els are greatly encouraged and declare that St. Louis shall soon be in their possession.

The Battle of Lexington—Gen. Price's Official Report.

Jefferson City, Sept. 28th.—Gen. Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following are the closing paragraphs:

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded, The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, Whitegrover, Major Van Horn and one hundred and eighteen other commisioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over three thousand stand of arms, a large amount of sabres, about 760 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than 100,000 dollars worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the great seal of the State and the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about $900,000 in money, of which the bank in this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be returned it."

Partial Destruction of Osceola by Lane.

Jefferson City, Sept. 28.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West, states that he saw a gentleman who passed through Osceola on Wednesday, who says that the central portion of that town had been burnt by Gen. Lane. It is stated that the reasons for burning it were, that the rebels had fired on the troops from the windows of the houses. No Federal troops were near there when he left.

From a Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Enemy Disappearing from Falls Church—Navigation of the Potomac Uninterrupted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

The accounts from the other side of the river to-day, report everything quiet. Observations made along the Federal lines show that the enemy continues to retire in the direction of Manassas.

The navigation of the Potomac is uninterrupted. Vessels pass up and down the river without molestation from the battery at Freestone Point.

Strong fortifications have already been completed on Munson's and adjoining hills by our troops, which will be made still stronger.

Removal of General Fremont.

A Court Martial Ordered for his Trial.

GEN. WOOL TO TAKE COMMAND IN THE WEST.

Gloomy Aspect of Affairs in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

The Cabinet have had several consultations with Gen. Scott, Gen. McClellan, and other army officers, in relation to affairs in Missouri, and unanimously came to the conclusion that Gen. Fremont is not now in a position to risk an engagement with the forces of Price and McCulloch.

His own dispatches show that he has entirely charged his programme, since leaving St. Louis a week ago, and his earnest demands for assistance, render it extremely improbable whether a battle can be risked in Missouri for a month to come. Under these circumstances, the administration has reversed its previous decision to give Gen. Fremont an opportunity to vindicate himself in the field, and he has been superceded in his command and ordered to report himself for trial by a Court Martial on the charges preferred against him by Col. Blair.

Gen. Wool, from Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to the command of the department of the West, in place of General Fremont, and is already on his way West. Gen. Mansfield will at once assume the command of Fortress Monroe, and leaves to day for that purpose, accompanied by his staff.

Gen. Fremont will report himself in this city, at his earliest convenience. It is believed that General Wool is fully competent to master all the difficulties that have grown up in that department.

The Latest News.

FREMONT NOT REMOVED.

Washington dates to the 4th instant are received.

Mr. Seward, in a dispatch over his own signature, contradicts the reported removal, arrest, &c., of Gen. Fremont.

But dispatches to the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of the 4th, furnish the following information in regard to this difficulty:

"The charges against Fremont are serious. The Administration are greatly dissatisfied with his action. His dilitariness has endangered Missouri, in addition to losses already sustained.

"He will not be denied an opportunity to vindicate himself in the field; but it will be under Gen. Wool, as chief in command in Missouri.

"Meantime, a Court Martial has been ordered for the trial of Gen. Fremont, and should he resign on Gen. Wool's taking command, he will at once be summoned before it."

No new movements are reported on the Potomac.

It is announced that Gen. McCook is to supercede Gen. Anderson—whose health is still delicate—as commonder of the Department of Kentucky.

Hon. J. A. Gurley, member of Gen. Fremont's staff, is now at Washington asking for twelve millions of dollars to meet the financial pledges of Gen. F.

H. S. Magraw, who was taken prisoner at Manassas, whence he went for the body of the late Col. Cameron, reached Baltimore on the 3d, from Richmond, having been released from prison. He refused to speak of affairs at Richmond.

The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Oct. 7, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. R. EARLY, of Elk county.
GEO. W. ZIEGLER, of Jfferson co.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
J. D. THOMPSON, of Curwensville.
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 Clearfied bor.

