The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning May 7, 1862

A Heavy Load to Carry—Ex-Secretary Cameron Censured in the House of his Friends.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on last Wednesday, the following resolution, offered by Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, was adopted by a vote of yeas 78, nays 45:

"*Resolved*, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of a large sum of public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserving the censure of this House."

The reader will observe that this resolution is susceptible of but one meaning—that of direct, positive, and unqualified censure, and rather tartly expressed.

Of the yeas, only 28 are Republicans; all the rest are Democrats and Union men. The nays are all Republicans, with the exception of three, whose Democracy it would be unsafe to count upon, of whom Dr. Lehman of Philadelphia is one.

All the Republican members from Pennsylvania, with the exception of Gen. Patton of this District, (and it affords us real pleasure to record the fact)—voted against the resolution. Of the 19 Republican members from Pennsylvania, *one* voted with the Democrats for the resolution, and *five* voted against it; the balance failed to vote.

Not content with thus formally confirming the censure cast upon Gen. Cameron by the Democratic press throughout the country, the House immediately afterwards *rejected* a resolution of censure of Mr. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, for employing Geo. D. Morgan of New York to purchase vessels, by a vote of yeas 45, nays 72.

And here, again, we find Gen. Patton recording his vote with the Democrats, in favor of the condemnation of a high official of the Government for a reckless squandering of the public money upon personal and political favorites. If Gen. Patton would vote thus throughout the remainder of the session, many of his constituents, who now feel deeply wounded by such votes as that he cast for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and others of similar Abolition tendency, would feel very much inclined to forgive him.

But, how stands Mr. Cameron now? He is commissioned as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and has been confirmed by the Senate. But here is the unqualified condemnation of his official acts by the National Legislature, *before he leaves* the country. Of course the Emperor of all the Russias, will not receive a Minister thus condemned; and unless Mr. Cameron has the prudence to decline, the President will be compelled to recall him.—And how can the President do this? Does not Mr. Cameron carry in his breeches pocket the fullest endorsement of Mr. Lincoln? On the 11th of January last, Mr. Lincoln dropped a note to Mr. Cameron declaring his "confidence" in his "*ability, patriotism and fidelity to public trust.*" Will this vote of Congress shake Mr. Lincoln's "confidence." The President says Cameron's "fidelity to public trust" is deserving of Executive "confidence." The people's representatives say the policy of this same Cameron was "*highly injurious to the public service*," and "*deserving the censure*" of Congress.

It would be very strange, indeed, under such circumstances, if the President would permit such a man to represent the nation in a foreign court.

DEAD AND BURIED.—The *Republican* party of Pennsylvania is no more. It has "gone under," squelched, snuffed out, like a candle, and the opposition to Democracy in this State is to be rallied under the name of the *People's Party* and hold a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th July next.

Well, *peace* to its ashes—for, under that good name, these same fellows have caused the biggest *war* that ever devastated any nation.

But will this change of name avail them? Can they thus deceive the people, and make them believe that they are not the very same men, with the same notions, ideas and principles, that have brought all this devastation upon our country? The people were once deceived by this change of name on the part of the enemies of Democracy. *That* was the fault of the tricksters. The next time it will be the people's fault.

☞A brother of Mrs. President Lincoln, a private in the rebel Crescent reg't, was among the killed in the battle of Corinth, or Pittsburg Landing.

THE WAR NEWS.

Evacuation of Yorktown and Gloucester by the Rebels.

Guns, Ammunition, Camp Equipage, &c., in Large Amount Captured—A Portion of Gen. McClellan's Army in hot pursuit—Official Dispatch from Gen. McClellan—He will pursue the Enemy to the wall.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now occupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen, were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 9 o'clock, a. m.—*To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—We have the enemy's ramparts, guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I will move General Franklin's division, and as much more as I can, by water up to the West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York river. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 10 a. m., May 4.—From the army correspondent of Associated Press.

