

our yet unmounted, and one large trench... I append the official muster roll of Col. Martin, furnished by him, of the officers and men captured by us.

The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards circuitously over a long neck of land, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and canister, which were expended in our salute.

I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the fort; but re-embarked the regulars and the marines. Finding it impossible without a delay of the fleet, which could not be justified under the state of things at Fortress Monroe, and owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, I disembarked the provisions, making with the provisions captured about five days' rations for the use of the troops.

On consultation with Flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the fort because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because, if again in possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, the very great difficulty of its capture, until I could get some further instructions from the government.

Com. Stringham directs the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely, or indeed possible, to be sent against it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated.

When the channel is buoyed out any vessel may carry fifteen feet of water over it with ease. Once inside, there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weathers. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draught vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months.

From its offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort. In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson in an official report, it is the key of the Atlantic. In my judgement it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe on this coast.

I append in this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken into that inlet, within a few days, captured from the rebels. I add hereto an official report of the Chief Engineer of the coast defenses of the rebels. Please find also appended a statement of the arms and munitions of war captured with the fort as nearly as they can be ascertained.

While all have done well, I desire to speak in terms of especial commendation, in addition to those before mentioned, of the steadiness and cool courage of Col. Max Weber, who were obliged to leave in command of a detachment of three hundred men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy six hundred strong, on a dark and stormy night; of Lieutenant Colonel Weiss, who conducted a reconnaissance of twenty men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Captain Nixon, of the coast guard, who, with his men, occupied Fort Clark during the first night, although dismantled, in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers.

I desire especially to make acknowledgements to Messrs. Wiegand and Durig, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wadding of shells upon it—a service of great danger from the fire of their own friends.

I make honorable mention of Young Fliske, who risked his life among the breakers, being thrown on shore, to convey my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet.

Captain Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of marines. Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by Commander Stellwagen, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their peril when the Adelaide touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Although Captain Faunce, of the revenue service, now in command of the Harriet Lane, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand bars about the inlet, it happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination, creditable in him, to aid me by being near to cover the troops in landing.

Captain Lowry, who had the Geo. Peabody in charge, brought in his vessel with safety, with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than seven hundred prisoners, twenty-five pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two lightboats and four stands of colors, one of which had been presented within a week by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the North Carolina defenders.

By the goodness of the Providence which watches over our nation, no one either of the fleet or army was in the least degree injured. The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fifteen killed and died of wounds, and thirty-five wounded.

I also enclose herewith the official report of the rebels wounded, by Dr. Wm. M. King of the U. S. storeship supply. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General U. S. Army, Commanding Department of Virginia.

To Major Gen. John E. Wool, Commanding Department of Virginia.

Union Meeting in Portland. In pursuance of public notice a meeting of the citizens of Portland, Elk county, Pa., without distinction of party was held on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., at the store room of Brecken & Co., where upon the following officers were chosen: President, Col. A. I. Wilcox, Vice Presidents, L. P. Powers, Wm. H. Bunker, and others.

Secretaries, R. P. Saltsman and Hiram Warner. The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following committee on Resolutions was appointed: Wm. Garnett, Hiram Carman, Joseph Ambini, John C. Brown and H. L. Dunlap.

Several patriotic speeches were made during the evening, when the following resolutions were presented by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse Gen. J. C. Fremont's proclamation, of martial law in the State of Missouri, believing that in so doing he has shown himself equal to the occasion, and that it will afford security to the persons and property of good and loyal citizens, and to traitors Death and Confiscation.

Resolved, That in the struggle to maintain our National existence, we are for supporting the Government and do not stop to ask who administers it—we see no neutral position to occupy, he who is not for his country is against it—and whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people.

The Clearfield Republican,

CLEARFIELD, PA.
Wednesday Morning Sept. 11. 1861.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. R. EARLY, of Elk county.
(VACANCY)
- FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
J. D. THOMPSON, of Carwensville,
JAMES BLOOM, of Bloom Tp.
- FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PERKS, of Morris Tp.
- FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp.
- FOR TREASURER,
JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence Tp.
- FOR AUDITOR,
CHAS. S. WORRELL, of Chest Tp.
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfield bor.
- FOR CORONER,
J. W. POTTER, of Girard Tp.

"Administration" vs. "Government."

