



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Evening Nov. 13 1861

Exchange of Prisoners.

There is much in the policy of conducting the present war on the part of the Administration at Washington, to which serious fault may be found, but not to object to their refusal to adopt a system of exchange of prisoners, is to display a cold indifference as to the fate of the brave men who have gone forth to battle in answer to the call of their country, entirely inexcusable. Up to this time no such system has been adopted, and all the prisoners captured by the Confederates—amounting, to some three or four thousand—are, with few exceptions, still held as prisoners of war. The reason of this refusal on our part, is because we can only recognize them as rebels; not as belligerents; that to negotiate with them for an exchange of prisoners, would be to recognize them as such belligerents. To be consistent with our professions, we should hang the rebel prisoners taken with arms in their hands as fast as we get hold of them. Of course this has not been practiced—nor is it likely to be, for the very good reason that the enemy would retaliate, as he is able to at the rate of at least two to one.

But it cannot be done, why should we longer hesitate to do the more sensible thing of adopting a system of exchange of prisoners and thus rescue our brave men now crowding Southern prisons, and restoring them either to their families or friends, or to the ranks of our army? The pretext that such a system cannot be adopted without a recognition of their flag, is not sufficient in the face of the fact that the Confederate flag is practically recognized every day, or as often as a flag of truce is sent or received by one of the other of the contending forces.

The same blind policy was attempted by British Generals at the outset of the American Revolution, and every rebel captured was threatened with death. The notice given by Washington that that was a game at which both parties could play a part, put a stop to it and thenceforward prisoners taken on either side were regularly exchanged. Longer delay on behalf of our authorities to accede to the offers frequently made by the Confederates to adopt a system of exchange, which should be a just one—cannot fail to injure our cause, and we rejoice to see a movement calling the attention of the public to its importance.

FREEMONT REMOVED.—As we anticipated in our last, the order for the removal of Major Gen. Fremont from the command of the forces in the West, was issued by President Lincoln and reached Fremont at Springfield, Mo., on the 24th inst. Price with his main force was only 12 miles off, and a battle was hourly expected. The news of Fremont's removal caused much excitement. His body guard unanimously determined to disband. Several officers threatened to resign, and many companies threw down their arms, and general insubordination was threatened; but at the earnest solicitation of their late commander, to remain true to their flag, order was in a great measure restored.

Such is the apparently hard fate of the great "American Pathfinder" and "Man of Destiny," he may not be inappropriately styled the founder of the Republican party. He may well say "if Republics are not ungrateful, Republicans are."

The Judges and Lawyers of Washington have become so meddlesome that the Administration have in a manner suspended the holding of Courts, by declaring Martial law. It appears that the Court ordered the arrest of some fellows that wore uniforms for having committed breaches of the peace, and for non-attendance as witnesses, whereupon the President ordered the Marshal to inform the Court that no attention would be paid to their writs.

There is no doubt but that the Judiciary is greatly in the way of some aspiring hero, and might as well be abolished. The President instead of running the "Machine" as he found it, is running it into the ground at railroad speed, and if he continues to run it until the end of his term as he has for the last six months he will not have money enough in the Treasury to pay his last year's Salary.

Speech of Judge Douglas.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of our readers we this week continue the publication of extracts from the speech of the late Senator Douglas, delivered on the 3rd of January last. The accuracy with which he foretold the conduct of the Southern States, and the effect of war, will astonish every one, while his appeal to the Republican Senators to sink the partisan in the patriot, and unite with the Democrats in the only possible means of averting war—and their indigna rejection of that appeal—must stand as a monument of everlasting disgrace to the statesmanship of that party.

Being started—the Pennsylvania Standard. Fremont's most brilliant charges—Those against the Government.

All the prisoners at New York, about 1000 in number, have been removed to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

The result of the war MUST BE EMANIPATED. This is the declaration of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Johnson Star, and every other Abolition sheet in the country.

