

# Clearfield Republican.

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## Select Poetry.

### SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay speak no ill—a kindly word  
Can never leave a sting behind,  
And, oh! to breathe each tale we've heard  
Is for beneath a noble mind.  
Put off a better seed is sown  
By choosing thus the kinder plan;  
For if but little good be known,  
Still let us speak the best we can.  
Give me the heart that fails would hide—  
Would fain another's faults efface;  
How can it please a human pride  
To prove himself a higher race?  
No! let us reach a higher mood,  
A nobler estimate of men;  
Be earnest in the search of good,  
And speak of all the best we can.  
Then speak no ill—but let us be  
To other's failings as our own;  
If you're the first to fault to see,  
Be not the first to fault to know.  
For life is but a passing day,  
Then, oh, the little time we stay,  
Let's speak of all the best we can.

## Varieties.

General Lee is to take command of the force heretofore under the command of Generals Wise and Floyd.

Governor Randall, of Wis., has issued a proclamation forbidding enlistments out of the State.

The forts at Hatteras Inlet are to be reinforced and made secure against any attack of the rebels.

A band of marauders from Tennessee, who style themselves "bull pups," have entered Kentucky. Their object is plunder.

Dr. Hayes, of the Arctic Expedition, arrived on Wednesday last at Halifax. Two of his men had died during the expedition.

The London Times declares that the proposed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, is with the consent of our government.

Governor Brown is re-elected to the Governorship of Georgia. The fact is recognized at Washington as an expression of dislike for Davis.

Dr. Alfred Powell, surgeon of the 2nd Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, states that the rebels lost in that battle 600 killed and nearly 5000 wounded.

The diphtheria is said to be prevailing to a fearful extent in some parts of Columbia Co. Four children of Mr. John Deitrick had died within a few days of this disease.

A Norfolk newspaper states that an attack was recently made by the rebels upon Billy Wilson's Zouaves, at their encampment on Santa Rosa Island. They confess that our troops displayed great bravery.

Some of the cavalry companies on the Virginia side are very badly mounted. A number of the horses are worse than those attached to a Washington hack or a Philadelphia oyster cart. The troops practiced upon the government in these respects outrageous.

Scarlet fever is said to be quite prevalent among children in parts of Cecil county, Maryland, and has proved fatal in many instances. It has also broken out terribly in Vermont.

The Mo. Republican, sanguine that all our troubles will be over by 1864, anticipates a friendly race at that period for the Presidency between Gen. Peter T. G. Beauregard and Gen. McClellan.

Among the names of 158 persons indicted for treason by the United States District Court at Wheeling, are those of Henry A. Wise, and his son, O. Jennings Wise.

Mrs. President Lincoln is studying the French language "with a view to qualify herself for the more delicate exigencies of her exalted station."

An English jury has lately been terribly troubled in its mind by the question, "Is a velocipede a pedestrian?" Pedestrians have a right to the sidewalk, a lady rolled her baby on the sidewalk in a velocipede; an obstructed gentleman prosecuted her, lady plead that the velocipede was a pedestrian, the jury stayed out eight hours, and came back with the verdict "really can't say."

A contemporary gave the following reasons for voting for Lincoln before the election:  
"Second, because his election will give peace and quiet to the country, of which it is sadly in need."  
"Third, because in his election all branches of industry will revive, business will be good and wages high."  
"The poor people are now having a taste of what the Republicans call 'peace and quiet,' and 'good business and high wages.'"

A singular case may come up for adjudication in some of our courts. At a bend in the Mississippi, a few miles from Commerce, the river is cutting its way across a neck of land, and by the next rise will have formed a new channel, placing some 10,000 acres in Missouri within the limits of Illinois, the main channel of the stream being the dividing line. On this spot of land are two plantations on which a goodly number of negroes are owned, and unless they are moved before the river forms its channel across the head of the peninsula, the "chattels" will all be free. The question will arise, to what State can the owners claim allegiance.

## LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Oct. 18, 1861.

Dear Republican:—Having some spare time this evening it occurred to me that I might succeed in dashing off a few lines that would at least inform your readers of the present location of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers ("The Bloody Fifth," as the boys call themselves) the fate of at least some of its soldiers, many of them doubtless feel an interest.

My last was dated at Camp Tenally, in the District of Columbia, where we had lain for over two months, although during that time several spasmodic efforts were made to go somewhere; but they always ended in our returning to our old camp. Finally, on the evening of the 9th of the present month, the day following the Pennsylvania election, we were ordered to strike our tents and get in line. About 7 o'clock, P. M., we were moved off, and that is the last I saw of Camp Tenally, or perhaps ever may see. No intimation had been received by the men of the direction which we were to go—perhaps the company officers knew, but I think even that is doubtful. An impression had prevailed in camp for a day or so that when we did move, it would be up to Darnestown to join Gen. Banks; and so certain were many of us of this that the general cry, as we were getting under arms and ready, was, "now boys for Darnestown." We soon discovered, however, that we had mistaken our destination, and that some other locality was to be the theatre of our daring achievements. A short march brought us to the road branching off towards the Chain Bridge, which crosses the Potomac at Georgetown, and thence we followed, feeling now, that at last our feet were soon to press the sacred soil of Virginia, the Mother of States and Statesmen, and the home of chivalry. It was a calm, starless night, with a temperature neither too cool for comfort, nor too warm for exercise, and after a brisk march of about three hours found ourselves halted in a field about four miles from the end of the Chain Bridge, in a westerly direction, and about eight from whence we started. Of course our baggage, tents, &c., could not be brought with us at this pace, and with our blankets and coats, we made our beds upon the soft grass and slept soundly until daybreak next morning. Having been ordered to take two days' rations in our haversacks, we had plenty to eat for next day, and after breakfast we moved forward and finally halted in a beautiful grove on the right, and only a short distance from where we spent the night, and made our camp. The baggage arrived during the afternoon.

We have now one of the prettiest spots for a camp that can be imagined. A fine white oak grove entirely free from underbrush, and since we have cleared off all the leaves and rubbish, looks, if the tents were out of the way, like a grand park. Our tents are pitched on the summit of a small ridge, which slopes both ways, and terminates on our right in an abrupt declivity, affording facilities for both drainage and defence that could not have been bettered if it had been especially constructed for a camp. Since we have been here our duties have been similar to those at our previous encampments, excepting that we have exchanged digging and throwing up fortifications, for felling trees. We supposed, when we reached here first, that a battle would surely take place in a short time, and that we had been marched over the river either to engage the enemy or to support other forces engaged; but although we have been called nearly every morning at daybreak, and sometimes a couple of hours earlier, and marshalled in line, we have never yet seen either the glimpse or the ghost of a secessionist. Notwithstanding the enemy's pickets are almost in sight of ours; and in some instances have been within hailing distance. Almost every day something occurs along the line of pickets to cause a commotion in the various camps. Only yesterday afternoon, while I was paying a visit to some of the adjoining brigades, a battery commenced throwing shells towards the enemy's lines under the impression that a force was in the vicinity, and a detachment, consisting of several companies of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and a battery of Artillery, were thrown forward to reconnoitre the position—with what result, however, I have not been able to learn, as they had not returned when I left the camp from which the movement was made. This is about the manner in which the troops here put in their time. A battle is daily apprehended, and yet we scarcely know where the enemy is to come from. The present opinion here is, that Gen. Beauregard is at Fairfax c. e., and Gen. Johnston in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Last night there was a rumor in

## The Position of General Houston as Defined by Himself.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday last, contains a letter from Sam Houston, dated September 18, which was written for the purpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New York Herald, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that General Houston has no sympathy with the rebellion. In reply to this he says:—

Previous to the act of secession by Texas; and while the measure was one of the argument and opinion, my opposition to it was open and avowed; and my opposition to the acts of the Convention was not concealed, but on all occasions fully expressed, nor did I cease that expression of opposition to the measure secession until the people acquiesced in it, when I, as one of them; unhesitatingly assented to this conclusion; since which time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but, on the contrary, have performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy. This was doing no more than what became me, for I have lived and acted upon the principle that public officers should obey the will of their constituents, and all private citizens support the Government which secures to them their liberties.