Our friends across the street have worried themselves considerably in last week's issue, to show that there is no difference between a Government and an Administration. They seem to think that a man must support the Administration, or be disloyal and a rebel to the Government. If this be true—and the editors of the Journal evidently think it is—then they have been very disloyal, and the worst of rebels to this Government. For at least eight long years the editors of that paper have labored to break down Administrations. No slander was too vile for publication, if it tended to awaken contempt for the Administration. No denunciation was too bitter—no falsehood was too base. The curses of the mob arrayed against the Administration was sweetest music in the ears of the editors of the Journal, and hailed with infinite delight; and even armed resistance to the federal authority was excused on the broad basis that men in this country had a legal right to rebel Executive dictation. The people have been called on and implored to assail every act, and never, for any cause, submit to the least encroachment on their rights. Night and day the press was run to give to the world the "last outrage" perpetrated by the "Pierce" or the "Buchanan dynasty" on a too indulgent people. Strange, now, what a marvellous and happy change has come over these editors! Some men change in a night; but these editors took a day for it; and from being the most abusive assailants of Administrations, they, from the 4th of last March until the present hour, have fallen into the other extreme, and have become the most fulsome flatterers. When a citizen is dragged from his bed at night, charged with no crime, and without information or warrant, thrown into a dungeon, the editors of the Journal shout well done! well done!

Relief through the Courts, and asks for that hearing on a writ of habeas corpus which tyrants for almost any crime allow their subjects—when the writ is granted, and executive interference paralyzes its execution, and usurps the powers of Congress, the editors of the Journal respond, bravo! bravo!! When private property is used for public purposes without compensation—when the houses and papers of inoffensive citizens are searched, without any reasonable cause—when men, charged with crimes, are denied a speedy trial, and hurried in chains from the district in which their alleged offences were committed—when the Press is muzzled by a mob under executive sanction; in short, when the dearest and most sacred rights of the citizen are invaded, to say nothing of those palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution—excused on the plea of "public necessity"—acts which even a subservient Senate refused to sanction—amid all these invasions of rights as old and venerable as the common law itself, the Journal bravely defends and justifies the "reign of terror," and against the protest of freedom-loving citizens, endeavors to arouse public indignation by the miserable insinuation that men, true men, loyal men, Union-loving, law-abiding men, cannot and must not question the acts of the Administration!—to do so is treasonable, a deliberate attempt to overthrow the Government!

To pull the wool from the eyes of the legal gentleman that does up the heavy work for the Journal, and to save him from again resolving and rejoicing that "THIS FARCE OF A GOVERNMENT WILL SOON COME TO AN END," we will give an illustration, which may serve to show him the difference between an Administration and a Government: "Old Abe" said, when on his way to the white house, "that he intended to run the machine as he found it." Now this, tho' a very homely expression, and a very indefinite definition of Government, is yet sufficiently illustrative of the distinction. The Machine "Old Abe" spoke of is the Government, and the running of the Machine is the Administration; so that men may differ greatly as to the best way of running it, and yet find no fault with the Machine. In other words, men may have a great interest in the Government and its preservation, and yet have neither confidence in, or respect for, the Administration; and it is for this very reason that men, while heartily supporting a Govern-

ment, frequently come in contact with the Administration. We have had but one Government in this country from the adoption of the Constitution—but we have had many Administrations, of which the present is likely to prove the most illustrious. Every Administration, from Washington to Buchanan, has had its enemies and violent assailants; yet nobody ever before thought of calling men, on this account, traitors and rebels to the Government, or of treating them as such. The doctrine of veneration for an Administration right or wrong, is the doctrine of Despotism. The Tyrants of the earth allow their slaves to question some of their acts; and must it be said that freemen in this free country, cannot differ from their President, without becoming liable to the pains and penalties of traitors? This is indeed a terrible doctrine! This is running the Machine with a vengeance! This is liberty alarmingly illustrated!

We believe the President of the United States is the creature of the people. They placed him where he is, and gave him all the power he possesses. He is their servant, to administer a Government founded on Justice and Equality, before Abraham Lincoln was born. For the faithful execution of this trust he is, and must be, accountable to those to whom he belongs; and any man, and every man, has a right—an inalienable right—a constitutional right—to question, to discuss, to investigate thoroughly, any and every executive act, without being a traitor, or guilty of attempting to break down the Government. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and that man is a slave and a coward who fails to exercise it; and that Ruler is a tyrant that attempts to abridge or destroy this sacred right; and that Press is the advocate of oppression that excuses its abridgment; and that editor is the mere tool of party who sees nothing wrong in the Administration he has helped to bring into power, though all his energies have for years been used to overthrow and break down Administrations, to which he has been politically opposed.

The People have Spoken

The voice of the Democracy of Clearfield county, at the monster Mass Meeting assembled in this place on the 2nd instant, is now before the public. That this voice—the voice of the Democracy ever and ever must be—in favor of our country and our whole country, of equal and exact justice to all men, and of a whole-hearted determination to stand by our Union, our Constitution, and the common inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers—freedom of Speech, and freedom of the Press—is what might have been expected. To be less, would not be the voice of a Democratic assemblage. Therefore, when any person—be he friend or foe—wants to know where stands the Democracy of Clearfield county in the present crisis, let him be pointed to the proceedings of that meeting. This was the first opportunity offered for the Democracy of this county to express their sentiments since the inauguration of the "irrepressible" Administration—and most valiantly did they respond to the call of the County Committee, and most manfully and explicitly did they declare where they were to be found.