Who are the men that insist in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Those who have heavy Government contracts, and the Abolitionists who are laboring for a dissolution of the Union.

One of the liveliest Democratic meetings ever held in Philadelphia, came off in that city, on Friday night last. The Black Republican ballot box stuffers were most beautifully exposed.

The election for Governor and State officers in Wisconsin is so close that the official vote can only decide the contest, yet Lincoln had 21,000 majority last fall—Bully for Wisconsin.

A Good Chance.—The proprietor of the Clarion Democrat wants a partner—a practical printer with a small capital. This is a good chance for a Typo. For further particulars address W. F. Alexander, Clarion, Clarion county, Pa.

If John C. Fremont could spend \$5,000,000 in three months in the capacity of a General with 8000 troops? How much would he have spent among 100,000 Black Republicans in four years, had he been elected President in 1856?

Gen Stone has issued an order enjoining the officers and soldiers of his command against expressing censure of their superiors. We think this highly necessary especially in Gen. Stone's case, since the Ball's Bluff affair.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order to arrest all officers found at places of amusement, in company with friends of easy virtue. From the fact that an order has been issued to this effect by the commander shows that our military men are often led astray by those of "easy virtue." This would be a state of things bad enough for the rebels to be guilty of.

INTERESTING FROM HATTERAS

We take the following graphic description of affairs at Hatteras Inlet from the special of the New York Tribune of the 14th inst. The land forces at this point are now in the midst of another engagement, which is of more serious character than any of the conflicts that have yet taken place on this coast. It is a contest with the elements. A great deluge is upon us. Last evening a gale sprung up, which continued to increase in fury every moment until morning, when it assumed the form of a perfect whirlwind, accompanied with rain, falling in lines full in torrents. About 5 o'clock this morning, the waves from the ocean began to sweep over the island (half a mile wide) into the Sound, and before daylight these two bodies of water were united. Not a spot of land was to be seen. All the lower portion of the island, where Fort Hatteras and Clark are situated, was under water, and so sudden was the upheaving and so violent the storm, that all chances of escape were cut off before the morning light came. It was utterly impossible for any assistance to reach them from our fleet, so terrible was this Hatteras storm. And it was not until a breaker swept across the island, carrying men, shanties, tents, and ever creeping thing with it, that the soldiers were aware of a great flood. Men were washed out of their beds and found all their clothes (what few had undressed) borne by the water to the Sound. Live stock, such as pigs, chickens, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and cooking utensils, lumber, driftwood, boxes, barrels, trunks, shanties, were carried forward, together with men on them and in them, some jumping out of the windows, some cutting their way through the roof, others jumping off into the water which, in many places was over their heads in depth, and making for a box or barrel in order to reach the roof of a shanty still standing. Officers on horses were riding or swimming through this moving mass, giving orders to this floating army of men, with a gun in one hand and with the other hanging on to some kind of an object, kept themselves above water. The most mournful sight of all, however, was to witness the moving of the sick, some of whom were in a dying condition before the storm came. They were carried on cots from place to place on the shoulders of men who were wading through water neck deep. It was also a sad sight to witness the destruction of property.—At the wharf where all the government property is stored, a wholesale destruction took place. Provisions of every kind were soon afloat—barrels of crackers, bread, sugar, pork, beef, molasses, beans, potatoes, fish boxes of candles, soap, clothing, and in fact everything required for an army was seen to go with the flood, with the buildings containing them in a very dilapidated condition. The steamer Spaulding arrived the evening before with a large load of provisions, clothing, lumber, &c., and as good luck would have it, she was unable to land but a small portion of her cargo the night she came in. Unfortunately there was, however, some clothing landed for the 20th Indiana Regiment. Nearly half of this much needed freight was placed on the pier, and went with the waves of the ocean within view of the soldiers, who, with fearful eyes and shivering forms, beheld this, to them, the most melancholy sight of all. About 6 o'clock this morning the flood was at its height, and for two hours Col. Brown of the 20th Indiana Regiment and officers were in great suspense. It was very evident that a new inlet below Fort Clark had been made during the night, which entirely cut off their escape; and as the waves were rushing into Fort Clark by 6 in the morning, it was apparent that all must meet with a watery grave if the water continued to rise at the same rate for two hours to come. Fortunately, the country was spared from hearing of such horrible tidings as was momentarily threatening the lives of these loyal soldiers. The storm began to abate by seven a.m., this morning, and by 9 o'clock a narrow strip of sandbeach was discovered above Fort Clark, which was hailed with wild delight by the 20th Indiana Regiment, who, but a few minutes before were making preparations to save themselves, if possible, from a fearful fate. By noon the tide had gone down, and left quite a little spot for the half-drowned and exhausted men to walk upon and build some camp fires, which enabled them to cook a scanty meal from what few fragments of provisions had been rescued from the water. What a sight to behold! All was devastation and ruin.—The entire camp was made desolate. Several feet of sand were taken from the surface of the island, leaving it in such a condition that it is sure to be under water as often as the tide comes up.

