



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning May 14, 1862

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A number of the Democratic members of Congress have published an address to the country, urging the importance of maintaining the organization of the National Democratic party, inviting the co-operation of every man in the Union who is in favor of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and of restoring the Union as it was. This should have been done long ago, but it may not be too late now; at all events, longer delay would have been still more dangerous.

The address will be published in our next. It is well written, and urges every Democrat to yield a hearty support and co-operation to the present Administration in all constitutional efforts to suppress the present rebellion, and indignantly spurns the imputation of disloyalty as applied to the Democrats who refuse to say "amen" to all the acts, whether good or bad, of the peoples' servants.

"LOYAL" SENATORS.—We take the following extracts from a speech made in the United States Senate, by that "true and loyal citizen," as the Journal terms him Ben Wade.

"The man who prates about and quotes the Constitution in this great crisis, is a traitor."

We are surprised that this "true and loyal citizen" ever took an oath to support the Constitution. But we presume this was necessary to enable him to draw his pay and mileage. The following will still further illustrate the "true and loyal citizen."

"He thought that instead of being a pro-slavery being, God was a gradual emancipationist."

To which Senator Howe of Wisconsin, said:

"He would not undertake to say what that Great Being was, but if the Senator from Ohio was correct as regards this country, how was it that the annexation of Texas was permitted in 1845?"

That is if God was an emancipationist, as stated by Wade, he should have prevented the annexation of Texas.

A REASON.—"I've had no slavery in this country we should have no rebellion."—Republican Paper.

The writer might have added: if Abolitionism had not been introduced into this country by English Abolitionists, long after slavery was established, there would have been no secession; or that if the marriage relation had never been established there would have been no man hung for killing his wife.

The two greatest afflictions that ever befall the human race, were caused by the Devil introducing himself into Paradise, and the introduction of Abolitionism into America.

FISH OR FLESH.—Does our neighbor of the Journal sustain Gen. PATTON in his vote in favor of the resolution of censure of Gen. CAMERON, or does he censure that vote; or, is he neutral? The General was the only Republican from Pennsylvania that voted for this resolution, and we candidly think it was among the most sensible votes, he has yet given.

If our neighbor disapproves of that vote, we shall be sorry; if he sanctions it, we shall rejoice to know that we can think alike at least upon one act of our Congressman. At all events his patrons have a right to know where he stands—whether he is for the Congressman that is, or the Secretary that is not.

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—Gen. Cameron has embarked on his mission to Russia. Before leaving, a public dinner was given him at Harrisburg, when he made a speech, vindicating himself from the vote of Congressional censure. It is doubtful whether Harrisburg is not the only place in the State where the ex-Secretary of war could raise toadies enough to make a spectacle of this kind look respectable.

A meeting of upwards of sixty members of Congress was held at Washington on Saturday last, composed of the conservative men of all parties, willing to unite in an effort to put down Abolition and Secession, and to save the country. Nearly all the Democrats, all the Border State members, and a few of the more moderate Republicans, were present.

Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, S. E. Ancona, and Geo. H. Pendleton will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents received.

THE NEWS.

There is so much news this week that our limited space forbids anything like a detailed account thereof, and we have determined to condense the whole into as intelligible an abstract as our opportunities will permit.

Gen. McClellan's operations on the peninsula have been eminently successful, so far. After retreating from Yorktown, the rebels were overtaken at Williamsburg, where they were compelled to show fight. On Monday the 5th, a severe engagement took place, beginning early in the morning, and lasting until night, resulting in heavy loss on both sides. When the combat ceased the advantages seemed about equal; but by next morning, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded, and the wounded of our men that fell into his hands, behind. Pursuit was immediately made, and up to this date, the last heard from McClellan he was ten miles above Williamsburg, on the way to Richmond, on the east side of the Chickahominy river,—having had skirmishes with the enemy all the way up. Letter writers very generally unite in characterizing the enemy as demoralized and in disorder; but we see no evidence of the fact. They all agree that the fighting is of the very best quality, and make no mention of such captures as result from the pursuit of a routed army.

On the 7th, a detachment of McClellan's army, said to be 20,000 strong, reached West Point, the head of navigation on the York river, and effected a landing, followed by a battle said to be the severest that has yet taken place on the peninsula. The rebels were totally routed, and driven back towards the forces of Gen. Johnson on the Chickahominy. Had it not been for our gunboats, says the account, our troops would have been defeated. The account closes by expressing an opinion that the retreat of the rebels towards Richmond would be cut off. But unless our gunboats can get up the James river which it seems to be the province of the Merrimac to prevent—we cannot see how this interception is likely to be accomplished.

