin's Own Party Speaks.

THE SOLDIERS' GREAT FRIEND.

### The Tonnage Tax Swindle.

### VOTERS READ THE RECORD.

The editorials of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, and *Pittsburg Dispatch*, two abolition papers, against Governor Curtin are being circulated in pamphlet form. They make a truthful and damaging record.

1st. That the Governor was the intimate friend of Charles M. Neal and Frownfield, who swindled the soldiers in shoddy and shoes, and that the committee of investigation, were managed to cover up and smooth the fraud.

2d. That the Governor favored and signed the bill repealing the "Tonnage Tax," although he confessed it was "atrociously wrong." That he signed the bill with "indecent haste during a recess of the Legislature" notwithstanding "he had given the most positive assurance that it should be vetoed," and notwithstanding he "was solemnly and repeatedly pledged to refuse it his assent."

3d. That he "signed" this tonnage tax swindle "immediately after these assurances were given" and that there was a "private agreement in writing, made by Thomas A. Scott, for the company to pay the sum of \$75,000 per annum into the treasury, which agreement he (Curtin) cancelled from the people, and afterwards surrendered to the company, without even preserving a copy of it." "When interrogated at the next session upon this point, he admitted the fact himself of the agreement, and its surrender" and excused himself on the ground that "the company were paying more than that amount in taxes." The record showed that they had not been paying the half of that amount" and the Governor's words were "contradicted by the testimony of his own Attorney General," who swore before the Hopkins Committee that the paper was given by Scott and placed in his hands as an official and public document.

4th. The *Pittsburg Gazette* says in view of these things that the masses believed that the Governor had "sold the People, and betrayed the State, and asks if "anybody is weak enough to think that these things are already forgiven and forgotten."

5. That when another attempt was made to investigate the whole matter Col. McClure hastened from the sick bed of a friend to advise the appointment of the committee, that a great struggle was made to keep off all who "were bent on ruining a Republican Governor."

That the committee "acted languidly" that it was surrounded by the "companies spies," who telegraphed to witnesses about to be summoned, in order to keep them out of the way," and that the President and Vice President of the company evaded the summons as witnesses—one by "absenting himself from the State" and the other by a certificate from a Physician, that he was undergoing injections of lunar caustic, although he was walking the streets. The committee however found that the bill was procured "by the use of fraudulent and improper means" to which bill the Governor, however against his pledge put his signature. Thus was the people of Pennsylvania robbed of many hundred thousand dollars.

6th. These Abolition papers allege, that Governor Curtin in our national matters, has not only fallen far short of the occasion, in every element of courage, truthfulness and ability," but has enacted the part of a marplot, from the beginning," and "created more trouble at Washington by his officious intermeddling than all the other Governors" [of this we need not speak, as there is not much honor, truth, or decency anywhere among them.]

7th. That the Governor pledged himself not to be a candidate, meaning to be one and lastly these papers by many assertions regard his nomination as fatal, and his re-election as impossible. The pamphlet is lengthy and exposes rascality which the people should remember Gov. Curtin for at the ballot box.—*Northumberland County Democrat.*

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The people should remember, that the abolitionists are the very men who objected to the soldiers' vote. A Democratic Sheriff was elected in Philadelphia by the soldiers vote, and the abolitionists objected to it, and carried it to the Supreme Court. Woodward decided it according to the Constitution, and in accordance with the wishes of the abolitionists. The decision threw a Democrat out of office, but now the abolitionists try to make capital out of their own act.

### Why is the Draft Necessary?

In the winter of 1862, Mr. Fessenden, Republican Senator from Maine, in a speech in the Senate said:

"In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month, not called in the field absolutely, for the reason that Government has no occasion to use them, and yet no step is taken to discharge these men. Why not discharge them if they are not wanted? We have 250,000 more than we ever intended to have. It is extravagance of the most wanton kind. I offer a proposition to stop all enlistments."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country. We have had the promise that it should be done. I believe to-day 150,000 more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I think the Department ought to issue preliminary orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier in the volunteer force."

That was before the Emancipation proclamation was issued. They then had more men than they wanted. They issued that proclamation—volunteering ceased—and a forced conscription was the result!

### A Proclamation by the President.

The writ of Liberty Suspended. Whereas, the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or insurrection the public safety may require it, and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing.

And whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, he is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in any case throughout the United States.

And, whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privileges of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval or civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States or deserters therefrom, or other wise amenable to law or to the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft or for any other offence against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this Proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked.

And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-eighth. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Let those who now assail the Democratic party, remember always one fact—that history has vindicated every position and justified every important act of that party from the organization of the Government down to now. Discreet men who anticipate a future, and do not object to the enjoyment of self-respect in time to come, had better ruminates a little on this significant truth.

