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Clearfield Republican

D. W. MOORE, G. R. GOODLANDER, Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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VOL. XXXIV.—WHOLE NO. 1734. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863. NEW SERIES—VOL. IV.—NO. 20.

Select Poetry.

DON'T BE ANGRY MOTHER.

Don't be angry mother, mother,
Let the words be words of love,
Don't be angry, mother, mother,
Don't be angry with the dove.
Years have flown, since we have traveled
Hand in hand and arm in arm,
Let the world say what it will,
We ought I don't deserve any blame.
We have lived and loved together,
And our hearts are known a pain,
Don't be angry mother, mother,
Oh, forgive thy boy again.

Pray, remember, mother, mother,
Pray, remember what I say,
And I am running all day mighty,
While reclining in my sleep,
But forgive me mother, mother,
It will soon thy heart of pain,
Don't be angry—I am, mother,
Oh, forgive thy boy again.

THE REAL WEALTH OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For the Presidium.

Messrs. Editors:—In these days of "change" and "war," it is pleasant to note any substantial and permanent improvement; which is likely to prove of lasting benefit to the county of Clearfield. A few days since I paid a visit Philipsburg and Osceola. On Saturday the 28th inst. I had the supreme gratification of seeing a train of loaded cars, laden with grain, standing on the track of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, Philipsburg, and as it will save our home stock a severe travel of some 15 miles, I have no doubt that if the equine be engaged in the business could understand to whom they are indebted for this great boon they would hold a meeting and pass resolutions expressing their gratitude to their benefactors. Now if such be the case, how much more grateful would the community, compelled to travel the execrable road now saved to the horses, be, if they could only join in the corn train, and "ride on the rail" to the unrivaled passenger depot at the rear of the Keyst Hotel! The officers of the road can have a passenger car, but at present none but employees can travel on a freight car; save at the risk of loss of employment. Such are the orders of the Powers of the road. Well, the improvement is made, and my hope is, it may prove a source of comfort to the people and of profit to the stockholders.

At Osceola the establishment of one of the noblest inhabitants," who look not upon the place for twenty years, was great. His memory ran back to the days of Daddy Hoffman, Sam. Walker, and many others, who, some forty years ago, deposited their assets in ancient style; when 50,000 feet of boards was a very large quantity to saw in a year on the old mill; and but two log houses adorned the premises. The village of Osceola now graces the side hill once the farm land attached to the mill property, and the improvements are such as no honor to the present population and the capitalists, who have been working harmoniously so far. A saw-mill propelled by a large, powerful and well constructed steam engine, driving a "gang" of 32 saws, handles several single straight and circular saws, cuts them to any size and shapes the sawed, in a jiffy, that Daddy Hoffman kept to cut a span. The building has all been recently erected, and are many of them worthy of imitation, even in the county-cognizance particularly the Hotel of Mr. Bunn, which is, without the exception, one of the best kept, best furnished and best arranged of the right quarters prevails, and the way-worn traveller feels as if he was enjoying the hospitality of a well-ordered private family.

Messrs. Lemmy, Wrenn & Co., the proprietors of the mill, are reaping a rich harvest, and they are "gaining ahead through" in good style; and whilst Messrs. Thomas & Co. are making a railroad connection to the main track, at their own expense, intending to place their lumber and coal on the main track by their own road. One track reaches from the mill road to the north side of the Moshannon creek, and then diverges in two ships running between the piles of boards, and the third directly on the bank of the river, by Mr. Miller, a gentleman of much experience, and long and well known in the halcyon days of the old "Portage Road" as a successful operator. He has two veins of coal in the convenience of transportation are completed, from which the finest supplies can be furnished. Altogether, the improvements are of the most substantial character, and the proprietors deserve much credit for their persevering enterprise.

My hope is, that Osceola is but the beginning of an ever-growing coal and lumber business from Clearfield and Centre counties. The "coal field" of Clearfield and surrounding counties, is acknowledged by all geologists to be the largest in the world, and the supply inexhaustible.—Lands are being sold, as yet, at ruinous prices; and capitalists, desiring to invest, find no other kind of property which can be rendered as profitable with as little as coal. Take, for instance, a vein of coal, 4 feet thick, which is now worth many new open, calculate each cubic yard at 1 ton weight, and there are 1,840 tons to an acre, which, at 10 cents per ton, will realize $464.00 per acre. The present rates are about 2 cents per bushel profit at the pit's mouth, and would give—taking the usual estimate that 1 cubic yard of coal makes 1½ cu. yds. of bituminous—would leave $2,760 40 per acre—Lands can be had now at from $25 to $60 per acre—according to the distances of value and locality—whilst the value of the mines for agricultural purposes will reduce the original cost to a mere nothing, leaving out the value of the timber.