While the Convention was in session, I presented a communication to the Legislature, accompanying resolutions forwarded to me by the Executive of Tennessee, on the subject of secession, in which I denounced, unqualifiedly, such a measure of Federal policy. Since then, my opinion has undergone no change. Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men, and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but this I rejected, and in return for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government that I wanted no money, I desired no office, and wished for no troops; but if Mr. Lincoln was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he would evacuate Fort Pickens and Sumpter, recall all the Federal troops from Texas, and not take the counsel of such a man as General Scott, or his Administration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, since my message was reported to Mr. Lincoln, by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not believe that his agent had been faithful in the discharge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the South.

My only son—above the years of childhood, and as is only a stripling of eighteen—attached himself to the first company that was raised in the neighborhood; he has been mustered into service for during the war, and his discharging the duties of a soldier, equipped to meet the enemies of the Southern Confederacy; and, in addition to this, no less than four nephews have enlisted for during the war, and are now on their march to Virginia. I might cite this as evidence in vindication of myself, if I chose so to do, but such is not the object; it is merely done for the gratification of boasting a little, and to let those who were most forward in secession see whether they have done more than I have, and am willing to do, for the Southern Confederacy. And more than this, I have three other nephews who have been in Virginia from the commencement of the war with the other Southern troops.

The time has been when there was a powerful Union sentiment in Texas, and a willingness on the part of many true patriots to give Mr. Lincoln a fair trial in the administration of the Federal Government. These times have passed by. If there is any Union sentiment in Texas now, I am not apprised of it. When the millions of Persia invaded Greece, the Spartans were not more united in defence of their country and liberties than is Texas united in support of the Southern Confederacy.

HOX, JOHN BELL.—A Nashville, Tenn., correspondent thus writes of this gentleman:

His lot is that of complete political isolation. He stands unreconciled to the present and parted with the past. The leaders in the false cause that brought about his fall had no honor, no sympathy for him, while those that once clung to his political fortunes have grown indifferent and lost their trust in him. And thus he lives an unenviable, lonesome, hopeless existence, embittered, beyond all doubt, by the consciousness of having, by one false step, inflicted a stain upon his record that obscures all glory of his past, and can never be fully wiped out.

To appreciate all this it must be known that John Bell—his public renunciation of loyalty to the Union to the contrary notwithstanding—has really neither hand nor hand in the great Southern rebellion. He goes with his section, not because he thinks it is right, but because it is his section. He believes, or at least expresses the opinion, that the "war of subjugation" undertaken by the North is wrong, but on the other hand, loses no opportunity in declaring the Southern revolution unjustified. Whenever he visits places of public resort he takes occasion to denounce the Jefferson Davis dynasty in unmeasured terms.

His past public services secure him immunity from the consequences that otherwise would entail upon any other person, but render him at the same time unpopular among the through-going rebels. The late confiscation of some of his steamboat property has greatly irritated him; not sufficiently, however, to make him more forbearing with the administration of affairs at Richmond.

It is said that the ladies of Troy, N. Y., have invented a new feature in their fairs. A parcel of handsome girls set themselves up and allow the "fellows" to kiss them for ten cents a kiss. One girl made \$22 in one evening. One man took \$11 worth.