By advices from Fortress Monroe, we learn that on the 8th inst., our gunboats commenced the bombardment of Sewall's Point and other fortifications of the rebels on the James river, which brought out the monster Merrimac. The following is the account furnished the Baltimore American:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Shortly before noon today the Monitor, Nanquatic, Seminole, Sasquahanna, Dakota and San Jacinto, in the order in which they are named, steamed up to Sewall's Point, Captain Gardiner in command of the expedition. As soon as they arrived within range, they opened with shot and shell over Sewall's Point, most of which were good shots. It was nearly half an hour before any reply was made from the Point. The Rip Raps next opened, and then the Nanquatic for the first time.

Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the Point, where one from the Monitor struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gun, as it has not been fired since. The position of the Monitor was far in advance of the rest of the fleet, and she continued on motion until within a mile or two of the Point, where considerable execution must have been done by the accurate firing. The Nanquatic kept in the background, the range of the Parrot gun enabling her to do so.—The Sewall's Point battery replied briskly.

The Rip Raps fired occasionally, and a continual fire was kept up by the gunboats.—The affair was comparatively uninteresting from this point of view, on account of the distance being so great that the details could not be seen.

At about one o'clock a black smoke was seen to rise, which it was supposed was occasioned by a combustible shell being thrown into the woods. It soon died out and disappeared.

Nothing more occurred till a little before two o'clock, when the firing was very feeble from the Point.

The Monitor about this time returned from her advanced position and rejoined the fleet. In the distance nothing could be seen other than a small square black spot on the water.

At a quarter past two o'clock, a very dense black smoke arose rapidly from Sewall's Point, probably from the burning of the barracks or other buildings.

At about half-past two o'clock the Merrimac made her appearance, when the fleet with the exception of the Monitor, returned.

The Merrimac is still (at five o'clock) off the Point, and the Monitor is ready to attack her.

The Seminole has returned to the lower roads. There is no prospect of further fighting at present.

At half-past two o'clock the Monitor returned. The Merrimac remains in the same position.

The account furnished by another correspondent closes by saying, "here commenced an important movement which cannot be made public."

President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and other visitors from Washington, were present at Fortress Monroe on the 8th, and witnessed the above manoeuvres.

From the columns of Generals McDowell, Banks and Fremont, nothing of much importance is reported. McDowell is in Fredericksburg, the enemy's pickets being met with a few miles beyond. A large number of contrabands have been sent north from this column, and one correspondent relates the return of quite a number in search of their late masters, completely tired of the "impartial freedom" which they met with among their Abolition betrayers.

Gen. Banks was at New Market, having had several slight skirmishes.

Gen. Fremont was near Staunton, where a slight engagement took place between

the force under Gen. Milroy and the rebels, resulting in the repulse and defeat of the latter.

The accounts from the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers are conflicting. One day it is reported that Corinth is evacuated; the next that the contending hosts are in full force menacing each other only two miles apart, followed the next day by the report that no fighting is expected there for some time to come. The bombardment of Fort Wright still continues at intervals of two or three days at a time. It seems to be a strong place, and is defended by a number of gunboats.

Union City, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., which were captured by our troops not long since, have been recaptured by the enemy, taking quite a number of prisoners.

Fort Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans, were not captured. After several days' bombardment, a part of our fleet passed the forts and proceeded to New Orleans, securing the surrender of the city, where it is believed Gen. Butler now is with his army, having reached the city by way of Lake Pontchartrain. The Federal gunboats proceeded up the river, and are reported to have taken Baton Rouge without any resistance. Gen. Lovell with his rebel forces are said to be some 50 or 60 miles north of New Orleans.

The work of destroying the cotton, rice, sugar &c., is going on to the fullest extent. Thirty-one thousand bales are reported to have been burned at New Orleans alone.

A party detailed for this purpose in Arkansas, reports that of a large number of planters visited, but a single one of them interposed any objection to the sacrifice. Throughout the whole region the air is thick with smoke.

The rebel steamer Nashville, after failing to run the blockade off Charleston, succeeded, finally, in reaching Wilmington, North Carolina, with 16,000 stand of arms, 100 tons of powder, and other munitions of war.

The French Minister has made a second trip to Richmond, and returned to Washington. All is mystery as to the object of his visit. Yet we are told, as if by authority, that his movements have nothing whatever to do with a settlement of our troubles.

The news from Europe are again assuming a more interesting feature. They now behold the complete and almost total destruction of last year's crop of cotton—which is said to have been the largest and best ever produced—and they behold moreover, that none has been planted this year, and the inevitable result must be that for three years hence the world must get along almost without this fabric, which now forms the principal part of almost every garment worn, or in domestic use. Is it any wonder, then, that the inhabitants of other lands are beginning to feel an interest in our affairs.