I had nearly forgotten to mention that Dr. C. R. Fortna has just opened a fine vein of 4 feet of coal immediately opposite Philipsburg, which bids fair to be a source of large profit to him—being much easier to the town than any of those previously opened.

Verax.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION DRILL.

The subjoined communication, from a respected citizen of Montgomery co., Md., describes the novel operation and effect of the "election drill" invented by Gen. Schenck, of Baltimore, for the qualification of voters in Md. We invite the attention of Van Nostrand, the eminent military publisher of our country, to this new application of army tactics, in the hope that he will contract with Gen. Schenck for the perpetuation of an original work which shall embody the essential features of his "Election Drill," and which may be entitled "The Complete Voters' Manual." We are sure it would command a large sale, especially among disloyal Democrats, who, it seems, according to the representations of our correspondent, have already greatly profited by this new "school of the soldier."—*National Intelligencer.*

From a Citizen of Montgomery county.

Messrs. Editors: Notwithstanding the thoroughly conservative speech of Mr. Postmaster General Blair, upon the "revolutionary schemes of the office holding Democrats," and in defence of the policy of the President," recently delivered in Hockville, and so justly commended in your columns, we look at least in a portion of Maryland yesterday the doctrines of Solicitor Whiting and the effect of Gen. Schenck enforced practically.

At the election polls which I attended —and where I have been accustomed to vote for the last thirty years without question, but, to hindrance—the first sight that greeted my eyes as I rode up was the arrest of two respectable persons who were quietly riding away from the polls, or rather down the public road near which the polls were held; turned back; made to take the oath of allegiance; and then committed by the military commander who administered the oath, standing near the saddle, and supported by his aide, all of whom in the most perfect strangers to the place and the people—polled votes—and, thus qualified, these persons were then permitted to vote and then discharged.—The Democrats, seeing that tactics, as at the persons as to advance or stand still, or the great advantage that this new and unexpected development of military activity would give them, became noisy, deeply loyal and as obedient as lambs, and as once pressed themselves, first advancing in squads of from ten to twenty, in which they were joined by Union men and Union Leaguers, as candidates for the novel mode of "getting sworn" in Maryland. This presented the word of command was announced "take off your hats"—"hold up your right hands"—all of which was so promptly obeyed as on a military drill, saving and excepting, of course, the new recruits; while the same military officer, standing near the saddle, whom they were announced to the judges as "qualified voters," as each in turn, supported his name in a book presented by the military officer aforesaid, without any reference whatever, so far as I saw or heard, to age or residence, or even to political opinion; the state of allegiance covering every consideration, and sweeping to be all that was necessary to make every man who would take the oath, from the example set in the commencement, who was on the ground or near the polls—a "qualified voter."

Mr. Lawyer Marbury made the judges of election the judges of the qualification of voters, and lifted the quartering of a sounding of troops at or near the polls on the day of election. But with the prompt enforcement of the radical doctrines of Mr. Whiting by Mr. Blair's own solicitor, and the night I know in his own county and at his election precinct, of what avail are State laws or State issue, even though supported and defended by all the force, power and eloquence of his celebrated Rockville speech?

S. B.—Since writing the above I have received the returns from the election polls above alluded to, which show that the new mode of qualifying voters has had the effect to give the Democrats a considerable majority, where heretofore they have been largely in the minority.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE LAW?

[From the Providence Daily Post.]

The President issues his proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and declares as why virtue in the act of Congress approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, and entitled "An Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases."—The first section of this act authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or in any part thereof, whenever, during the present rebellion, the public safety, in his judgment, may require it.

The second section limits such rebellion proceedings which shall follow the arrest of any person by order of the President, to quote the substance of it:

"That the *grand jury* of every county, that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War [or any two] are hereby directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia, a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has been interrupted unimpaired in the said Federal courts, who are now, or may hereafter be, held as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States, or either of the said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal, or other place as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all those who reside in the respective jurisdictions of said judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions, and also the date of such arrest; the Secretary of State to furnish a list of such persons as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the State Department, and the Secretary of War a list of such as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War.—And in all cases where a grand jury having attended any of said courts having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after the furnishing of said list, as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged; and every officer of the United States in any of said forts, arsenals, or other places, is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the common jail for a period of not less than six months, in the discretion of the court."