Between Fort Clark and Hatteras, a new inlet, some six feet deep, was formed during the night, and now it is a vast sheet of water between the two forts. Fort Hatteras now stands isolated from the land, and will be swept entirely away in the next severe storm, its sandy walls having already commenced to crumble. In fact it is thought that the next great storm (which is liable to visit this region any day), will level both forts, Clark and Hatteras. I understand that the Confederates only built them for summer use, expecting they would be swept away before Spring, which accounts for using the cheap material (sand and turf) with which these forts are constructed. This sweeping flood makes good the predictions of the Conf. derates when we took possession of this treacherous and mysterious peninsula. They said we would be glad to abandon Hatteras Island when the winter storms came. It has been said all along by our most experienced military men, that a land force on Hatteras Island was entirely unnecessary, that a small fleet would effectually guard the inlet.

Camp Wood (where the 9th N. Y. V. are quartered), some three miles above Fort Hatteras, was also much damaged by this storm. Their large Hospital, some sixty by forty feet, was carried away; their provisions, and many other stores Camp Bailey, seven miles up the Island where Capt. Bailey, with a portion of the Indiana Regiment, is stationed, has, I learn, escaped but with little loss, they being on a higher point of land, which is strongly fortified. Six companies of this regiment left Fort Clark to-day for Camp Bailey, leaving only three companies at Fort Clark, who, I learn, will also abandon this dilapidated and crumbling fortification on this morning, and doubtless they will be removed to the regular camp situated at Fort Hatteras. Camp Bailey, Fort Bailey, is the best place on the island to make a stand, and about an attack from the enemy, which is momentarily expected. Do not believe that an army of twenty thousand could assault this position with any prospect of success. The Confederates have been making ready all along to give us a battle as soon as the winter storms came to their assistance. They have been concentrating nearly all their forces in the State on Hatteras Island, some 50 miles above us, at the head of this island, with this intention. In case of an attack we shall be assisted by our fleet, which will be able to command the ocean side of the island, while the Confederates will, with their small fleet of gunboats, command the Sound, and you may expect to here soon that a great battle has been fought on the Island of Hatteras.

The 20th Indiana Regiment are certainly in a very desolate condition, so far as clothing is concerned. This is the second attempt Government has made, since this regiment came to Hatteras, to supply them with their overcoats were all taken with the turk Fanny. They had been suffering long and much for them. Now half of their new blankets, shirts and socks have been swept away by the flood before they were delivered. They have only one shirt each to their backs, and a summer suit, furnished them by their State when first sworn into the service of the Government. They are obliged to go to bed in their wet clothes, which are in the most filthy condition possible, not having been able to wash a garment for the want of a change. It is certainly the most melancholy sight I have beheld since the war broke out. The prospects are that they will be in no better condition this winter if they remain here. They are now in a far more destitute condition, so far as clothes are concerned, than the poor inhabitants on this island, who have sent their worthy Chaplain, the Rev. N. M. Taylor, to the North, to obtain success for them. The poor destitute people on the island (who will see sorrowful times before Spring) have offered to share their scanty and dilapidated clothing, which they need so much, with the 20th Indiana Regiment, so much worse is the condition of these patriotic soldiers from Indiana than these starving and half-naked islanders.