This morning at 5 o'clock your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. Everything was found in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents and private property of their officers. A negro who was left in the town states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent them from falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines. One of them a very intelligent man from New York, who had been connected with the Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown had been constructed, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men. That they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James river, by means of which the communication with the interior would be cut off. The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnston on Thursday to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. Magruder it said to have opposed the measure, stating that if they could not whip the federals here there was no other place in Virginia where we could; that he swore in presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and dissatisfied when the order was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agreed that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the Peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of field artillery.

From the best information received they have fallen back to Chickacoming Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected to make a stand. Immediately on the facts becoming known, the troops were ordered under arms and are now in motion from the right and left wing of the army.

A large force under the command of Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, are in advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburg.

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown and are now shelling the shore on their way up. Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Magruder swore he was not afraid of McClellan if Lee was, and that if he could not successfully fight him here, he could no where.

Only one man was left in Yorktown and he was a negro.

Gen. Jameson and Colonel Sam. Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only casualty that occurred was the wounding of three men and the killing of two, by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works.—The following are their names. Killed: George McFarland and Mich. M'Dermot; Wounded: Sergt. James Smith, Fredrick Steyck and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER.—The official report just made to headquarters, show that the enemy left seventy one guns in the works at Gloucester Point the ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in and reports that Jeff. Davis came with Lee on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed as to the evacuation except General Magruder.

The Fall of New Orleans—Effect of the News throughout the South—Opinions of the Press.

Late Southern papers have reached New York, containing the following in relation to the fall of New Orleans. It will be seen that they express surprise at the disaster:

The Norfolk Day Book on the fall of N. Orleans.

The editor of the Norfolk Day Book appends to the telegraphic dispatches giving notice of the arrival of the Union forces at New Orleans, the following remarks:

"About the only consolation we can draw from the above is, that the iron-clad steamer Louisiana is "safe." "Safe"—how "safe?" where? Was it a "safe" plan to send a steamer away from the city which she was built to protect, to a part of the river where the enemy were not making hurried operations for its destruction, whilst they were operating much more threatningly nearer that city? The Louisiana is "safe!" But is the city of New Orleans "safe," with the enemy's fleet in the harbor threatening its bombardment every moment? Whose blundering management is this? Is the Secretary of the Navy responsible for this? if not, who is?

While speaking on this subject, we would ask if it is really true that our iron clad vessels are not permitted to move an inch unless by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy? We have heard it announced as a fact that such is the case and that their commanders are tied up with such instructions and restrictions as to completely prevent them from proving of any value whatever as a means of injuring the enemy. If this is really so, we think the sooner we procure glass cases to put our iron-clad steamers in to keep the enemy's wooden gunboats from hurting them the better.

[From the Richmond Dispath, April, 28.]

We regret to say that the news we have this morning is by no means agreeable.—Official dispatches received yesterday confirm the fall of New Orleans, contrary to our belief and the belief of nine tenths of this commmunity. * * *

The public would fain be informed of the causes of the fall of New Orleans.—One rumor says that the "iron clad, bomb proof" steamer Louisiana was sunk at the first fire from the enemy's mortar boats, and it would be a relief to know whether, in fact she played any part in the matter. It was believed here that she was tested with fifty rounds of ball of one hundred and fifty four pounds weight, without doing her any damage, and much was therefore expected from her. We express the universal sentiment when we say that the mystery attending the fall of New Orleans should receive a speedy solution.

[From the same paper.]

It is a very heavy blow, but it is very far from being a fatal blow. We may expect to hear of disasters wherever the enemy's gunboats can be brought to bear on all the points still in our possession. Give him all of them—every one—and still he is as far from his object as he was this time last year. Hatteras fell, Hilton head fell, Roanoke Island fell, Donelson fell, New Orleans has fallen. But our great armies are still in the field. They have not fallen—they have not been worsted—they have always beaten the enemy wherever they have encountered him. When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they can never rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it were unmanly to despond, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a brave nation, resolved not to be enslaved remains to us. We can even then, as other nations have done before us, resolve ourselves into a guerilla force, composed of the whole country, and fight the battle for life or death throughout a million of square miles. But that time is not come. They have not beaten our armies in pitched battles, nor do we believe they will ever do it. Beauregard, with a powerful army is still the guardian of the South west. Johnson, with a force still more powerful, faces McClellan at York. Stonewall Jackson presents an undaunted front in the Valley; our armies in Georgia and South Carolina are unsubdued, and we continue to hold our own in the old North State. The enemy has never been able to obtain an advantage over us, except by means of his gunboats. Take them away from him, and we can always defeat him.

