

Clearfield Republican

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PRINCIPLES, not MEN

TERMS—\$1.25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO. 1722

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1862.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 8

SEAWARD.

AN ESSAY READ BY MISS CORDIE TILDEN.

Today there are twenty-nine of us that swing loose from our moorings and stand out to the open sea. Hitherto we have been rigging and storing our craft for the sail of life. The best masters have been employed in outfit and they have laboriously made us sea-worthy. If we have failed to secure the best map of the ocean, a good compass and chronometer, if we have failed to secure for our voyage the attendance of the great Pilot, it is folly for which no after-reckoning can well atone. Without these we beat helplessly to leeward, are misguided by mirage and mist or demasted and tempest-tossed; for life's a perilous sea. Aye! and it is a fearless thing to be cast helpless and alone on its illimitable waters.

In our present haven we have lingered awhile, gliding over gentle sunlit waves, gathering pearls and garlands among the flowery islands of school-day life; but now we only wait the ebbing tide, the evening breeze, and a farewell, when we are wafted far out to sea.

The launching of a ship, or its leaving for the sea, is an occasion worth to call forth interest from those who look on. Your sympathy goes with that to which so much of life is committed. So it is that while we are weighing anchor, and unfurling our sail, we see hope reflected from every face. The shipmasters look on with more than usual anxiety. They are to see our timber tried and our efficiency put to the test. We feel that we go more safely for the prayers they offer in behalf of those who go down to the sea in ships. May we not be "painted ships upon a painted ocean." May the called deep hereafter bear some telegram that shall answer your best wishes.

Although frail the bark that some of us guide, we must steer among shoals and quicksands and among the breakers of a deep and treacherous main. 'Tis no unruffled sea, and its maelstroms are a reality. Our boats are built to encounter wind and storm; but to be adrift near the whirlpool on the rocky coast where hungry wreckers madden or pitiful grins are inevitable ruin. We are safe only under our instructions. Through these we have learned to take our reckonings and to know where we lie; following them with a strong and sure hand at the helm, we may escape shipwreck.

But there are perils and trials of another sort. Who so makes a voyage of many years must often look upon some yawning chasm of the engulfing waters—must hang on the crest of the sepulchral wave while it swallows up in its dark depths the bark that sailed along side. Your own good ship may go down to its ocean grave, and all save the life-boat be lost, and it remain at the mercy of billow and surge.

But if amid the dangers we heed our divine chart; if our anchor reaches to that within the veil; if we may see the tripple cable of faith, hope, and love, flashing amid the angry waters; if we trust to Him who—

"Plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."
—Whose voice the winds obey."
We may ride safely.

May the mariner's God save us from the frozen deathfulness of the north, from inactivity, from the moveless main, "where rotting ships lie seething on a rotting sea." May we rather love to do and dare to dash aside the curling wave and ride before the gale.

But ocean scenes are not all sombered to-day. Gay colors float with our pennant. We are buoyed with hope and expectations. There is a joy in striking out to paddle our own canoe.

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

The *Evening Post* protests against the exemption of Quakers from the war draft, seeing no just reason why they should not be called upon, as well as any other sect, to do military service for their country. The conscience of the Methodist minister, argues the *Post* as the conscience of a Quaker. The only distinction between them being, that the Quakers, as a sect, have incorporated a testimony against war into their doctrinal creed, and so given it a weight that is not accorded to it when asserted merely by an individual. This the *Post* does not regard as a sufficient reason for allowing Quakers to escape from their proportion of the personal services required by the Government, and from all expenses of substitutes for such services, which their easy circumstances enable them to afford with much less inconvenience than a majority of their less favored neighbors. The *Post* expresses the opinion that the exemption of the Quakers, recognizing as it does a sectarian ground of immunity, which in its very nature is unconstitutional, could not be maintained in the courts.

