

# Clearfield Republican.



W. MOORE,  
B. GOODLANDER, } Editors.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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## Select Poetry.

### THE PRESSMAN.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,  
And let the work begin;  
The world is pressing on without,  
And we must press within—  
And who who guide the public mind,  
Have influence far and wide,  
And all our deeds are good, although  
The devil is at our side.

Let fly the frisket, now my boy,  
Who are more proud than we;  
While wait the anxious crowd without  
The inward power to see?  
So put away—ours are so great,  
As they who run the car,  
And who have dignity like those  
Who practice at the bar!

And you who twirl the rollers there  
Be quick, thou lassy man!  
Old time is rolling off himself  
So beat him if you can;  
Be careful of the light and shade,  
Nor let the sheet grow pale,  
Be careful of the monkey looks  
Of every head and tail.

Though high in office is our stand,  
And pi-ous is our ease,  
We would not cast a star on those  
Who fill a lower place.  
The gaping world is fed by us,  
Who retail knowledge here;  
By feeding them we feed ourselves,  
Nor deem our fair too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,  
And thus the chase we'll join;  
We have deposits in the bank—  
Our drawers are full of gain;  
And who should more genitely cut  
A figure or a dash?  
Alas! that who press so much,  
Should e'er be pressed for cash.

## PATRIOTIC LETTER.

CAMP TRINALLY, D. C., Sept. 12 1861.

Wm. A. WALLACE, Esq.  
My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 5th inst., reached me three days since, and should have had an earlier response, but we have had such stirring times in camp ever since, with flag presentations, reviews, and expeditions to repel threatened attacks upon our line, that I have not had a moment until now that I could devote to the consideration of the subject.

The announcement of a probable vacancy on the Democratic Legislative ticket in our District, came to me very unexpectedly indeed. We are so nearly cut off from the common avenues of information, that events transpiring even close around seldom reach our ears until they have been almost forgotten in civil circles. From the time I learned the result of the St. Mary's Conference, for which, by the way, I was fully prepared, although some of my friends were sanguine of a different one, I gave the matter no farther thought, except as regarded the success of the ticket at the coming election. Before answering your inquiry, whether in the event of a vacancy on the Democratic ticket for the Legislature becoming certain, I would accept the nomination and serve it elected, let me express my appreciation of the high compliment paid me by the tenor of your request, as well as my sense of my unworthiness. Believe me, I shall ever regard the confidence evinced in me by yourself and numerous other friends in Clearfield county, as the highest honor I could receive.

From the time I first learned that thro' the partiality of my friends I had been selected by the Democracy of my adopted county as their candidate for the Legislature, until I was apprized of the action of the Conference, I had constantly been at a loss what course to pursue should I happen to be one of the successful candidates in the Conference, and at the polls—the former I could not but regard as a very remote contingency. I could not have made up my mind to leave this service, even temporarily, as long as the war continued, unless it might have been during the retirement of the armies of the Government to winter quarters, or a cessation of hostile operations. Under such circumstances I would have had no hesitation about endeavoring to render my State what service my humble abilities might have enabled me to in her councils. When, however, I learned that the Democratic Conference had, by their action, taken from my shoulders the responsibility of deciding my true line of duty, I felt both relieved and gratified; the possibility of a subsequent vacancy not then occurring to me. But now, since I am free, without other responsibilities to divide my attention or my energies, to serve my country on her battle fields in her struggles to defend her flag and maintain her free and equitable institutions, I must most respectfully, but with feelings of the liveliest gratitude to yourself and those friends who would confer the distinct upon me, decline being again placed in a situation so delicate and difficult as that from which I so recently escaped; although the sphere which I decline may be equally as useful and honorable, or more so, than the one I now occupy. I know there are gentlemen in Clearfield county, willing, who can much more ably and usefully represent her at the State Capital than I, and to some one of these I defer the honor.

But do not, my dear sir, misapprehend, or suppose me indifferent to the great political issues still existing in our nation. Although I do not consider this time when we should too freely discuss them, or permit the sophistry of the demagogue, or the bigotry of the extremist to prevail over the calm dictates of reason, or that wise and prudent policy, which in a time of common danger should banish all acrimony and partisan bitterness in the discussion of all political questions. Every man should maintain his honest convictions of right, and act upon them when duty demands it; but in so doing, he should carefully beware of fanning the embers of discord which (I honestly believe) are now smouldering beneath the home of every man where they have not already burst into flames. We are engaged in a desperate struggle, the issue of which no human foresight can foretell. It may, if wisdom and patriotism direct our efforts, end in more firmly establishing our institutions and strengthening our Government. But if a short-sighted, narrow-minded and tyrannical policy prevail in our councils, it may end in anarchy and confusion more disastrous to the whole country than famine, pestilence, and all the horrors of even the bloody and devastating war in which we are now engaged.