## An Army Unparalleled in History.

There is little doubt that the armies now on the line of the Potomac and its vicinity amount to the immense aggregate of near 200,000 men on each side, or 400,000 combatants. Whenever a general battle shall occur, it will not only have no parallel on the Western Continent in the forces engaged, but hardly one of the history even of modern Europe will vie with it. The great battles of Napoleon were generally fought with numbers far inferior to those under the walls at Washington. For instance, at Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria, he had but 80,000 troops; the allies had 100,000. At Jena and Austerlitz, where he broke the power of Prussia, his forces were not over 120,000 strong. At the great battle of Wagram, fought with the Austrians on the banks of the Danube, in 1809, he had but 100,000 men. At Borodino, under the walls of Moscow, he had but 120,000 to oppose the Russians. At Waterloo, he did not have to exceed 80,000 troops. The only battle-field we now recollect of where the combatants were as numerous as those around Washington was Leipsic, in 1813, where Napoleon had 175,000, and the allies—Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Swedes and Germans—numbered 190,000. Nearly a half a million of men took part in this tremendous battle, which was known as the Combat of Giants. It lasted 3 days, and ended in a complete overthrow of Napoleon, who was driven into France, where a series of disasters commenced that did not end until Napoleon abdicated his crown and was exiled to the Island of Elba, in 1814. No battle was ever fought on the soil of the United States where 50,000 combatants took part in it on both sides.

From these figures you may judge of what a battle we have reason to expect when the hosts of McClellan and Beauregard, more than twice the number of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo, come into collision. It will be an event that will be the great military feature, probably for ages to come, of martial prowess in America. Washington never had thirty thousand men in one army, under his command; Jackson never had fifteen thousand men, and Scott never before the present year had seen twenty thousand troops under his orders. Great is the ability required to manoeuvre and handle such a large body of men and bring them into action at the proper time and place. The battle of Bull Run extended over seven miles from one end of our line to another. To know what is going on in such an amphitheatre, and to be prepared to order up reserves and strengthen every exposed point, requires the highest degree of intellect.—Western Post.

## A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM STARVATION.

The Memphis Argus gives the following account of a miraculous escape from starvation, of a gentleman residing in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, near Hale's Point:

Last week he was out hunting in a large bottom in his neighborhood, and he observed a wild goose fly out of a large cypress stump, which was some twenty feet high. His knowledge of the habit of these geese led him to believe that the goose had a nest in the stump. On the outside of the stump were a number of vines, which he pulled up to peep in and see possession of the eggs. After he had succeeded in gaining the top of the stump, he discovered a large number of eggs, some six or eight feet down in side. The nest, he supposed, was on a firm foundation, and he accordingly let himself down inside; but when he struck the substance on which the nest was built, he discovered that it had no foundation, and soon found himself sinking to the bottom of the tree.

The inside of the tree was rotten and would not bear his weight. Now he was in a dilemma, five miles from any habitation, inside of a stump twenty feet high, with no prospect of any assistance, with nothing to subsist on but the goose eggs; he screamed and yelled until he was nearly exhausted, no one coming within hearing distance. On the third day after his "incarceration" two gentlemen were out hunting and came within hearing distance. They were very much frightened at hearing a man groaning inside of the stump, and for some time they could not reconcile themselves to what it meant, but having learned that the gentleman had been missing from home several days, they soon were satisfied that it was no "ghost" inside the tree. They procured axes, and soon the prisoner was liberated. He swears he will never attempt to rob a goose nest situated as that one was again.

## BECKER'S LAST.

In the course of a speech at the meeting of the Sons of Connecticut, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Henry W. Beecher said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have never had the faintest doubt as to the result of this contest. Slavery will go to hell, where it came from—not because we are richer, stronger, better than the South, but because God is fighting against it. We shall conquer the rebels, not in our own strength, but the Almighty Lord will lay them over our knee, and we will spank them in the natural order of Providence.

## BRAZIL AND THE CONFEDERATES.

A letter received in New York from Brazil says it was rumored there that Robert G. Scott had been nominated as the commissioner of the Southern States to obtain their recognition as an independent power. The Brazilian government positively refused to treat with the agent or agents of the Confederacy. The papers were laid upon the table, and the subject dismissed from their councils.