But according to the miserable pie-bald junta that controls the columns of the Journal, the resolutions are not frank and explicit, but of "a general nature" and liable to "many different interpretations and meanings." Well, this one is big enough—indeed it might be called a whopper—but when it is remembered that it is uttered by the same pen, and in the same breath that charges the Clearfield Republican with "expressions of bitter hostility against our government," we hope none of our Democratic friends will take offense at it. The father of lies himself cannot give utterance to falsehood with more unblushing effrontery than the graceless hypocrites that now control the editorials of the Journal. If the Republican ever uttered "expressions of hostility against the government," why don't you show it?—You have a copy of each number of our paper. If we have used such expressions you are bound to produce them; or else by your silence, acknowledge to your insulted readers that you were just trying to make them believe as—Rooback.

WM. F. JOHNSON, Esq.—Of all the miserable attempts ever made to escape from a dirty scrape, that of the last Journal to apologize for, or rather to justify, its slanderous attack upon the above named gentleman, caps the climax. Of course, from his close connection with the whole transaction, the public will take it for granted that this is Mr. Swoope's own effort. And what an effort it is! And for a lawyer to make! Shades of Blackstone, Marshall and Story—what simpletons are to be found among thy disciples!

A man is charged—distinctly and positively—with a heinous offence. He makes his defence, showing the extreme improbability of his guilt. His accusers, not satisfied, but in hot pursuit of his blood—do not, in accordance with the rules of law—and of common sense, too,—proceed to prove him guilty—but demand that the public will hold him guilty because he does not prove himself "beyond the possibility of a doubt to be innocent." This is the sum and substance of the Journal's attempt to escape from this dirty effort to blacken an innocent man's character.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson is advised to say no more about it. Perhaps he will take this advice; and perhaps his traducers may not escape so easily.

Our "irrepressible" Republican friends attempt to make a great ado about the St. Mary's resolutions. They are perfectly horrible! And the Democracy of the whole district must be held to them, as also their candidates, no matter how much all or any part of them may be disapproved.

We have said that these resolutions have no binding effect—and that the party of the District, nor of either county thereof, was responsible for them! But perhaps it may be well to refer to a memorable precedent, and one so recent—a date that it cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the inauguration of a new era in the affairs of our country, and that the 4th of March next WILL WIND UP THE PRESENT FARCE OF A GOVERNMENT.

This resolution appears to have been the unanimous expression of opinion of the Republican Congressional Convention that nominated Gen. Patton for Congress at Ridgway last year, and if the proceedings were correctly reported, Mr. McEnally, the present candidate for the Legislature, was a member of the committee that digested the above resolution. Do our Republican friends hold themselves bound by the action of their delegates?—Have the sentiments of that resolution been disavowed since? Does Mr. McEnally really believe that "this farce of a government" did end on the 4th of March last, and will he legislate in case of his election? These are important questions, which the people would like to have answered.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.—It is excessively annoying to our "irrepressible" Black Republican friends, that the smart trick they planned for the purpose of dividing the Democracy of Clearfield county, has so signally failed. Ever since the issuing of a call for a Mass Meeting of the Democracy in this place on Monday of last week, they have been as crabbed and cross, as snappish and ill-natured, as it is possible for human nature to be. There is actually no living with them; their petulance is unprecedented. They are mad at the Democrats—mad at the soldiers—mad at the Administration, and mad at themselves. "The joy of their heart is ceased; their dance is turned into mourning."

But there is no help for them. They must put up with these things as they are, not as they would have them. The Democracy refused to be divided. They prefer to attend to their own affairs, and will not do the bidding of their enemies. We can, therefore, but say to our "irrepressible" friends that if the Democracy of Clearfield county is determined to act as a unit; and if hosts of good men who have heretofore voted with you have opened their eyes to the fact that your party is completely abolished, and are determined hereafter to cast their political fortunes with that party which needs neither rope nor gallows to convince men of their loyalty—you must grin and bear it, for there is no help for you.

"SOMEbody HERE."—Not less than four or five columns of the last Journal were taken up with abuse of the Democracy, and the Republican and its editors. And all this after having declared—away back in May last—that we were not worth any more "powder." But what of that? These fellows take to falsehood as naturally as a duck does to water—so that their promises are good for nothing. They are perfectly welcome to go ahead and abuse us to their hearts' content. If their patrons think they "get their money back" in this way, well and good.