FOR CORONOR,
J. W. POTTER, of Girard tp.

DEMOCRATS, DO YOUR DUTY!

The candidates of the Democratic party—nominated by a popular vote of over 1700 citizens of Clearfield county—are now before you. They are all men of unexceptionable character, and nearly every man of them born and brought up in your midst.

Our country is in the midst of war—a bloody, fratricidal, devastating, civil war—and for which the Democratic party is in no sense responsible. In such a crisis—and whilst holding it to be the duty of every man to sustain the Administration in all its legitimate measures to carry on the war to a successful issue—the Democracy of Clearfield county felt it to be their duty to maintain their party organization, believing their party to be founded upon those principles which, if adhered to, will preserve and perpetuate the Union and the Constitution, and that the organization of *only such parties as are founded upon principles inconsistent therewith*, should be abandoned.

These, we repeat, are the reasons why we think the organization of the Democratic party ought to be kept up; and which can be done in perfect and entire accordance with loyalty to the Government, and duty as citizens of a free Republic.

But in doing this, the Democracy of this county have gone no farther. It has been usual, heretofore, to traverse the county, and hold political meetings in every township. They did not think this a proper time for such manner of conducting a political campaign. Having selected their candidates, and placed them fairly before the people, they desired that nothing more be done than to let the people calmly and quietly make their selections. This is the sum and substance of their efforts.

But how is it with our opponents? Why, they were death on party organizations, (and well they might be, seeing what theirs' had done!) yet they nominated a full ticket of the rankest kind of Republicans, and are now making almost unprecedented efforts to carry the county, and to claim it as a Republican victory! The whole of last week was spent by them in holding meetings in different parts of the county, and in other efforts to deceive Democrats into the support of the candidates of that party which is responsible for our present troubles by DISCARDING ALL TERMS OF RECONCILIATION last winter.—And at the same time they are crying out, "No Party," "O, let us ignore party, and all go together"—for them, of course.

If we have any Democrats who are napping, lukewarm or indifferent, these efforts of their opponents cannot fail to arouse them to a *lively* sense of their duty, and to remind them that, in time of war' as well as in peace, "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

"QUERY? Why did John C. Breckenridge, one of that "small patriot band," last week leave Lexington, Ky. suddenly abd in a clandestine manner? Wonder if a "recruiting" sargeant was looking for him because "he took ground *against* the Secession of Keutuckey? *Pre-haps* Mr. Breckenridge's organ can answer? *Journal.*

No sir? we cannot answer that "query. We never advocated Secession, and would therefore be unable to answer our neighbor, who is "booked" in the doctrine of Secession. But we presume that the question might be more properly answered by the advocates of that heresy, and it was entirely unnecessary to propound any such question to any one outside of Secessiondom, or the *Journal* office. If Jeff. Davis would happen to send one of his "recruiting sargeants" to the *Journal* office he would find those who have advocated Secession equal with himself, though not quite so effectively, pre-haps for lack of coo-rage.

ASLEEP—The *Wide-Awakes*, we have not seen a cape, nor smelt a lamp this fall.

"Our Nominees and our Principles."

Our Government is founded on the belief that the people are the source of all power. Those who manage public affairs, are the servants of the people, and are amenable to them for their official conduct. Whilst no man can refuse to serve the community in any official capacity, he, on being elected to office, has no right to substitute his own views for those of the people who placed him there. An officer is a representative of the people. His personal identity is sunk in his official character. He is a mere machine, operated on by the will of his constituents. Should the machine fail to perform according to the wishes of those who use it, or should it not promptly and efficiently do the work, it is condemned and cast aside as useless, as soon as another can be prepared to take its place. In the General Government, in the State Government, and even in county, township and borough affairs, the men who for the time being conduct the public business, have been selected for their supposed accordance in sentiment and policy with those who placed them in position Any violation of this understanding is sure to attach odium and disgrace to the officer and cause him to be an object of distrust So well has it been understood that public sentiment is paramount to the private opinion of the officer, that very few have ever dared to run counter to public opinion, and those who have done so have invariably found themselves condemned by their former partsans, without gaining the confidence of those whom they favored. President Tyler, by a long and consistent political course, had established for himself a reputation. His political viers and proclivities were as well known as those of most public men. He accepted a nomination as Vice President, and by accident reached the head of the Government. His conduct there was in accordance with his former declared opinions, but in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him. The Democracy "loved the treason, but despised the traitor," and he became the object of universal condemnation among his former supporters.