I have no intention of reverting to the causes which have at last arrayed two sections of a common country in a most bitter and apparently remorseless and fratricidal strife in which thousands upon thousands—may it be idle to attempt to compute in advance the amount of human life that must inevitably be sacrificed if it continue; these now belong to the history of the past, with which we have nothing to do, except to profit by its experience. With effects, not causes now, and for some time to come, have we all to deal. We are now reaping the harvest of agitation. This crop must be garnered before we can prepare the soil for another; and in doing so it will avail us nothing to discuss the seed it grew from. But it cannot be treasonable or improper to hope that greater calamities than have yet befallen us may be averted, and this strife between brethren brought to a speedy close by a constitutional and judicious course on the part of those who at present control the machinery of government and wield the destinies of this great nation.

I have ever believed that in my association with the national Democracy, I belonged to a party that has always battled for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; her doctrines have been inscribed on her banners for more than half a century; the principles upon which they are based are co-existent with the Republic itself; and I have no fears that she will ever filter or turn back in her course as the champion of freedom and the faithful guardian of the rights of the States and of the people.

If you should wonder, or say should ask what my sentiments are on the question of prosecuting the war against the seceding States, let my post on the tented field, within sound of the insurgents' cannon, be my answer. While it is a war, let it be prosecuted with vigor. Let patriotism awake and rally for the Government, beneath the flag that our fathers adopted and revered as their national emblem, that it may ever wave as the emblem of a united—not the monument of a dismembered Confederation. Let rebellion feel the power and supremacy of the Government and the laws, but close no avenue by which it may, the moment it sees the folly, the suicidal madness of its resistance to constitutional authority, return to its allegiance, that our distracted country may be speedily restored to tranquility and repose, and the sword once more changed to the ploughshare. This is but rational and Christian.

Of the present National Administration it becomes me to say but little. With the party which placed it in power I can have neither sympathy nor affiliation, but I am under command of its officers, and owe it at least my respect. As the representative of the Government to which I have sworn allegiance, I yield it cheerful obedience. The feelings of Democracy would not sanction any other course, than submission to the lawfully constituted authority. And further, I do not believe from the evidences around me, that any interference with the rights of the States or of the citizens thereof, farther than the usages of Mr. Lincoln's administration in their effort to suppress the rebellion. Only this morning I read an order of Gen. McClellan's, sending back to Maryland five fugitive slaves which had escaped from their masters. This, done at the national capital, and under the eyes, or rather the noses, of the heads of the department, may safely be taken as an evidence that they do not mean to respond to the clamors of the Tribune and its abolition disciples, demanding the extermination of slavery everywhere before a sword be sheathed.

But my letter has already been extended far beyond my original intention and I will now conclude, by assuring you that if I thought I could do my friends justice, or myself credit, it would have afforded me great pleasure to have taken my chance at the general election as one of their candidates for Assembly; but as I am convinced that I could do neither I again respectfully decline offering myself to the consideration of the special conference. With the highest esteem, I remain yours, &c.,

JAMES H. LARRIMER.

and we bespeak for each of them the full Democratic vote, and will recommend them to all Union-loving men as deserving their support.

Resolved, That a vacancy occurring in our legislative ticket, and believing that Clearfield is entitled to the nominee, we would recommend Grier Bell, Esq., of Ferguson township to the Conference at their next meeting, as a man every way qualified to discharge the responsible duties of so high and responsible an office. He needs no recommendation. His name is a tower of strength.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Clearfield Republican.

## The "Unconditional Union Democratic Meeting" at Curwensville.

Letter from Dr. Geo. Wilson.

LUTHERSBURG, Sept. 16, 1861.