### But You Don't Abuse the South.

This is the silly cry of the abolition clans, when speaking of the Democrats—"You don't abuse the South!" Why? don't we abuse the South? Do we not hourly, and daily, and weekly denounce all sectionalism? Have we not denounced it for years; for a half century? All our troubles lie in that one great act of treason against government and law, sectionalism. In denouncing that great political crime, we strike at the root of the disease—we strike at the branches—we strike at the origin—we strike at the trunk, and were our strokes powerful enough to strike into the hearts of the guilty culprits who have brought ruin and death into the land, we would soon cure the patient and restore health and cheerfulness to the family circle.

If the abolitionists, or now "Union men" par excellence, are not guilty, then our blows do not light on them! If they are guilty, then we but do our duty in striking them down with all others, wherever found, guilty of the same high treason against States' rights, constitutional government and the peace of society. If these abolition agitators, now ruling the government in its civil and military capacity, are alone the guilty ones, as they would make it appear by such complaints as the above, then our attacks are confined to them and our strokes hit no one else. Of this they can be the judges as well as we. They have the same means of information that we have, and it is their fault not ours, if they are too ignorant or too stubborn to understand.

We have for twenty years denounced all that sort of politics which had a tendency to array one portion of the States against other portions. We have for twenty years denounced Massachusetts and South Carolina in turn, and together. If we ever or always believed Massachusetts more to blame than South Carolina, it was a conclusion arrived at from the facts as they transpired and were understood by us.

Living our whole life, or nearly so, here right in the midst of the Northern division of this sectional contention, we may have been a little better acquainted with it than those at the South—in its personal offensiveness. So far it is possible our feelings may have been to some extent warped as would be natural in most such cases; but in dealing with the question as one affecting the peace and stability of the government—looking at the consequences in the light of the sacrifice of a great nation and people to the Moloch of sectional disorder, we have neither personal nor party feeling, other than those produced by reflection on the sad and horrible consequences to all of us, innocent and guilty alike. We have ever denounced—we shall ever denounce, until our voice is stopped by death or the despotic force of Abraham Lincoln, all men, of whatever cast or section who continue to breed ill blood on geographical lines, and thus perpetuate wars which a century will not heal, and for which three generations will not escape mourning and sorrow. Why men among us are wicked enough to encourage a condition of things which is just as certain ruin to them and their children as to anybody else, is what we cannot comprehend.

If they were ignorant two years ago when they got it up, as "a mere three months ago," they certainly ought now to be manly enough to acknowledge their error and their want of sense, and not attempt to impose upon the people by a new set of predictions and hopes just as ridiculous and futile as the first. No men, no people so government can prosper on a basis of error—error in the eyes of all nations and prove so by all past history—errors in estimate, in practice, in principle. False to truth—false to the enlightenment of ages, and to the philosophy of nature and God.

Now, if our denunciation of error, ignorance, wrong and outrage upon the institutions under which we live, are more applicable to our political opponents here at home than to anybody else, it is not any business of ours, but against those whom we cast our anathemas. We shall certainly not cease because the guilty complain, let those guilty be found where they may.—*Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.*

OUR PLATFORM.—"Mr. Lincoln is not the United States Government. The Government is ours and we owe allegiance to it; Mr. Lincoln is not ours, and we do not owe allegiance to him. Mr. Lincoln's term of office is short and fleeting; the Government, we hope will last forever."

A Northern traitor on a mission of disunion to England. Who is he? Conway, editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*.

### Curtin's Picture, as Drawn by a Political Friend.

(From the *Gettysburg Star and Banner*, (Republican), May 31st 1861.)

Pennsylvania has long been called the Keystone State, and she has deserved the name. Any one not blinded by prejudice must have accorded this to her, in the late unhappy scenes through which our country has been called to go. The resolutions of our Representatives, pledging the support and credit of the State to the Federal Government, together with the simultaneous uprising of the people to furnish an army to assert its commands, did more to re-establish confidence in the Union and the inherent stability of our political system than the action of any State or people.

