

Clearfield Republican.

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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO 1745

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1863

NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 29.

Select Poetry.

ABRAHAM'S SOLILOQUY.

BY WILLIAM GARR.

Rebellion's dead, the Nig is free,
All hail the year of sixty-three,
That tears the fetters from the hand
Of every Nig throughout the land.

Throughout the South let freedom ring;
His up, ye woolly heads and sing,
For never more shall mortal see
So many Nigs at once set free.

Your Father Abraham of late
Has caused the mighty seal of State
To be affixed to the decree
That makes all slaves forever free.

You now can go where'er you please,
Though covered o'er with lice and fleas,
And get your bread by honest means,
Or live on Abram's pork and beans.

Again, I say, ye Niggers rise,
And wipe the tears from out your eyes;
For never more shall slavery
Disgrace this land of liberty.

(SIC'S REPLY TO ABRAHAM.)
Oh, Massa Abram, here we am,
Hark to de banjo, de drum,
De Lor' will bless de soul in trufe
For freeing us while in de sun.

We long has looked to see de drum,
An' when we hear de banjo drum
We left de wife an' de child to him
An' to de Norf we safely am.

Now, Abram, all we ask ob de
Is to set our wives and children free,
And bring them to us in de city
Where de white folks show de slave such

Oh, yes? We almost did forget
To say we need a house and lot,
And some pork and beans to grease our
While de genners' luggage round we load.

We'll never leav de Uncle Abs,
Till he say we're in de grade;
But, children we will be ob de
Cause deus had made dis nation free.

(THE RESULTS—SIC'S OLD ABE AND THE NIGS both surprised.)
But, hark! what sounds are those we hear,
Though distant first, at present near,
That makes our vines quake with life
Like Balaazar's vase for ancient sin?

It is the tramp of Southern men,
Who spring from every hill and den
And swear they'll die their rights to save
Or, mauling life within the grave.

Their camps are stretched along the line—
In open fields—among the pine,
And some the land and some the glare
That let us know Secesh are ere.

They are fighting to sustain a cause
That finds in every hearse applause;
Even Southern matrons feel the sting
That freedom to the slave would bring.

They're fighting now their heads to save
From the thrills hand of the orange slave,
Their cause they feel it just and good
And resolved 'twill be the' drenched in blood.

(SIC'S SOLDIER'S SOLILOQUY.)
The Union soldier, pale and lean,
Aids in his heart, what can this mean?
That the cause for which we came to fight,
Like Jonathan's sword feels in a night?

Was not the nation wrong the blood
Which free as water has been shed,
To restore the Union as it was,
For freedom, justice, and the laws?

That we should seek another plea
To show our great philanthropy;
As though the cause on which we stood
Was undeserving of our blood.

His brave heart sickens at the thought
Of the many battles he has fought,
To plant the Stars and Stripes again
On every hill, in every plain.

He sits and thinks of friends at home—
Of a wife with whom he loved to roam—
Of children dear, who used to play
Upon his knee at close of day.

Revolving this within his mind—
The cruel fate of human kind—
He, dreaming, sees that banner faded
That once gave hopes to all the world.

His eyes grow dim—his frame grows weak;
He tries his mighty thoughts to speak;
But, trembling, sinks beneath the weight
That seals in death the soldier's fate.

Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, '63.

COURTSHIP INCIDENT.—Two young men
met one evening at the house of an acquaintance,
some young ladies, for one of them both gentlemen
entertained tender feelings. In a spirit of frolic, one of the
ladies turned off the gas, and the young men
thinking it a favorable moment to make known the
state of their feelings to the fair object of their regard,
moved seats at the same instant and placed themselves,
as they supposed, by the lady's side; but she had
also moved, and the gentlemen were in reality seated
next to each other. As the young men could not
whisper without betraying their whereabouts, they
both gently took, as they thought, the soft, little
hand of the charmer, and when, after a while, they
ventured to give a gentle pressure, each was surprised
to find it returned with an unmistakable squeeze.—
It may well be imagined that the moments flew
rapidly in this silent interchange of mutual affection.
But one of the girls, wondering at the unusual
silence of the gentlemen, stepped noiselessly out,
and suddenly returned with a light, and there sat
the young men—most lovingly squeezing each other's
hands, and some slight beaming in their eyes.—
Their consternation and ecstasy of the ladies
may be imagined but cannot be described. One of
the young men was sitting with his hand on the
white his friend's hand felt a little cold.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has elected Mr. Doolittle to the U. S. Senate for six years.