By the loss of New Orleans we are separated from West Lousiana, Texas, Arkansas Missouri, but many of the brave troops from that side of the river are with us, and those that are there will keep up the fight, in spite of their isolation. They will thus constantly employ a large number of the enemy's army, and serve as a powerful diversion in our favor. If every seaboard town in the Confederacy, and every river town which can be reached by gunboats, were in the possession of the enemy to morrow, it would not have the slightest effect upon the issue of this contest. It would not be so disastrous as a defeat of Beauregard's army, or give half the cause for despondency. Fortunately, they took no prisoners; our troops remain to reinforce Beauregard, or go elsewhere as they may be ordered.

The event of this war is still as much in the hands of our people as it was before the fall of New Orleans. Having made himself master of the river and seaboard towns, the enemy, if he wish to conquer us must come into the interior. There he will have to beat our armies, without the aid of his iron-clad gunboats, before he can boast of having subdued the country. In the meantime the occupation of so many points must necessarily tend to the weakening of his strength upon those points on which the grand issue is to be decided, and thus far his success is scarcely a disadvantage to us.

The Official Correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of the City.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following correspondence, together with the announcement of the surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, to the United States forces under General Burnside, taken from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, which city is reached by telegraph, has been received by the War Department.

The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Com. Farragut, the commanding officer of the Federal squadron:

U. STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

To his excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Sir: Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor, Capt. Bailey, U. S. navy, second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the millitary authorities.

It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant.—I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the government of the United States.

The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom House, by meridian of this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than that of the United States to be removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercse your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations. And I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for professing sentiments of loyalty to their government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

City Hall, New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford:—

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which he thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the woman and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that now floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall.

It becomes my duty to transimt to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defense, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in the sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumption in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at my command and I know still less how to surrender and undefended place held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars.

To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, and not by my choice or consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here. As to hoisting any flag of our own adoption and allegience, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act. Nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble thought of deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect.—Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their names shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too powerfully that they are conquered and you the conquerors.

Peace and order may be preserved without a resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupancy of the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

JOHN F. MONROE, MAYOR

Our Loss at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Letter from General Grant Concerning the Battle.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The *Commercial* has, from its correspondent with the army of General Halleck, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

Divisions.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
M'Clernand's,	251	1351	236
W. H. L. Wallace's,	228	1035	1163
Lew. Wallace's,	43	257	5
Hurlbut's,	313	1449	223
Sherman's	437	1402	482
Prentiss',	196	562	1802
Crittenden's	89	410	27
M'Cook's,	94	806	4
Nelson's,	93	612	10
Totals,	1735	7882	3952

Total killed, wounded and missing, 13,569. About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report having buried 2500 to 3000 rebels found dead on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. Grant, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburg. Gen. Grant says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assurred of, that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves, I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about surprise here, nothing could be more false: IF THE ENEMY HAD SENT US WORD WHEN AND WHERE THEY WOULD ATTACK US, WE COULDN'T HAVE BEEN BETTER PREPARED. Skirmishing has been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, although I had usually spent the day at Pittsburg.—Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions, all ordered to report at Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Buell to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river."

MARRIED—On Thursday the 1st instant, by Rev. T. D. Rotsch, Dr. Jefferson Litz of Drumheller, to Miss Julia J. McKinsly of this place.

DIED—At her residence in Fox township, Elk County, Mrs. Sarah A. Wheeling, wife of John Wheeling, aged 78 years.

Our dearest friends from earth hath fled,
And now lie slumbering with the dead;
Yet a promise bright to us is given,
That parted friends shall meet in Heaven.

But we have laid them in the grave,
Where breezes soft will o'er them wave—
They could not stay where sin and strife
Encircle all the scenes of life.

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