It strikes us as remarkable that the President, in his proclamation, makes no reference to those provisions, but contemplates a disregard of the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where any person is tailed by the authority of the President of the United States as an aider or abettor of the enemy, a prisoner of war, a spy, or an officer or soldier in the army. The law provides that the name of the person arrested shall be sent to the judge of the circuit and district court having jurisdiction in the district where he resides; and if the grand jury next sitting shall fail or find no indictment against such person, the judge "shall forthwith make an order that any such person being a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged." But this order is in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus—it is nothing more nor less than such a writ; and the question arises whether the President has power to suspend this provision of the law, just as he has all other laws which are intended for the protection of the prisoner, in order to discharge him. If the party arrested will not rejoice in the writ of *habeas corpus?* Really, if the liberties of the country are exposed to danger, it is when they were joined by Union men and Union Leaguers, as candidates for the novel mode of "getting sworn" in Maryland. This presented, the word of command was announced "take off your hats"—"hold up your right hands"—all of which was so promptly obeyed as on a military drill, saving and excepting, of course, the new recruits; while the same military officer, standing near the saddle, whom they were announced to the judges as "qualified voters," as each in turn, supported his name in a book presented by the military officer aforesaid, without any reference whatever, so far as I saw or heard, to age or residence, or even to political opinion; the state of allegiance covering every consideration, and sweeping to be all that was necessary to make every man who would take the oath, from the example set in the commencement, who was on the ground or near the polls—a "qualified voter."

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THE FREEDMEN.

We have ever believed that a general, sweeping system of universal emancipation would inflict terrible injury upon the colored race. However much philanthropy, benevolence and humanity may plead for their liberation, it is evident that the day will not arrive for many years, if ever, under the best circumstances, they will suffer from penury and their changed mode of life, from total emancipation would, in our belief, be far preferable to the wholesale plan. But the latter method seems to be the favorite one of the abolitionists of the North; and if it is successfully adopted, millions of poor, uneducated, unemployed negroes will be thrown upon our hands. The mere labors of such a mass is, are commendable, and it is hoped will result in great good, but for all that, there will be hundreds of thousands who never can enjoy those blessings.

An official report made by a committee appointed by the Chaplain's Association, at Vicksburg, represents that 40,000 freedmen are now gathered on the banks of the Mississippi, from Helena to Natchez, and in this a religious detail of their employments, substantially as has been described by some in the army and others on abandoned plantations. The report says, in so many words, "That there has been fearful mortality among the freedmen, both the enlisted soldiers and the camps of the refugees, from the local agencies at work. The speech of Gov. McClurg, in this Legislature, who is a Unionist in principle, strongly, in dwelling on this same of things, uses strong language. The suffering of these people," he said, "was a national disgrace. If they were not rescued, history would write something like this, the American people exterminated within their lines ten of thousands of slaves, allowing them to die from privations of liberty, both from among them all able-bodied men to remove their wives, families, the rest to get them in great camps, and left them to perish of exhaustion by the hundred—a law, he asked, would that page of history read? Such a question is of no force in the nakedness of this passing hour. "Unless," says the Boston Traveller, "a relief less functionary has paralyzed the heart, the agonized feeling is destined to be general, of the spectacle of a black nation, as it were, invited to a feast which is to consist of disease and death in their worst shapes.

The preface to this history may be read already in the fate of many. The cries of those ready to perish ought now to sound in the ears of the people, for they show the tortures already committed in the name of liberty. Were specifically ask; is there a line of suffering which has not been portrayed, not by unscrupulous politicians, who carry on this business of elevating the people by false pretenses in order to get the honors and emoluments of office—but by statesmen who seek not for themselves, but thought and talents for the country. Is there a single element in the cup of horrors of immediate emancipation that thoughtful minds have not predicted? Have not all the evils been enumerated? Was there one left out? Is the whole world's experience of no value, that the people are deluded by oppression, must be chosen up to a state in which to enjoy the blessings of freedom, and those who would insure such a state where starvation is before them are responsible for the harvest of death.

The great problem before the country is, how to deal with four millions of negroes. How to determine relations which are at once, and now to be no more can possibly be. The radicals, who say the Federal Constitution is placed out, unconstitutional, and the second, the like policy of a government's taking care of a people, tried during his private valled in England for two years past among the operatives