From the Columns of the Statesman. Judge Bartley's Indictment Against the Republican Administration.

The following is the indictment against the Republican party, with which Judge Bartley closed his speech on the 28th of January Festival at the American, in this city:

The Fruits of Inverting the Republican Party with the Administration of the Government.

1. The dissolution of the Union of the States.

2. A bloody, desolating, ruinous civil war.

3. More than three hundred thousand men already sacrificed, and sent prematurely to their final account.

4. Suffering, mourning, death and desolation carried into families in every neighborhood throughout the broad expanse of the country.

5. More than three millions of men taken from the industrial pursuits of the North and South, for the deadly conflict.

6. A national debt, including circulating bills of credit, of over two thousand million of dollars, already created and nothing beneficial to show for it.

7. More than five thousand million of dollars worth of property already destroyed by means of the war, and yet the prospect of restoration of the Union far darker than when the war commenced.

8. The annual expenses of the Government increased already from about \$80,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000, and the burden still more rapidly increasing.

9. A grinding, oppressive, endless burden of direct taxation to support the Federal Government.

10. Millions of dollars expended to feed, clothe, support and educate the negro slave, and to purchase their freedom; and a proposition pending for an expenditure for the purchase of negro slaves, sufficient to bankrupt the Federal Government for fifty or a hundred years to come.

11. Fraud upon the treasury and swindling in Government contracts to an extent unknown in any other age or country, and to cut losses from all moral or legal restraints, the most prominent offender, Simon Cameron, after his dismissal from office, not only solicited, but highly honored, and the operation of the law for the punishment of frauds upon the treasury actually suspended by an act of Congress.

12. The Constitutional currency of the country virtually suppressed, and rags, shillings, postpaid and postage stamps substituted in its stead.

13. The violation of the laws of the United States, and the violation of the laws of the States, which manifestly operate in widespread disease and ruin to the great industrial interests of the people.

14. The million of negro slaves in the District of Columbia, wholly unnecessary, and to say the least of it, a palpable breach of good faith, simply to stoppage the capacity of Northern fanaticism, at the expense of driving all hundreds of thousands of Union men in the slave States into the Southern army.

15. The unnecessary negro-slavery agitation, the confiscation and emancipation measures at the late session of Congress, and the proclamations of emancipation to the generals in the field, and by the President of the United States, confirming the predictions of the Southern disunionists as to the supremacy and capacity of Northern Abolitionists; and by these means crushing the Union men of the slave States, and thereby producing unanimity in the South in the cause of the rebellion.

16. The prosecution of the war not in that redeeming spirit and conciliatory disposition required by the nature of the Federal compact—but with menaces of subjugation and extermination, besides aiding and facilitating the escape of fugitive slaves, and encouraging servile insurrections.

17. The attempted emancipation of between three and four million slaves—slaves of loyal Union men, as well as those of the rebels—by the simple edict of the President.

18. An attempt to turn loose herds of negro slaves upon the free States, to compete with the white laborer, and to wrangle for social and political equality with the white race.

19. Thousands of good and loyal citizens arrested without legal warrant, dragged from their homes, taken beyond the limits of their States, and confined in political Bastilles, without the opportunity of a trial, and even without being permitted to know the name of the accuser, or what charge if any, has been preferred against them.

20. Loyal and patriotic citizens, who are ready and willing to sacrifice all they hold most dear, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to the restoration of the Union as it was, denounced as traitors and disloyal persons, by a political party whose motto is, "a Union without slavery, or no Union at all."

21. The freedom and sovereignty of the States grossly encroached upon, and their total subversion boldly threatened.

22. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, two of the essential bulwarks of civil liberty, indispensable to free men and formidable to tyrants only, trampled down and crushed to earth.

23. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the right of trial by jury, two great essential safeguards of freedom, and which have cost mankind so many centuries of toil, bloodshed and treasure, suspended or abolished by the mere edict of the President.

24. The edicts and decrees of arbitrary power substituted for the Constitution and laws of the land; and the creation of a new criminal code by an Executive proclamation.

25. Martial law declared throughout the United States; not limited to the sphere of the operations of the armies in the field, but extending all over the loyal States, where the civil tribunals are to

the unquestioned loyal execution of their powers.

26. A new and extensive department of the Government, consisting of a Provost Marshal General, and special or subordinate Provost Marshals and Military Committees in all the cities and counties throughout the several States; with districts, powers and salaries of office—all created, instituted and prescribed, not by law, but by the mere edicts of the President and Republican State Governors.

27. