

The Clearfield Republican



ments—conduct this was steady in the course of restoring the constitution to a legitimate authority—conceded to such a state, and its right—these their just rights, but we are entitled to you by independence now. You will always sincerely believe in the time remote past, to your country, it from dependence to a future glory and prosperity to your countrymen, then mercantile, and man, the inestimable blessing of constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we believe to you, for the resolution you have mentioned—but you have again presented that proposition, and appended to it, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us to consider it, and at the least to concur in it, to the consideration of our States and people. Thus appealed to by the chief magistrate of our beloved country, in the name of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration, and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and of a just contest against the property of tycoons, we are anxious to induce the people of our States to adopt any plan of policy on a subject which can only and exclusively belong to them, yet when you and one brother of a Federal States sincerely believe that the institution of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to commence our States and people long-continued grievances produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

If we have already said that we regard this resolution as the utterance of a moment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practicable proposition, which would yield a truce of the sacrifice if required. Our confidence, and will not consider the resolution in its present impalpable form, the interests they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to enter into the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated.

Lloyd Garrison, the great abolitionist, does not seem to have much faith in his new convert. In speaking of Brownlow he says: "He is a rude, vulgar ill-bred blackguard," to which he might have added—and a notorious liar.

The fact is, Parson Brownlow is a living contradiction of himself. According to his book and his lectures—out of which he is now making an immense fortune—he was to the rebels the most dangerous man among them—doing more harm and the Union cause more good. Now, if this were so, how did it happen that other men—less offensive and less dangerous to the rebels—were treated with such barbarity—hanged, and quartered, and mutilated—while he, their chief and ring leader, had his life spared him, escorted beyond their lines, and his wife and family sent after him? The person should explain this to the satisfaction of the curios.

It would but be in perfect character with the whole history of the man, if, after he shall have humbugged a princely fortune out of the pockets of the northern people, he should immediately shudder for rebeldom, and there spend it for the benefit of Jeff Davis & Co., boasting of his brilliant achievement.

CLEARFIELD, PA
Wednesday Morning July 30, 1862

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
ISAAC SLECKER, of Union co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BAIR, of Allegheny co.

A HUMOR.—Many of the Abolition papers of this State are laboring hard to make it appear that the nominees of the late Democratic State Convention, Messrs. Slecker and Ryan, are unpopular and fail to unite their party; and to prove it, reproduce the slang of such Abolitionized journals as *Forney's Press* and the *Huntingdon Globe*. These fellows might as well quote the New York *Tribune* or the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. The two former journals have become as perfectly Abolitionized as the former, and to quote either as "Democratic authority" is superlatively ridiculous. The same mode of reasoning would restore the Devil to his former abode among the Angels in Paradise.

The ARMY HEAD.—The appointment of Major General Halleck, as Commander-in-Chief, will, it is to be hoped, bring order out of confusion. The Army has had no responsible head since February last, when President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, as if impressed with the idea that they could make the world believe that they were great military chieftains. How well they have succeeded let what has since happened in the Shenandoah valley and before Richmond answer. Whenever a blunder was committed Mr. Lincoln's friends would blame Stanton, and in turn Stanton's friends would shew the responsibility on to "Old Abe," and generally the public were made believe that "nobody did it."

The Lincoln press was very much elated at the "responsibility" assumed by their chief, and the happiest results were most confidently predicted. The *Journal* of this place in March last, rejoiced exceedingly over "the fact that Mr. Lincoln exercises the supreme functions of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. As *bold, great and important results will flow from this arrangement.*"

Now that these "great and important results" have been tested, we hope that "Old Abe" will quit commanding, and that the *Journal* will stop prophesying, as both seem to have mistaken their calling, both having achieved what the school-master would call, "total failures."

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VOLUME III.

We accidentally omitted, last week, to call the attention of our readers to the important fact that with that number commenced the *Third Volume* of the *Republican* since it came under the control of the present proprietor. We can only say to our friends—and to all others interested—that the patronage extended to us has been quite equal to our expectations; that the addition to our list of subscribers has been altogether unprecedented; and would, in ordinary times, be quite remunerative. But as every thing we buy, costs, in the aggregate, at least one-fourth more than before the war, even a matter of course we are still the losers.