CORRECTION.—In publishing the rules and regulations of the County Fair, it was stated that "All articles intended for a premium under two dollars, shall pay an entrance fee of twenty five cents."

This, we are requested to state, is not the intention of the Society, as no entrance fee will be charged on such articles.

We re-publish the rules and regulations of the Society this week on our fourth page, omitting the objectionable clause.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.—We learn that Jos. B. McEnally, of this county, and A. I. Wilcox, of Elk county were nominated as the Republican candidates for Assembly, at the District Convention held at Ridgway on Thursday last. They were both formerly Democrats, and both, perhaps, possess merits which their Democratic fellow citizens could not see; or seeing, failed to appreciate.

HENRY WHITEHEAD, Justice of the peace
Rockton, Union Tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Sept. 12, 1861. 1y

J. D. THOMPSON, Blacksmith, Wagon, Buggies, &c., &c., Ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his 14 stand in the borough of Carwensville. Dec. 29, 1860.

SHERIFF SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditio, Esse, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 25th day of September, 1861, the following described property, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., and bounded by the lands of Green, now of John Crane, land of David Kephart, now of D. I. Pruner & Co., land of Benner's estate, now of D. I. Pruner & Co., thence from the east, a corner of this tract, south 21 degrees west, 136 perches, crossing the Shannon creek, to Black-oak, thence north, 22 degrees east, 181 perches, to Service-hoe, thence north, 55 or 56 degrees east, 76 perches to White-oak, thence north, 12 degrees east, (or north 99 deg. west), 56 perches to a pile, thence north, 20 degrees west, 66 perches to White-oak, thence north, 69 degrees west, 34 perches to maple, thence north, 72 degrees west, 60 perches to a Corn-rod, thence north, 72 degrees east, 100 perches to line-wood, thence north 25 deg. west, 37 perches to pin, thence north 52 deg. west, 17 perches crossing Musshannon creek to boundary line of land now of John Crane, and being proposed to contain 400 acres more or less, and being surveyed in the name of Thomas Waters, which by sundry conveyances became legally invested in Thomas Waters, who conveyed the same to David I. Pruner, having thereunto created a life interest in said land, and a remainder to the said David I. Pruner, two store-rooms, a well, a blacksmith shop, brick-yard, and other out-buildings, and 20 or 40 acres cleared thereon. All the defendant's interest of, in and to said tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Harrison, containing 235 acres and allowance, and being unsatisfied, or timber land, situate in the township of Decatur, and to be sold as the property of David I. Pruner.

A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 100 acres, bounded north by lands of A. K. Hoover, east by A. K. Wright, south by Joseph Potter, and west by lands of Wright & Thompson, having about 60 acres cleared land thereon, with house, barn and young orchard, being same premises bought by defendant of Gratz and others—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Leonard.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, beginning at the southeast corner of lot of H. E. Calkins, estate, on the Erie turnpike, thence 51 deg. west, along said turnpike 123 feet to lands of George J. Goodlander, thence north 25 deg. east 125 feet to a post, thence south 71 deg. east 120 feet to a post on lot of Carille's estate, thence 10 degrees west along said estate 136 feet to the place of the beginning, with a large two-story frame house and ice house erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ben-ton B. Stebbins and Roxana Stebbins.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, bounded on the south by lands of Geo. D. Morgan & Co., and by lands of John Crane and others, south of lands of D. I. Pruner & Co., and other lands west by lands of Solomon Hammersburg, containing about 200 acres, with a very fine and well improved farm, with a large two-story frame house and ice house erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Goss.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded on the east by lands of Beates & Co., on the south by John Miller, on the west by J. B. Graham, on the north by Beates & Co., containing 87 acres, with a two-story frame house and log barn and twelve acres cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Miller.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Buraside township, Clearfield county, containing 100 acres, about 40 acres cleared, with a two-story log house and log barn, two-story frame house and other out-buildings erected thereon, with an orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Goss.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, containing 150 acres, 70 acres cleared and under cultivation, two good log houses, two good log barns, and small orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Kephart.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in Ansonville, Clearfield county, with a two-story frame house thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

Also, by sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court, and to be directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place the following described property, viz:

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Union township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of John Brubaker and by lands of Robert A. Fox, being parts of two large tracts, Nos. 266 and 3528, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared, with a log house and log barn erected thereon, and a young bearing orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Lubicus, Jr.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a post corner, thence south 39 deg. 50' west to a post corner, thence south 39 deg. 50' west to a post corner, thence north 50 deg. 10' east to a post corner, and thence north 50 deg. 10' east to a post corner, containing 20 acres, more or less, with a young bearing orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Dixon.