If all men thought alike then there would be no need of party in a State, and all sects would be merged into one church government. But men do differ politically and religiously, and parties and various church organizations result therefrom. If every man in the country believed (as the large majority of all parties and creeds in the Northern States believe) that the Union of these States must be preserved at all hazards, how absurd it would be to attempt to get all of our citizens to vote for men simply because they were for the Union, whilst one class might be clamoring for a duty on iron or coal, and another crying out for free trade. Sensible men would say: It matters not which party is in power, the perpetuity of the Union will be cared for, and hence we will vote for the men now asking our suffrages who will give us such a tariff on iron and coal as we demand. A union of all parties may at times seem demanded when a certain section, by an almost unanimous vote, desire to produce some moral effect: but this effect can be accomplished just as well—and perhaps better—by each party agreeing, in their regular conventions, to identical views on such question, whilst they differ widely on others. Parties, composed of men whose views in the main agree, whilst they differ in a greater or less degree from those of their competitors, must always exist in a free government like ours. It is only in this way that the government can reflect the will of the majority; that it can be purely and properly administered and the public servants held accountable. Union of dissimilar elements upon a single idea, which may be popular for a day, destroy party lines, and the effectiveness of the popular will, and saps the foundation of the government. A "no party" movement is like a Mahomedan-Atheist—an inconceivable thing—or it is a *party* movement which, like union-party movements in this county and elsewhere, where the Republicans are in the minority, are cunningly devised schemes to catch Democrats napping, so that after the election our opponents can, in large capitals, announce, "a great Republican triumph, and loco focoism routed."

Democrats, remember you have your liberties to protect.

Wilcox and the Great "Emancipator."

According to reports from Washington, it seems that Gen. Fremont is ordered to report himself at Washington to be tried by Court Martial. In other words, that the is removed from the command of the Department of the West, and Gen. Wool has been ordered to succeed him. Gen. Mansfield is to take the place of Wool at Fortress Monroe.

How will our Republican candidate for this district, A. I. Wilcox, relish this blow? Our readers will recollect that we published the proceedings of a meeting held at Portland, Elk county on the 4th of Sep. last, of which meeting this same Wilcox acted as President, at which the following, resolution was "unanimously" adopted.

"*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.*

Fremont's emancipation proclamation pleased no body but the rankest Abolitionists, and has been condemned by the President and a majority of his Cabinet, and the public generally. Of course none but Abolitionists should vote for those who sanctioned it.

THE MEANEST OF MEANNESS.—The last *Journal* contained "*a card*" signed by R. M. Shaffner, Robt. Graham, Wm. A. Nelson, & Solomon Cupler; setting forth that they had been sued by A. B. Shaw, for debt, and that they had gone to war, &c.

This is the substance of the statement, and we presume the main facts are as stated. But *why* are such facts made public? Who is A. B. Shaw? Is he in public life? Is he asking for office? Have the public any claims upon him? No—none of these. He is a private citizen, with a character above suspicion. But *he is a brother of the Democratic candidate for county Treasurer*, and hence this mean attempt to stab his character! It is not the young men above named who are guilty of this act, so unbecoming true soldiers; but their cowardly instigators. They are the guilty ones, and instead of their dirty trick accomplishing its design of injuring Joseph Shaw, it cannot fail to receive the hearty condemnation of every fair minded man.