Many of our subscribers have paid up punctually; but there are very many others who are in arrears, and not a few who have never paid us a cent. All such are now respectfully requested to contribute their mite, in order to keep us moving. If they fail to do this, how can they expect us to "run the machine as we found it?"

SPECIE.—The shipment of specie to Europe during the third week in July, was \$184,000, against \$175,000 during the same week last year. The total shipment since the first of January last is \$56,000,000, against \$6,400,000 for the same time last year.

Gold is worth 20 per cent, while the Government *less tender green backs* are discounted 2 per cent, which, when properly understood, means that you can buy \$123 worth of green backs with \$100 of gold. This shows a depreciation of nearly one-fourth, and it is not yet one year since this "sound paper currency" was inaugurated.

This is a more sudden and rapid decline than occurred under the old Continental system.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The daily prayer meetings in Philadelphia are now engaged in praying for the Army Chaplains. A correspondent of the *New York Observer*, who has spent some time in the Army, thus speaks of those in Gen. Hooker's Division:

"In many instances they are careless and indifferent, if not decidedly ungodly, and seem to work for their salary more than for the salvation of those committed to their care."

If this is true of the Chaplains, where will the officers and soldiers "appear?"

There are now but two classes opposed to Gen. McClellan—the Rebels under Davis & Co., and the Abolitionists under the lead of Sumner, Wade & Co.—The former attack him in front, and the latter, being the most cowardly, attack him in the rear. But there is still hope that he will triumph over both.

A REPUBLICAN OFFICER HOLDER.—Marshal Lamon's office in the District of Columbia is reported by officer Whittlesey, to be worth \$22,000 in fees for a period of three months—or about \$90,000 per annum. Most of these fees come from imprisoning white men and letting negroes go free.

We notice that Mr. Aspinwall, the great ship owner of New York, has donated to this government the handsome sum of \$25,000, being his share of the profit on a European gun contract. We would like to know how many partners Mr. Aspinwall had, how many millions they brought for the government, and at what rates, to make his share of the profit yield this sum.

RESCUE PRISONERS.—The following additional members of the Kane Rifles and the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, who were taken prisoners by the recent battles, have been released at Richmond and were taken to Fortress Monroe on the 19th inst.; P. Quinn, Co. B; C. G. Kanthman, and Corporal H. W. Kauffman, both of the K; and Adjutant W. W. Stewart, all of the Kane Rifles; H. F. Pasmore, Co. C, and D. Ennis, Co. E, of the Fifth.

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The words in parenthesis in the above note, are interlined in the original, in Capt. Riddle's own handwriting. His own note to General McCall is as follows:

"Henry J. Riddle, Assistant Adjutant General, McCall's Division, U. S. A., is wounded and a prisoner, now at Chimborazo Hospital No. 3 who wished to be reported to our authorities, and to be placed, if allowable."

(Signed) E. H. SMITH, Surgeon.

"CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL, DIVISION NO. 3, WARD F. JULY 18, 1862.—Capt. Riddle desires me to say that he is wounded twice by bullets, (in shoulder) across the back, and through the left arm, besides two scratches on thigh."

"N. B.—I think him not mortally wounded." J. B. MC CALL, Surgeon.

"Capt. R. Says he knows nothing of the members of the staff."

(Signed) J. B. MC CALL, Surgeon in Chief, Chimborazo Hospital.

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"CPT. RIDDLE'S NOTE."

"General McCall:—"Seneca Simmons, Col. Fifth Pa. Infantry, Commanding Brigade, died in Hospital in woods by my side; is buried here. I laid out in field, mattock, house and woods, till dusk on 2d, and reached here at midnight." H. J. Riddle.

"General McCall."

Letter from Hon. F. W. Hughes.