But the *Post* finds yet another moral reason why the Quakers should not be exempt from military service in this particular war, and argues in the following manner: "Why should the Quakers be exempt from military service in this war? Have they not been as much concerned in its moral antecedents as other people in the country? But for their 'testimony' against slavery, nobody of this day would have the audacity to set up the dogma that negro bondage has anything wrong in it. The world was going along peacefully enough, getting its regular supply of sugar, coffee, tobacco and other luxuries at a reasonable price, not the tenderest souls in society dreaming of any hardships in their production, when the Quakers sprung their 'testimony' and set people by the ears on the 'negro question.' It was by these 'radical fanatics' that the ball was first put in motion.

"True they went no farther for a time than refusing to eat sugar and other things produced by slave labor, but that deranged the British empire and originated the British crusade against slavery. When three hundred thousand people in England went without sugar in their tea, and looked upon preserved peaches as if they had the devil by them, the Lords and Commons took up the matter, and did not stop till they set free near a million of negroes in the West India Islands. This was all brought about by the Quakers, and they could not have planned a more deadly insult to the eyes of the American slaveholders.

"So much for the foreign Quakers. And those of our own household have been true to their word. John Woolman set the practice on fire a hundred or more years ago, and in later times Elias Hicks, of Jericho, Long Island, not only refused to live upon the produce of slave labor, but to receive 'comfort' from it even in dying. When his lower limbs became cold, and he had lost the power of speech, he made signs for additional covering on his bed. There was a cotton covert spread over him—his thoughts were bright, though half his body was dead, and he indicated by signs that the detested slave-grown material should be removed. Such a 'testimony' as that had rife balls in it. And later still, the Quakers of Philadelphia, the Harrisons, the Hoppers, the Shipleys, the Motts, the Nealls, and hosts of others, kept up a perpetual stirring of the pot of contention and the Southern Students in the universities burnt their halls and robbed their houses.

"There is now an old Quaker at Wilmington, Delaware, in the very camp of slavery, who boasts of raising off some two thousand free hundred negroes from the slave States within the last few years. There is another Quaker in Massachusetts who has made a business of stirring up the whole country with poetry and songs about the sufferings of slaves. No man has made the blood-chill and leap in our veins and endured by the helpless victims of Southern barbarity. He makes us to hear the lash crack as it wraps itself around the emigring body, and the manacles to rattle, and piercing shrieks to fill the air. All this is perfectly moral, and consistent with the anti-war spirit of the Quaker sect.

"It is proverbial that the Quakers are in better average circumstances as regards the goods of this world, than any other class of society. Thus they are better able to pay for substitutes if they do not wish to fight in person."

The partisan journals of the radical school, and the *Post*, if we remember correctly, among the number, have on various occasions denounced the Democrats as sympathizers with secession, because they have asserted their belief that the terrible rebellion was brought about "by the fanaticism and folly of abolition." (to use the language of the *Evening Journal*) as well as by the "wickedness and blindness" of secession. Yet we now find the *Post* itself frankly admitting that the Abolitionists are directly responsible for this war—that they were, in fact, its "instigators."

Abolition, it argues, originated with the Quaker sect. They first "set up the dogma that negro bondage has anything wrong in it; they are the 'radical fanatics' who first 'put the ball in motion; they 'planted a deadly insult between the eyes of the American slaveholder; they 'kept up a perpetual stirring of the pot of contention until the Southern students in the universities' were goaded to acts of violence; they have 'made a business of stirring up the whole country with poetry and songs about the sufferings of slaves; and they have publicly boasted of their success in stealing thousands of negroes from the slave States. Why, then, asks the *Post*, should Quakers be exempt from

military service in this war of Abolitionist creation? We do not desire to controvert the positions of the Republican organ, or to question the soundness of its conclusions. But its proposition to subject the Quakers to draft, as well as any other sect or class of citizens, appears to have in it a sufficiency of common sense and fairness to recommend it to the consideration of those who have it in their power to amend or modify the order for the draft.

We copy the above from the *Albany Argus*, and give as another reason why the laws exempting Quakers from military duty should be repealed, the manner in which they treat members of their Society whose patriotism leads them into the military service of their country. We see no reason why the sect should be favored above others; and we think the following "Testimony of Chester Monthly Meeting" will turn the attention of others to the subject who have never before given it a thought. We favor the idea of enrolling and drafting Quakers.

"TESTIMONY."
Copy of the testimony of Chester Monthly Meeting (of Friends) against War, P. M. Keever, William P. M. Keever, who had a right of membership in the religious Society of Friends, having violated our Christian testimony against outlaws and war, by taking the oath of allegiance to the Government, and engaging in military service, we were concerned to treat with him on these accounts, but he not appearing prepared at this time, to condemn his departure from the well known principles of the religious Society of Friends, we hereby do warn him from being a member thereof. Nevertheless it is our desire that, by taking heed to the witness for truth, inwardly manifested, and submitting to its operation in the heart, he may thereby become qualified to unite in religious fellowship with us.

Signed in and on behalf of Chester Monthly Meeting, held 5th month 20th, 1862.

JOSEPH RHOADS, Clerk.

From the Philad. North American (Rep.)
Getting Rich out of the War.

Crossing yesterday the threshold of a palatial jewelry store in Chestnut street, we observed at the counter a man accompanied by an over-dressed female, paying for a \$1,000 set of diamonds he had then purchased. The buyer of the glittering trinkets, less than a year ago, had a little prospect of owning a \$1,000 set of diamonds all of Golconda. The gems were daily disposed upon the person of his companion, and consigning the empty casket to his pocket, the parties walked out.

"How is trade?" we asked of the proprietor, as he led us back into the store, beaming with smiles.
"Trade," said he, "with us, was never better—rarely as good!"

We marvelled. He called our attention to his long row of show-cases, in which the stock was manifestly meagre, and from which very many costly gems that we had known by sight had disappeared.
"A year ago," said the dealer in jewels, "our stock was so large, that we were blind to look at it. We had sets of diamonds, pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds, costing us large sums, whose sale we looked upon as hopeless until national order was restored. Now they are nearly all gone. We have sold six sets today, and \$1,000 was the lowest price—one among them all!"

"And the buyers?"
"The buyers are all, or nearly all new faces. Our old customers we scarcely ever see, except they come for some trifling purchase, or bring their watches to be put in order. So far from buying from us, they often come with requests for us to purchase back of them gems bought from us years before."

"Who are your present best customers?" we asked.
"Just such persons as those you passed on entering the door. Army speculators and contractors are now spending the money. It comes easily; it departs upon wings equally rapid. Contractors industriously, oftentimes, pay for their contracts."
"Pay for their contracts?" we asked.
"Not always directly, but generally by a present other than money. By grateful contractors who desire to exhibit their sense of obligation to the friends who influence the contracts, the most liberal purchases of jewelry are made. In good times we had many customers who spent at a time as little as three, five or ten dollars. We rarely sell a customer now less than a fifty dollar diamond or set of jewelry."

We bowed our thanks for the manifestly veritable information, and walked away in a brown study. The reader will follow copy or otherwise, as best he pleases.

A CALL TO THE "WIDE AWAKES."—At a recent "war meeting" in New Jersey a resolution was adopted calling upon the Wide Awakes who were so conspicuous in the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, to "fall into the ranks and support the country in this hour of danger." The Southern enemies used to believe that the Wide Awakes were organized and trained for the purpose of invading the South, but the history of the war shows that there was no real ground for the fear. Southern darkness hasn't yet been illuminated by the first ray from one of those famous lanterns. They used to say—"You can't kick the South into war," but they meant all the while that they couldn't be kicked into the army if war came.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

First Appearance of the Enemy on the Left.

THE SUBSEQUENT SHARP FIGHTING.

The Passage of Longstreet and Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From the *Balt. Sun*.]

The Washington Star of last evening has the following interesting particulars of Saturday's engagement:

Up to 1 o'clock on Saturday the fighting was so light that it was thought there would not be any serious action for the day. A cavalry reconnaissance of four regiments, including the Michigan Cavalry sent, from the left to ascertain if the enemy were attempting a flank movement, discovered nothing to indicate their presence; but on returning to the left, and after taking position, the enemy suddenly made their appearance in immense numbers in a wood in front, and so near that their faces could be distinguished.

At the same point a battery was wheeled into position and fired at the cavalry. The first shell struck in front of the cavalry and ricocheted high over to a field in their rear. The second shell burst over their heads, when they fell back to the cover of a hill. Stuart's cavalry promptly appeared in large force, coming on a charge. The Confederate cavalrymen were armed with costly English shot guns, which they held at the breast and fired (both barrels at once) as they approached on the charge.

Our cavalrymen repelled the charge by a dash with their sabres, and the enemy fell back to the shelter of the woods, rallied superbly and returned again to the charge, and were again repelled. The enemy's infantry now opened upon our cavalry, compelling it to retreat. About the same time our left wing was repulsed, and fell back with considerable loss.

Two lines of pickets effectually prevented the stragglers from moving off, and the centre and right wing stood so firmly as to prevent the enemy from gaining any substantial fruits from their first successes. Our soldiers who had been in the thick of the fight, on the conclusion of the action fell down on the ground, too much exhausted to seek shelter or food, and slept where they were through the night, despite the falling rain.

Their hardships were increased by the want of water, as every spring and well was naturally deemed to supply such a hot and muggy day, and the water was so muddy that it was scarcely fit to drink. (Others drank the muddy water from the troughs where thousands of horses had passed through.)

The fact that not only Jackson, but Longstreet and Ewell, got through Thoroughfare Gap successfully, has caused some surprise, as it is stated that a regiment of men can hold the Gap against all comers, as it is narrow, and the road through it one in which to unlimber a gun at the defensible points.

It is stated that Longstreet's division, a single regiment of sharpshooters, was driven back (killed) by a detachment sent out for that purpose; but that from some cause this force of ours was subsequently withdrawn, and the Gap left open for Longstreet to pass through unchallenged.

Prisoners state that Gen. Lee was personally in command on Friday and Saturday.

A gentleman who left Fairfax Court House yesterday evening at half past six o'clock says that at that time reinforcements and ammunition were pouring into the Federal lines. This gentleman assisted in caring for the wounded in the vicinity of the Bull Run bridge. About one thousand of our wounded were there.

During yesterday there was no general engagement, but simply skirmishing, and the rebels made no attack, but employed themselves in throwing shells from under cover of woods, from which they could not be induced to come out.

The Enemy Attempts to take a Battery and are Repulsed.

The 80th New York, in Platts's brigade, Sturgis's division, did not go into action until about five o'clock on Saturday, when they were ordered to the support of a battery skirting a piece of woods (the enemy at that time pressing McDowell heavily on the left), but they were not kept in that position long, for the rebels, with a strong force, made an attempt by flank movement to capture the battery and after a desperate fight succeeded in driving them back. Col. Baily, in this engagement, was slightly wounded; but was able to keep in his saddle until the army ordered to fall back. The loss of the 80th is about 160 killed and wounded, among the former are Lieut. J. H. Tall and Sergeant James Lyons. After the battle, Acting Brig. Gen. Platt, complimented the 80th highly for their bravery.

ball; Col. Brown, 29th Indiana; Colonel Coulter, 73d Pennsylvania; Capt. Reed, of 12th Artillery, and Capt. Weed, 5th Artillery.

Among the wounded were Gen. Towse, leg shot off; Gen. Schenck, wrist fractured badly; Gen. Kearney, very badly wounded; Col. Fletcher Webster, of Mass., very badly; Col. Thomas, 23d New York, desperately through head and lungs; Gen. Sigel, in the hand; Col. Hays, of 65th Pennsylvania; Col. Post, 29th New York, very badly; Lieut. Wharton, of the 11th Infantry, slightly in the arm.

The rebels lost Gen. Ewell, killed, Gen. Jackson badly wounded, and indeed a larger proportion of Generals and field officers killed and wounded than we did, except of the corps of McDowell, that stood the brunt of the day's engagement.

No Fighting To Day.

Despatches received from Fairfax Court House, about seven miles from Centreville state that no firing had been heard up to 11 o'clock to day.

Gen. Banks' forces were heard from last night in a favorable position for joining Pope's army.

Banks Safe.

After the falling back of our forces to Centreville there was naturally some anxiety felt as to the safety of Gen. Banks, command at Catlett's and Bristow Station. He left Bristow Station about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and succeeded in bringing off his entire command and wagon train unharmed, his only encounter with the enemy being an occasional interchange of shots, reaching Centreville about noon yesterday. The fact that the enemy did not undertake more seriously to oppose his junction with Pope shows how terribly the Confederates were crippled in the battle of Saturday.

Gen. Banks in the execution of the order to that end, burned yesterday 17 railroad cars and five locomotives.

In Consultation, Etc.

The President, Gen. Halleck and Gen. McClellan were in consultation to day at the headquarters of Gen. H. Shortly afterwards it was currently said in that vicinity that the command of the troops in and around this city, including the defence of the neighboring fortifications, had been assigned to Gen. McClellan.

Answering the Call.

At noon to day, about fifty surgeons, representing the counties of Damphin, York, Berks, Lycoming, Franklin and Fulton, accompanied by about eighty nurses, arrived in the city for the purpose of offering their services in caring for the sick and wounded in the present emergency. Delaware also sent a delegation of 127 men, most of whom are stopping at Willard's.

Late from Richmond.

From a party who left Richmond on Friday we learn that 500 Federal prisoners were taken to Richmond on Wednesday last. It was reported in Richmond that at the cavalry on Catlett's Station \$5,000, 800 worth of Federal property was captured, also Pope's entire wardrobe, and that of his staff, and his paymaster, with \$80,000.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

This morning two trains arrived, bringing about 1,500 soldiers, all but about 100 of whom were wounded in the late battle in Virginia. The balance were sick. The first train was in charge of Medical Director Rough and Hospital Steward Maurice P. O'Shea. These trains bring up wounded men, among others, from the following regiments, viz: New York regiments; 2d Excelsior regiment suffered terribly; 14th, Brooklyn, three captains killed and many of the men wounded and taken prisoners. Of the 1st Excelsior 100 went into the fight, and nearly all were killed or wounded.

The 4th New York also suffered severely, and the brigade of Gen. Butts, held has not over 100 effective men; 150, 17th, very badly cut up, company 1 especially, having but five men left. The 24th went into the fight 300 strong, and yesterday morning but 100 rations were drawn. The 10th, 4th and 10th New York, also suffered severely, the latter having forty killed and sixty wounded. In the 3d Maryland, nearly all the officers were killed or wounded. The 18th Massachusetts lost about one half of its number. The 11th Pennsylvania was twice engaged, and lost about one half of its number.

The other regiments represented among these wounded are the 2d Maine which suffered severely—Captain Foss, of this regiment was wounded, and Lieut. Albert L. Lowan killed, besides a large number of officers and men; 6th New Hampshire; 7th New York; 4th Pennsylvania; 2d Maryland; 6th Pennsylvania; 60th Pa., which had 200 killed or wounded; 2d Pa. Reserves, 180 killed or wounded; 3d Pa.; 1st Michigan, 100 killed and wounded, including Col. Roberts; 5th New York; 3d Michigan, 150 killed and wounded; 7th Wisconsin, which went in 700 strong, and came out with only 300; 9th New Jersey, 120 killed and wounded, 11th Massachusetts, 120 killed and wounded; 56th Ohio; 73d Pennsylvania; 19th Indiana; 74th Pa., and the 5th regular cavalry.

Among the wounded officers brought up were Major M. M. Dawson, 100th Pa.; Col. Farnsworth, 79th N. Y., (Highlanders); Col. Cutler, 6th Wisconsin, and others.—Asst. Surgeon Robt. Dodson, of the 3d Maryland, was brought up sick. Colonel Brown, of the Tenth Indiana was killed.

Convoys for the removal of the sick and wounded were in attendance at once. No sooner had the train arrived than the characteristic liberality of the citizens of the seventh ward displayed itself by the residents, male and female, running high, and thither, and dispensing food and delicacies to the sufferers.