The neck of land where the new light-house was to be erected, has been washed away. The schooner Bell, Capt. J. Q. Adams, arrived here some few weeks since, with all the materials ready made for the light-house, which is under the supervision of J. Martin Poole, a skillful mechanic, and a prominent and worthy citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, whose loyalty none will question.

A Confederate fleet of small gun-boats, seven in number, made their appearance at noon to-day, doubtless with the intention of watching our movements. One of the number came within three miles of Fort Hatteras, and sent two shells in the direction of our fleet, and then left on quick time. This is an every day occurrence on the part of the rebel boats, who are doubtless watching their chances to strike. I have taken refuge on board the schooner Ben Bell, in order to write this article, desiring a more steady position than a floating shanty can afford. The 20th Indiana Regiment will all be located at Fort Bailey by the 14th inst., when it is thought the water from the ocean cannot disturb them. No lives have been lost by this flood, though thousands were threatened.

"True as Gospel." The Hon. Andrew Johnson, in his speech at Dayton, used the following language. It is true to the letter: "I would not be personal, but an Abolitionist is as much of a secessionist as any to be found in South Carolina. Now, as much as these disunionists of both classes abuse each other, they nevertheless unite in laying violent hands upon the Government that never harmed either. If I were an abolitionist, I would break up the Union; for the disruption of the Union must inevitably destroy slavery.—Hence we are for the prosecution of the war to save the Government as founded by our fathers; for restoring the Constitution as we received it without regard to the peculiar institutions of any State. That a secessionist and an abolitionist are on a par, I can prove by a single syllogism—an abolitionist is a disunionist; a disunionist is a secessionist; therefore, a secessionist is an abolitionist."

Every man who, with the N. Y. Tribune, urges the war to be used for the extermination of slavery, is as much an enemy to the government as are the rebels who muster to the call of Davis. It is our fervent prayer that Mr. Lincoln may continue to keep his ear closed against their villainous appeals.

"Piling it On." The Buffalo Courier, of the 25th ult., in an article chiefly devoted to Gen. Hunter winds up with the following portrait of Gen. Fremont:

"We hope, most sincerely, that the report of the removal of Fremont and the appointment of Hunter to succeed him, will prove to be well founded. Among the many errors into which the Administration has fallen, since it became necessary to take up arms in defence of the Union, that of placing Fremont at the head of the Department of the West is undoubtedly the gravest in its character, and the most injurious in its consequences. A poorer scamp could hardly have been picked up. A shallow, conceited ignoramus, without a single qualification for the place. A notorious, shameless profligate life, a general who never won a battle—a statesman who never said or did a wise thing—a guide and explorer who always lost his way—a Millionaire without a dime in his pocket—a Commissary whose soldiers starve to death on an average allowance of one beef man per day—his advancement to his present position will more than anything else puzzle the historian, who fails to understand how completely political partisanship had overshadowed every consideration of prudence and patriotism in the early period of this unhappy war."

Hon. S. A. Purviance, who a short time ago resigned the position of Attorney General under Gov. Curtin, in order to preserve his "self respect," has been appointed Consul to Bayonne, France.

The Lady's Friend. The best Lady's Book for 1862.—The World's Favorite. For 32 years the Standard Magazine, Pronounced by the Press of the United States, the best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

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TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year \$3. Two copies one year \$5. Five copies one year \$12. Four copies one year \$7. Five copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10. Eight copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. The above clubs in place of the Lady's Book, or Arthur's Home Magazine, or Harper's Magazine, or any of the other magazines, can be had at the same price.