## False and True Friendship.

My heaven preserve us from those black-hearted and detestable traitors who surround a man in his season of prosperity, courting his favors and basking in his sunshine, willing to practice the most devilish deceptions if they may thereby "put money in their purse," and all the while profess to be his friends. These people are very good friends until man needs friends. Then, when the dark days come, when the storms of adversity beat against the one for whom so much respect was hitherto manifested, these obsequious and fawning wretches turn their backs and look out for a new victim.—Like sharks that have followed in the wake of a ship, watching for the cook to throw something overboard into their extended jaws, so these "summer friends" follow you while there is a hope and while you have favors to dispense! When you have nothing but tears to shed for the treasury it has been said, you must weep these tears alone. Alas! that the holy name of friendship should be discredited by connecting it with the hollow professions of good-will which are so often to be observed in this world of heated strife.

But there is a beautiful sky beyond the storm clouds; the sun never ceases to shine, though for ten days the heavens may be overcast with gloom. And there is a friendship that never dreads the storm in the olden time "counted their lives not dear unto themselves;" the pure affection which animated many a martyr's soul with joy as he marched to the stake to lay down his life for his friend; which led Damon to regard with rare delight the privilege of offering himself as a substitute for the condemned Pythias; which has in all ages hallowed the intercourse of noble hearts, and sticketh to the beloved object through sunshine and storm even down to the grave, and is permitted to indulge the pleasing anticipation of re-joining after a little more battling with the world, the tender and loving communion which made life worth living for him. Such friendships we have been allowed to observe, and they apologize for the moment for the meaner actions of men. Examples of true devotion to a brother's cause, of unselfish loyalty to what is noble in the human character, lift good men above the damp earth atmosphere into a purer realm. By recognizing and loving individual excellencies, one grows to a recognition of the true and the beautiful in all, and at length reaches that height where he feels that:

"He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

## CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

It is a very common thing to see mothers and servant girls pushing along the sidewalks the little carriages in which they are giving their airing on pleasant days. An exchange remarks that the practice is a very dangerous one, and is liable to do great and permanent injury to the child. The position of a child riding backward instead of forward, is an unnatural one and directly affects the brain. Some grown even cannot ride backwards in a railroad car without experiencing a sense of faintness, and to expect a child to do what a strong adult cannot, is unreasonable, to say the least. It is believed by medical writers that infants have died from disease produced by being ridden backward.

## A BATTLE IN CHICAGO.

A fight occurred in Chicago on Friday, in a billiard saloon, which grew out of an attempt to overthrow J. W. Sheahan, editor of the Post, by Col. Phillips, of the Chicago Brigade. Sheahan had published a severe article upon Phillips' election as Colonel, which he had need to retract in such form as Phillips dictated. The latter attacked Sheahan in the street with a raw hide, when he was knocked down by one of the Post employes. This led to a fight shortly after in a billiard saloon, in which twenty or thirty persons participated, and in which Phillips was seriously injured.—Louisville Journal.

## HON. W. P. MANGUM, OF NORTH CAROLINA, DIED.

He resided in Orange county, in that State, recently, at the age of 69 years. For some years he has suffered with paralysis, and it is probable that the recent death of his only son, from a wound received as Manassas, depressed his spirits to a point from which he could not rally.

## CHERRYMAN ENLISTED.

Rev. Chas. Cook Babst, clergyman of West Gardner, Me., has enlisted as a private in the 11th Maine Regiment. He is a native of Baltimore, where his friends now reside.

## THE VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSTOWN, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y., SENT ONE VOLUNTEER TO THE WAR, AND HEAVING RETURNED, PREPARATIONS ARE TO BE MADE TO HONOR HIM WITH A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Why is a gentleman when he forces a young lady to accept a gift, like one making an unintentional error? He makes a mis-stake (mistake).

A young exquisite being asked why he did not enlist, said that he always thought war was best when taken in homoeopathic doses.

United States Senator Bingham died of apoplexy at his residence at Green Oak, State of Michigan, on the 21st instant.

"Bones" desire to know if a nigger minstrel band is to be considered contraband.

The census of Canada shows a population of 2,400,854.