Colonel M. D. Harding, of the Tenth Pa.

Reserves, was wounded, and is now at the Avenue House. Col. Harding is a son of Col. John J. Harding, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. Major Lancaster, Seventy-first Pennsylvania; Col. Henderson, Col. Lansing, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Capt. Glasson, Col. Crocker and Lieut. C. R. Sator, U. S. A., were also wounded. Lieut. John Whiting, of the Third Infantry, is wounded in the lower jaw.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg.

There seems to be no doubt, but that Gen. Burnside has evacuated Fredericksburg and withdrawn his forces to a point where there remains can be actively serviceable in the work of the campaign. Much of the preparatory work for the evacuation was effected some days ago, and our informant, who left Falmouth yesterday, says that about 8 o'clock in the evening he saw a bright light in the direction of Fredericksburg and heard an explosion, indicating that the evacuation of Fredericksburg and probably of Falmouth, had been fully effected, and the ability of the enemy to pursue him effectually guarded against.

Killed.

Among the killed Union officers in the battle of Saturday last was Lieut. Ranald McKenzie, of U. S. Engineers, a nephew of John Slidell, of Louisiana.

THE LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—In the battle fought on Saturday, near Richmond, Ky., the Union force, as near as could be ascertained, was between 8,000 and 9,000.—It commenced by General Nelson driving the rebels back, until about four o'clock P. M., when the rebels were largely reinforced, and crossing the Kentucky river, they captured nearly all our artillery and routed our men. The rebel force is estimated at 45,000 to 25,000 men. The Federal loss is reported 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is said to be heavy. General Nelson was wounded slightly; Col. Warner, of the 18th Kentucky, and Col. Topping, of the 71st Indiana, reported killed.

At Lexington last night the bells were all rung, and all the male citizens were ordered out and kept on their arms.—Major Generals Wright and Wallace are at Lexington, and the Union men are fully prepared in case the rebels make an attack.

A Bowling Green despatch says that a large rebel force, under Buckner, is at Toppinville.

The rebels destroyed the Telegraph line to-day on the State line, thus cutting off the communication with Nashville.

Gov. Morton and suite arrived at the State House this evening. There is considerable excitement in the city.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 1862.

Paris, Ky., was evacuated last night, our troops falling back on Cynthiana.

Our troops are preparing to evacuate Cynthiana, Ky.

Business is entirely suspended in Cincinnati.

The railroad cars have stopped running. There is a great deal of excitement, but no panic.

The people are quietly, but actively organizing for defence.

No male citizen is allowed to leave the city.

Humphrey Marshall is reported to be marching on that place from Piloton.

Gen. Lewis Wallace has been engaged all night in making preparations for the protection of the city.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 1862.

The undersigned, by order of Maj. Gen. Wright, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

It is but fair to inform our citizens that an active, daring and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war, yet that active must be defended and the inhabitants must be prepared.

For all business must be suspended at nine o'clock to-day. Every business house must be closed.

Second—Under the direction of the Mayor the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business, assemble in convenient public places, ready for orders and as soon as possible they will then be assigned to their work.

This labor ought to be one of love, and the undersigned trusts and believes that it will be so. Another, it must be done. The willing shall be promptly credited the unwilling promptly visited.

The principle adopted is—"Citizens for the labor; soldiers for the battle."

Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities. Until they can be relieved by the military, the injunctions of this proclamation will be executed by the police.

Third—Ferry boats will cease plying the river after four o'clock in the morning until further orders. L. WALLACE.

Major General Commanding.

Indignation Meeting at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 29.—One of the largest meetings ever held in this State convened here at the City Hall to night. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Governor Burton as a rebel, and the tool of Senator Bayard, and appointing a committee to lay the proceedings of the meeting before the President and Secretary of War. A resolution was also adopted expressing a determination to resist the draft as made by the Governor.

THE DRAFT IN DELAWARE.—The Governor, or of Delaware has issued his proclamation postponing the draft in that State until the 25th of Sept., in consequence of the enrollment not having been completed.