Later and Highly Important.—Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Gosport Navy Yard Surrendered—the Merrimac Blown up by the Rebels—McClellan within 27 Miles of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10—12 o'clock midnight.—Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy yard. General Wood having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby's Point about nine o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with five thousand men. Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles further. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

Gen. Vello is in command as military Governor of Norfolk. The City and Navy Yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the woods burning.

Gen. Wood, with Secretary Chase, returned at eleven o'clock to-night.

Gen. Huger withdrew his forces without battle.

The Merrimac is still off Sewall's Point. Com. Roger's expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending the James River. The reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The following has just been received by Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock.—The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it. The Monitor, Steven's battery and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

E. S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor.

A portion of Gen. McClellan's army, under Gen. Stoneman, had reached New Kent court house, some 27 miles below Richmond, without much difficulty—the rebels expecting to make a stand at Bottom Bridge, some 15 miles from Richmond. But as the James river is now in possession of our gunboats, they can reach within a few miles of Richmond, and it is more than probable that no further effort will be made to save Richmond, but that the rebel capital will be removed south.

From the southwest the accounts are still unsatisfactory. The rebel fleet attacked our gunboats at Fort Wright on the 11th, and were repulsed. But few soldiers are in the works at Eort Wright—all having been sent to Beauregard, as is supposed, at Corinth. One hundred of our cavalry were captured near Corinth, and it is thought that a determined resistance will be made there.

Richard J. Hallways.—This gentleman, who is now residing somewhere in the south of Europe, has recently been writing a sensational letter to T. Butler King, one of the Southern Commissioners on the other side of the Atlantic; and to straightway the "Democrat" of this city publishes a "Revelation" of the contents of this letter. This will be news to the people of Lancaster county, most of whom will recollect that, less than two short years ago, Sir Richard was the valuable Chairman of the Douglas State Executive Committee, and, as such, showed himself to be one of the most uncompromising opponents of John C. Breckinridge within the broad limits of our Commonwealth. The "Revelation," it is well known, is notoriously given by lying, but this last whopper out-herods Herod himself. The writer of this paper must have taken an extra quantity of Lager before he indicted the above mentioned bare-faced falsehood.—Lanc. Intell.

VALLENSBURGH.—The Republicans are very much out of humor with VALLENSBURGH. The reason is that he is, in no wise, merely-mouthed in denunciations of the nigger policy, corruptions, &c. They charge him with being the "leader of the Breckinridge Democracy." He never was a Breckinridge man. He was the personal friend and champion of Douglas and the leader of the Douglas Democracy in Ohio. In 1860 he received, in his district, for Congress, 11,932 votes, while Breckinridge received less than 250 votes the same year, in the same district. There is no Breckinridge or Douglas party now—they are all Democrats and VALLENSBURGH is one of them, and that is the trouble with the Republicans.—Lancaster Intell.

List of Grand Jurors for June Term 1862. Includes names like Beccaria-E. B. Haymaker, Brady-Isaac Lines, Peter Seyler, King's-E. B. Haymaker, etc.

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TRAVIS JURORS—1st. week. Includes names like Beccaria-Thomas Groom, Bell-A. Miller, Theo. Sunderlin, Bradford-David Askey, Geo. Bowersox, Luke Kyles, Brady-J. W. Hays, Heuson Bonnell, etc.

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New Advertisements. HARTSWICK'S DRUG STORE, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. CONSTANTLY on hand a large and well selected stock of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Staffs, Paint Brushes, and Brushes of all kinds, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery. Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, (including Brandy, whiskey, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine, &c., &c.) CRUSSES. A large stock constantly on hand, of the most approved make for durability and comfort. The Doctor will personally superintend this department of the business. Clearfield, May 14.—6m.

REGISTERS NOTICE.—Notice, is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the COURT HOUSE in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3rd Monday of June 1862, for confirmation and allowance: 1. The partial account of Jacob W. Campbell and Washington Gardner, Executors of the last will and testament of Timothy Lee, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, dec'd. 2. The partial account of John Peter Ritter, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, dec'd. 3. The Guardian account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of the minor children of Robert Leonard, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased. 4. The account of Christopher Kratzer, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Kratzer, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased. The account of G. W. McCully, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Tiptery, late of the township of Woodward in the county of Clearfield, deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY, Register's Office, Clearfield, May 13, 1862.

LIST OF RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN and Domestic Contributions, in Clearfield county, for the year 1861, subject to the payment of the same. Includes names like M. C. Wright, Debarra, 14 7 00, John Robinson, do, 14 7 00, etc.

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AYER'S Cathartic Pills. CHANGE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SKIN. Invulsi, Pimples, Mothurs, Eruptions, Pimples, and their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Puff Swelling, Constipation, &c.

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