"What do such appellations as "Robespierre," "Jacobins," and "Hell-hounds" *sound* like, when applied to the President, his Counsellers, and our brave Soldiers? *Pre haps* the editors of the *Republican* can tell?"—*Raftsmans Journal, of Oct. 2, 1861.*

The charge is here made, in the cowardly way of implication, that *we* have stigmatized the soldiers now fighting the battles of our country, as "*hell hounds.*" The language admits of no other construction.

No such language ever disgraced our columns; and we have only to say that the scoundrel who would thus deliberately LIE about his neighbor would not stop at any act of villainy that his cowardly heart would permit him to perpetrate.

A CARD.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Three years ago, by your almost unanimous suffrages, you conferred upon me the responsible position of District Attorney of Clearfield County, and for which favor I am grateful to you. During my term of office, I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the position in such a manner as would best conduce to the public good, and the satisfaction of the Court. I am now about to leave the county for a time, perhaps for all time, to rank side by side with those who are battling for the maintenance of the Union and supremacy of our flag, but upon the eve of my departure I find a *malicious* and *contemptible* assault upon my official course in the columns of the *Raftsmans Journal* of the 25th ult., and repeated in its issue of the 2d inst. That assault I do not believe to be intended for the public weal, but for the mere purpose of elevating to the position I now occupy, a partisan candidate.

I do not wish to say one word to detract from the reputation of H. B. Swoope, Esq. His legal ability, his eloquence, and his private virtues I appreciate as I think they deserve, but at the same time I feel compelled in vindication of my official career to introduce his name in this card. My faults and follies in common with all mankind I have. My short comings and such imperfections as I may have in legal matters are known, and were known at the time you cast your votes for me, and this effort to stab my private business reputation, even if I intended to continue among you, by the editor of a respectable journal, must necessarily make a deep impression upon my mind. My friends, if in anything, my conduct has been justly reprehensible, I ask of you to suggest in my behalf the most palliating circumstances; but I would ask your indulgence to examine a brief review of my record — You all well know that the criminal calender of our county has been much more extensive during my term than at any previous period. Three capital cases, tried within one year—a thing unparalled in our history. Charges of robbery, forgery, arson, adultery, rape, &c., were of frequent occurence, and in the trial of some of those cases I have been assisted at various times by various of my brethern of the bar (*They being paid for their services by the prosecutor.*) In no single instance has the county been called upon to pay for assistance, except in the aforementioned capital cases, wherein it was assigned me by His Honor Judge Linn; and you can readily observe that I then needed it, for in two of those cases, in addition to other counsel, I was compelled to contend with the *age and experience* and *superior ability* of H. B. Swoope, Esq. While in the third case, in which Mr. Swoope himself was a *witness*, I had to encounter J. B. McEnally and Wm. A. Wallace, Esqrs., two of the ablest lawyers at our bar.

During my official term, but two cases have been set aside by the Court upon legal exceptions. One of these was the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Jury, in which Mr. Swoope *was the paid counsel of the prosecutor*, and the leading counsel in the case on behalf of the Commonwealth and if the prisoner escaped after conviction by the jury, in consequence of no plea having been entered, he is certainly as much responsible as myself. In the other case, Mr. Swoope was also employed to assist me, but I will do him the justice to say that I do not believe all the lawyers in Pennsylvania could have prevented the quashing of the indictment, as no offence had been committed according to the ruling of Judge Linn.

During the term of my predecessor, Mr. McCullough, an indictment against C. Jeffries *et. al.* was quashed. H. B. Swoope was then assistant counsel for the Commonwealth. He should then have watched there *junior and inexperienced* members of the bar, and compelled them to do their duty. I have no doubt he was fully compensated for his services on all these occasions. But if he failed to do those things when paid by prosecutors, will he now faithfully attend to them when paid by the county? By reference to our county records, as far as I have examined, I observe that *every indictment that has been quashed since Mr Swoope commenced the practice of law among us, he has been assistant counsel for the Commonwealth!* But upon this subject I have nothing more to say; the record speaks for itself.