To the editors of the Clearfield Republican:  
Having participated to some extent in a Democratic meeting at Curwensville, therefore I deem it expedient, in order to do justice to all whom it may concern, to give to the public my reasons and motives for so doing. Having heard a great deal said by some of our leading Democrats (or would-be leaders) in the way of denouncing the President and his Cabinet, in reference to the war measures of the administration—denouncing it as an unjust and unholy war, inaugurated and carried on for the subjugation of the South and the abolition of Slavery, &c., &c.; and believing and hoping that this was not the object of the government, or of the Executive, I therefore differed in opinion with that class of politicians, and thought that their course was calculated to paralyze the arm of the government, and cripple and perhaps defeat the Democratic party.— Whilst entertaining these opinions the resolutions passed at the Legislative convention at St. Marys appeared. The sentiments therein contained, being, as I thought of such a character as to defeat any man, however popular, who might endorse them; also, that any man who could endorse them was unworthy of the support of the Democratic party at this time. Whilst entertaining these opinions in reference to the resolutions, and not knowing at that time but that the candidates endorsed them, and hearing of nothing being done to have them repudiated—not even by the Democratic Standing Committee of this county—hence I concluded there was something necessary to be done in reference to them, and if it could not be done according to the usages of the party, it must be done some way; hence I signed the call for the Curwensville meeting on the 3d instant. But in the meantime I had an opportunity of conversing with one of the candidates, (Dr. Early,) and he said that those resolutions were passed after he left the convention, and therefore he had not an opportunity of denouncing them; also, that they were not his sentiments, and referred me, and others, to the letter of acceptance of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, as embodying his Union sentiments, and which letter has been published in nearly all the Democratic papers in the district, therefore any one can refer to it. The sentiments therein contained, are those for which I have been contending for some time past—therefore I concluded, after these developments, that it would be unjust and unfair, to denounce the man for that over which he had, nor could have, no control—hence I advocated his claims before the meeting.

I am not one of those who denounce as a secessionist and a traitor every man who differs with me in opinion in reference to the means being used to support the Constitution and enforce the laws, or in reference to the means which may yet be developed to restore the Union; but I am and ever have been in favor of all the means necessary, both moral and physical, to strengthen the arm of the government in crushing the rebellion; and whilst I would in no wise impair the power of the government, I would as soon as practicable and consistent with the honor and dignity of the government extend the olive branch of peace to the Union men of the South—and thereby induce them and convince them that we are contending for their rights as well as our own, in opposition to the traitors and despots who are, and have been, leading them on to their ruin, and perhaps our ruin. Therefore I consider it my duty to pursue such a course in the present contest as will be conducive to the greatest amount of good to my country; and believing that we have good Union men in the Democratic party to represent us in the legislature, and no doubt in both parties, therefore I intend to support those who agree with me as nearly as can be in reference to the means now being used, and that may hereafter be necessary, to restore the Union. Any man of either party, who does not advocate the right and power of the government to sustain itself, I will not knowingly support. I consider the preservation of the Union of more importance to the American people than all other party and local interests combined.

## DEFINING THEIR POSITION.

We the undersigned democrats of Morris township, having signed the call for a meeting at Curwensville on the 3d of September 1861, wish to have it expressly understood that we did so, supposing the object of the meeting was to give an expression of our disapprobation of certain resolutions passed in Convention at St. Marys, which resolutions we consider to be un-democratic, encouraging to Southern rebels, and opposed to the interests of our Country. We expected the meeting to be purely democratic, unimixed with republicanism, abolitionism, spiritualism, or any other conglomerate isms of the day. We believe it to be the duty of every good

and loyal citizen, to support and uphold the government in its efforts to put down rebellion, and maintain the glory and prosperity of this great nation. We therefore pledge ourselves to support the whole Democratic ticket, provided the candidates do not embrace the principles set forth in the St. Mary's resolutions. Otherwise we will withhold our votes. We desire the publication of this card in both Clearfield papers.

O. P. Wilder, J. D. Denning,  
J. J. Miller, M. R. Denning,  
Joseph Potter, Wm. G. Johnson,  
Wm. Wright, Joseph A. Sausser,  
James Thompson, Jeremiah Kline of Pradford township.

## For the Republican.

### "Unconditional Union Democrats."

Messrs. Editors:—I perceive in your last paper the proceedings of a meeting held at Curwensville, by a party calling themselves by the above name. I want you to inform me what this new party is, or what political principles it professes? It cannot be a Democratic party, because they require no handle to their political name; and if not, it must be that party, or some branch of it, which, since the days of Thomas Jefferson, have opposed the true principles of Democracy, and which have at different times assumed the following names, which I will trace back as far as I have been a voter. They were, in the year 1820, Federal Republicans.

- 1826, National Republicans.
- 1829, Anti-Masons.
- 1835, Anti-Masonic Whigs.
- 1838, Abolitionists.
- 1840, Log cabin hard cider whigs.
- 1844, Anti war whigs. [whigs]
- 1847, Taylor anti annexation
- 1852, Scott whigs.
- 1854, Know-Nothings.
- 1856, Fremonters.
- 1857, Republicans.
- 1858, American Republicans.
- 1860, Opposition, Peoples' party.
- 1861, Unconditional Union Democratic party.