Pennsylvania has earned anew the right to her proud title. Whilst all this is so, and more—whilst cities, counties boroughs, volunteer organizations and private individuals have pledged their credit, and contributed most liberally to furnish our brave volunteers with a complete equipment, and place them in a position ready to vindicate alike the State and National Government, we are pained by the report of official neglect and peevishness—more than this, we have seen our comrades miserably clothed, and both badly and scantily provisioned by those paid, and well paid, to see these important considerations. We held our peace when, recently we were cognizant of the fact that the Quartermaster of our own company was under the necessity of providing himself with a pair of scales to protect the company against the rapacity of an officer, and when we heard the loud complaints of the *Duck-tails* on account of outrageous treatment, because, in the one case, we thought it the villiany of a minor officer, and the necessary delay, in the other, of an overtaxed Administration. All this, it seems, was but the beginning of gigantic fraud, as though the nation and the State had not been so disgusted by the perfidy of recent Administrations that it hurled them from power more for that cause than any other. The man who makes the present effort of the people to preserve the liberties fought for and achieved by our fathers an occasion to rob our soldiers and enrich himself, is an enemy whom it would be charity to hang. We care not who is the guilty party. He who defrauds our brave soldiers is worse than a traitor. We do not know who is immediately to blame, but this we know, that Governor Curtin cannot escape censure. Either he is implicated with these public thieves and receives part of the plunder, or he is guilty of appointing men to office who deserve the execration of all good citizens. He may take which horn of the dilemma he may please. The position of affairs renders official peevishness doubly monstrous. Have we just fled from corruption to corruption from one vile Administration to another vile? Many voted for Gov. Curtin to avoid corruption and have they linked themselves to rottenness? If the interests of this country are bound up with the success of Republican principle, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, as we believe they are, it becomes the party to purge its ranks of these vile men, and let the stigma of their villiany rest on them alone, and not on the party. Away with traitors and men who speculate on patriotism.

Major Woodward, although he has distinguished himself in several battles with the rebels, is nevertheless, like his distinguished father, considered a "Copperhead" by the Abolitionists.

WHY IS IT?—An Irishman by the name of Faragan, and an American of "African descent," were both convicted in May last in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. The *Evening Journal* says that Gov. Curtin has signed the death warrant of Faragan, whose execution is to take place on Friday next, the 18th. The negro has still a chance for his life, as no death warrant has yet been issued. Is the superiority of the negro in the Abolition scale of civilization, to be extended to capital cases of crime by the Jacobins of the nineteenth century?

No man blames the Administration more than the soldiers returned from the army. If they are thus outspoken in their complaints why should the citizens falter in hurling the corrupt Government from power?

THE DIFFERENCE.—Negro slaves are driven by the overseers at the crack of the whip. White conscripts are driven at the point of the bayonet.

SINCE the war commenced there has been more than four white men sent to their long homes for every negro freed. Is this not "discouraging enlistments?"

### The White Conscript.

The *Debuque Herald* says: "White men are forced from families dependent entirely upon them for support; they are driven in chains and guarded by Federal soldiers at the point of the bayonet to and from the termini of railroads; they are flogged on the bare back until they beg for mercy, and gasp and faint under the still rapidly applied lash; they are placed in the foremost of the battle and treated with every indignity and every cruelty, and yet the scene excites no "special wonder." They are white men, not negroes. Were the blacks so inhumanly treated, the pen of a Stowe would be bidden, write; the silver-voiced Phillips would hurl barbed anathemas into the ranks of the oppressor, and maudlin poets would distill their grief and coin it into song. But it is the white man who suffers, and whose oppressors find a thousand ready tongued apologists. It is the white man's family that is separated, the white man who is chained, the white man who is flogged, the white man who is made a living barrier to the bullets of the enemy."

### The Shoddy Candidate.

The Hon. S. A. Purviance was appointed Attorney General by Gov. Curtin at the beginning of his administration. After remaining in office a few months Mr. Purviance resigned, and in doing so he used the following significant language to the Governor:

"For reasons which appeal to my self-respect I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration. I, therefore, tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General."

In commenting upon this action of Mr. Purviance, the *Pittsburg Chronicle*, a black Republican journal, thus wrote: "We are not informed yet what these reasons are; but enough is known to state that they arise out of the alleged complexity of the Governor in those scandalous contract transactions through which the State has been swindled out of immense sums of money, and our brave volunteers subjected to a series of hardships and privations which few but themselves would have the patience to tolerate."

PAYING UP AN OLD SCORE.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says, as one of the drafted men came out of the Provost Marshal's office, day before yesterday, just three hundred dollars shorter than when he went in, he cast his glance around upon the lugubrious faces of the throng of expectant standing in the hall, whose hour had not yet come, and soothed his kindred spirits thus:—"Boys, three years ago I was a gay 'Vide Avake,' and wore a glazed cape at my own expense—but the coal oil was said to be free. They are now settling that coal oil account; I've paid mine, and here's a receipt in full. Saying which he flourished his commutation receipt."

MAJ. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.—Among the Washington news items in the *New York Times* we notice the following: "The camp of the Invalid Corps, at Meridian Hill, Washington, is under the command of Major George W. Woodward the son of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The corps now comprise nine thousand men. Major Woodward is engaged in forming them into regiments."

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