The article in the *Journal* states that an entire week was consumed, and only one man convicted. The editor seems to go upon the presumption that every man tried for an offence must be punished.—The laws of our commonwealth ask the conviction of no man, until he is fully proven guilty, and if it is his object to have a District Attorney to convict every man of whatever offence he may be *charged*, whether trifling or great, it is time for us to say "God save the community.' It is not the province of the District Attorney to furnish the evidence in a criminal case, but to try the case upon the evidence brought before him. If that is insufficient to convict, even the *age and experience of Mr. Swoope* cannot prevent the jury from allowing the accused to go clear. But the assertion that the Court was held for a week is *absolutely false*. Judge Linn did not arrive here until Monday evening;—no Court was held on Thursday, and the Jury were discharged upon Friday, thus making but *three days* of Court. It is true that but one person was convicted, but it must be borne in mind that he was convicted upon three indictments; it must also be borne in mind that this *aged and experienced* lawyer, H. B. Swoope, Esq., officiated for me in other cases in which the jury failed to convict the Defendant, and his eloquence and ability should go as far as Assistant District Attorney as though he was District Attorney himself.

In the issue of the *Raftsmans Journal*, of the 25th, in an editorial, the editor asserts that "although often present in the Courts," &c. I have made inquiry of several of the officers of the Court in reference to the visits of this editor to the "temple of justice," and none of them can recollect of ever having seen his *brilliant* countenance illume the same, since he took charge of the paper. I think under such circumstances he would be *remarkably well qualified* to judge of the respective merits of members of the bar.

It is generally believed among lawyers that evidence is of some importance in the trial of a cause, and we well now that in case Mr. Swoope undertakes a cause without that necessary material, all his *age, experience*, eloquence and legal ability will avail him nothing.

In conclusion, I have but to say that I have endeavored to serve you faithfully during my term of office I have prevented over two hundred trifling and unimportant suits from going before the Grand Jury in that period. In cases of greater magnitude, I have ever done my utmost to bring offenders to justice, and if I have failed, the responsibility rests not with me, as they were all submitted to a Jury of the country, who discharged their duties honestly and faithfully under the oath they had taken.

Fellow citizens, my record is before you. That record is the criminal record of your county for the past three years. If in it you find aught to condemn me, I dare not murmur, but if on the contrary you consider I have done my duty I ask of you your kind remembrances in the new sphere upon which I am about entering.

As to the care with which I have watched over the interests of our common county since I have held my present position, I can but refer you to Messrs. John Irwin, Sr., Geo. Erhard, Wm. McCracken, Wm. Merrell and S. C. Thompson who have been the custodians of our county's interests during that period. They can, I think, inform you, that I have ever been scrupulously exact, to prevent the payment out of the county treasury of a single dollar, except in such cases as was required by law.

Your fellow citizen,

ROBT. J. WALLACE.

A Card.

To all whom it may concern, in Covington and Karthaus townships, Clearfield county: Some wicked and malicious person or persons having fabricated and circulated a falsehood on the undersigned, that he said all the Democrats ought to be hung. All such person or persons if found out by the undersigned will have to render satisfaction to the undersigned, or be dealt with according to law.

JOHN A. NUNER.

It is said that Owen Lovejoy, the notorious Illinois Abolitionist, is responsible for the inexplicable conduct of General Fremont, who together are now running the western end of the "machine," and a nice run thy are making of it.

But we are glad to know that the President has completely snubbed these two Abolition heroes in their late attempt to liberate the slaves in Missouri.

ON THE INCREASE.—The "artificial" excitement along the Potomac is still on the increase, and the allegation that "nobody is hurt," is entirely fallacious.

☞The payments at the United States Treasury amount to the sum of 1,200,000 per day, making $36,000,000 per month, or four hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars a year. Rather steep that!

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that an application has been made to his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of James Hockenberry, now confined in the Western Penitentiary under sentence from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clearfield county.

T. J. McCULLOUGH,
Clearfield, Sept. 34, '61. Atty for Applicant.