And although at different times a small sprinkling of discontented democratic aspirants for office, who appreciated themselves more than their fellow partisans did, have seceded over to them; yet I look upon them as the same party who have assumed the above names, and whose chief merit lies in opposing the Democracy, and in insidiously trying to defeat its candidates when regularly before the people.

## For the Republican.

BELL TOWNSHIP, Sept. 19, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:

Your article in this week's paper, showing the secession and disunion sentiments of the *Buffington Journal*, hits our Republican friends rather hard. It wakes them up, to be thus caught at their game of crying "stop thief!" when they are the thieves themselves. There is another game they used to be sharp at; that of making great promises before the election, in order to catch votes, I have disintegrated one of their articles, published before the Presidential election last fall, and send it to you. It will show you that ten cents a foot for timber was surely to be had, and that all we Democrats who said "timber would go down, and confidence in the stability of the Union, be destroyed, if 'old Abe' was elected," were children, and our assertions foolish and absurd. Let the present civil war answer them as to the "stability of the Union;" and for further answer they can have the fact that our timber went bring

5 CENTS A FOOT.

From the *Rattsnans Journal*, 1860.

THE TIMBER BUSINESS.—Some unusually wise Democrats in this region have discovered an entirely new objection to "honest old Abe." If he is elected, say they, all confidence will be destroyed in the stability of the Union, the banks will all burst, and the price of timber will go down! This is to say the least of it, childish. No man in his sound senses will give it a serious thought—it is too foolish and absurd. If Lincoln's election has any effect at all on the price of timber, it will be to raise it, as there will be a very great demand for lumber to build boats to convey our Democratic friends up Salt River. The prospect that our dry Associate Judgeships, and other county offices, will have to change hands shortly, we think is a matter of more solicitude to some of these sensitive howlers, than the price of timber. In order, however, to show how unfounded and senseless this talk about a dissolution of the Union and panic amongst banks is, we need only state that the new Government loan of \$10,000,000 was promptly taken, on Monday a week, at and above par, by some of the most judicious capitalists in the Union. Every effort was made by the Washington Constitution and other Administration organs to injure the credit of the country, by threats of dissolution and appeals to the political prejudices of the people. It does not look much like a dissolution of the Union, when scores of capitalists come forward and exhibit their anxiety to obtain the loans of our Government, even at par; nor does it appear reasonable that Lincoln's election will injure the price of timber, when some of the self-same Democrats who say so, offer their timber at only 10 cents if Old Abe succeeds, or will take the same price if Breckinridge is elected! If they are scared so bad, why should these fearful gentlemen be so anxious to go into the business this winter at all? Can any one of them explain?

Lawyers, Doctors and Women, are all fee-males.

## THE WAR NEWS!

### Important From Missouri.

#### Gen. Hardee Threatening an Attack—General Price Approaching Lexington with Sixteen Thousand Men.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 13.—A reliable Union man just arrived from Greenville reports that Gen. Hardee has returned to that place with eight hundred men, and threatened to march on this point immediately.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following intelligence:

A messenger from Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, reports that General Price's advanced guard reached Warnersburg on Tuesday, and Gen. Jackson made them a speech.

Gen. Price claims to have 16,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Love's forces, dated Fort Bleedsoe, near Fort Scott, Sept. 14, the substance of which is as follows:

He says that immediately after leaving Springfield he dispatched General Raines to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which have been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to General Raines' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood creek the forces under Generals Lane, Montgomery and Jenson, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter, the federal troops retreated, and were pursued by his forces about three miles.

He states his loss at 3 killed and twenty-seven wounded, and says that they buried three of Gen. Lane's men. He concludes by saying that the "enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned," and adds: "This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this State, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms, and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State."

This correspondent adds: "While this shows that there has been some skirmishing on the borders, it does not prove that the rebels have gained any advantage; but on the contrary it would appear that they have found a force too strong for them, and given up their plan of advancing into Kansas, and turned upon the weaker force at Lexington. Their design now is evidently first to take Lexington and then bring Gen. Jackson here."

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following items:

A gentleman from Glasgow informs me that Martin Green, at the head of 3,500 mounted rebels, crossed the Missouri river at that place on Wednesday, and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunshin, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men and horses over the river.

On board of the Sunshin were some four thousand stand of arms, four or five secession prisoners, and a federal guard of fourteen men. Green released the prisoners and took the guard prisoners. The Sunshin was laden with bacon, sugar, and various other articles, all of which fell into Green's hands, and went into his commissary department.

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