The following letter from Hon. F. W. Hughes, President of the Democratic Convention and Chairman of the state Central Committee, is a complete answer to the false representations so industriously circulated through the columns of the *Advertiser*.

To M. O. BURRILL CO., Editor of the *Patriot and Union*, Harrisburg.—GENTLEMEN:—I extract the following from your weekly issue of this inst:

"DAVIES TO THE WALL.—The abolitionists are certainly driven to the wall for argument against the Democratic Convention. The *Telegraph* says the Chairman, F. W. Hughes, has a brother in the second army and *The Patriot* says a nephew.—When such eminent abolitionists disagree, it is a difficult matter to decide, but assuming that one of the other is correct, it does not follow that Mr. Hughes is his brother's or his nephew's keeper."

Although I do not suppose that these eminent abolitionists will care to know the truth, and although all of us well know one of the worst features of this like that of other civil wars, is to rupture friendly ties, yet for the sake of truth I furnish you the following statement of facts, which I have no brother in the second army, and never had. While for one hundred and fifty years past my ancestors were Pennsylvanians, (and among them one who commanded a troop of horse in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in battle, from the effect of which he never recovered,) yet I had at the outbreak of this rebellion, brothers in the rebel States. One of them was accused of treason to the Southern Confederacy, and upon proof of his open and avowed Union sentiments, was sentenced to be hanged by a vigilance committee in Georgia, which sat in judgment against him. From them and the prepared halter he made a most narrow escape into North Carolina. Here a second committee pursued him, because of declarations made by him there, and from them, through the aid of personal friends, he managed to make his second escape, and hurried back, by the way of Louisville, to this (his native) State. As regards my nephews, I cannot certainly say whether I have or have not a nephew in the secession army at this time, but it may gratify those "eminent abolitionists" to know that at one time I had two nephews in the secession army; but let me add, I had also at the same time two nephews in the Federal army.

You rightly judge I am not the "keeper" of my brothers or nephews, nor do I claim any personal merit for the fact that I have two brothers-in-law in the Federal army, and two to cast any reflection upon President Lincoln by reason of the fact, as is said, that he has two brothers-in-law in the secession army.

F. W. HUGHES.

Clarfield, May 28, 1862.

SPRING OPENING AT H. W. SMITH & CO'S

Latest and Most Fashionable Goods!!

First Quality of Prints—Selected good and safe, via 120 cents per pack.

Also a large stock of Panama and Tyrian hats, the new fad millinery for dressing parties and promenade dresses. A complete assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Tambourine, Silk Handbags, Baubles, Zephyr, wigs, Bonnet Linen, Embroidery silk, etc., etc.

Also a choice line of Trimmings for Zouaves, including Ginghams, Silk, Cloth, Black Silk, Steel.

Bangle, Soft Zouave, White Muslin, Steel.

Card, Alpaca, Brilliante, Linen, Head-Nets.

Cardigan, Cottonader, Diamonds, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Turn, Checks, Irish Linen, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Hickory stripe, Irish Linen, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Tweed, Necktie, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Ginghams, Cord-Drill, Necktie, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Rep. De Laine, Black silk, Head-Nets.

Bonnet, Belcherines, Head-Nets.

Kerry Joans, Mourning, Head-Nets.

Fancy Capes, Lace-Mits, Head-Nets.

DON'T LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY!

To economize—go to H. W. S. & Co's—where you will receive a superior article at a small advance on cost!

MEN AWAKE!!

Don't throw away your means when by going to H.

W. S. & Co's, you can get a real good article of a KIP Boot for \$3—Cell and sea also our men's extra heavy Flannel Sheet.

As Times are Easeing so are our Prices.

April 6, '62.

Second Supply of NEW GOODS!!

At the Old Prices.

J. P. KLATZER has just received another general assortment of Summer DRY GOODS.

Lawn, Cloth, Ribbons.

Poplin, Satinets, Flowers.

Satinets, Cambric, Head-Nets.

Cambric, Diamonds, Head-Nets.

Tulle, Drills, Laces.

Velvets, Drills, L