NEW GOODS AT KRATZERS. They have just received a general assortment of Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, HATS, PRINTS, CAPS, DUCALS, WINE, BAUDIGE, SALT, CLOTHS, PAINT, TWEEDS, LEAD, MUSLIN, DRUGS, LINENS, BOOTS, CARPET, SHOES, BLINDS, COATS, BROOMS, PANTS, SYTHES, VESTS, S. P. KES, NAILS, NOTIONS, FLOWERS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASS, FISH, BACON & FLOUR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JACOB ROBINS, late of Becraft township deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to my Attorney, L. J. CRANS, of Clearfield, or ANDREW SHOFF, of Galich township, October 14, 1861. Gt. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary, on the estate of SAMUEL MOORE late of Penn township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to my Attorney, L. J. CRANS of Clearfield, or ANDREW S. MOORE of Penn tp., Oct. 14, 1861. Gt. Executor.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Clearfield to a Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite it at J. Crans, Esq. my 7 '63.

DR. J. W. POTTER. Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leontes Mills, Girard township, offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Office on Market street, opposite Messop's Store Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections Sale of Lands, &c. nov 7-14.

PARVIANCE. Hon. S. A. Purviance, who a short time ago resigned the position of Attorney General under Gov. Curtin, in order to preserve his "self respect," has been appointed Consul to Bayonne, France.

SEWING MACHINE. PRICES FROM \$10 TO \$70. The DODD SEWING MACHINE, an improvement of which is here presented, has become a recognized favorite wherever it has been introduced, and is, beyond question, the best, as well as the handsomest, most improved Sewing Machine now before the public.

At the Fair of the French Institute, 1859, the First Premium. At the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Philadelphia, September 21, 1859, the First Premium—a Diploma. At the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Wyomissing, 1860—a Silver Medal. For the best Double Thread Sewing Machine, at Lancaster County Fair, held at Gettysburg, 1859—a Silver Medal.

At the Maryland State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., October, 1859, under strong competition, a Silver Medal was awarded to this Machine. At the New Castle County Fair, held at Wilmington, Delaware, October 8, 1859—a Diploma. The above Machines are manufactured by CHARLES W. HOWLAND, Wilmington, Del. SALES ROOMS, No. 729 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 361 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. S. D. BAKER, 729 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Persons wishing to see the above Machines in operation, can do so by calling at the residence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield borough.

A. M. HILLS DENTIST. Preparations of the teeth in paper form will be of great benefit to every one in point of health, comfort, and convenience. DR. HILLS' teeth are found at his office, on the corner of Front and Main streets, on no notice to the contrary appears in this paper. All operations in the line of his profession performed in the latest and most improved styles, and guaranteed for one year against all natural failures.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (males and females) on Monday Sept. 24, 1861. Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50 Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 2.00 Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, 4.00 Latin and Greek Languages, 6.00 To students desiring to acquire a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. C. H. MERRILL, Principal, Clearfield, Aug. 7, 1861—13.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!!—Tremendous Excitement among the Masses!!—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia P-hire and the notorious P-g and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!! Cross, Seized!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French calf Boots, that would not be taken yet. However, Short is not much put out at missing his customer; he would announce to all Beckwiths, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinneraloning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of any style or pattern, all colored, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT, N. B. Findings for sale Sept. 25, 1860.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE. This undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now at his establishment in GRAHAM'S ROW Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery of different qualities, from a single piece to a full set, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices; for cash, or in exchange for old gold and silver. CLOCKS of every variety on hand, at the most reasonable prices. ALL kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, carefully repaired and Warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited, Sept. 19, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO. LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. SALT, OILS, PAINTS, & GROCERIES. For sale very cheap for Cash, by O. B. MERRILL, In basement of Merrill & Rigler's Store, Clearfield, Pa. feb-27.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS, Germaniowa, Pa. McALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c. Warehouse, No. 309 Chestnut Street, (Opposite State House), PHILADELPHIA. apr 31 '62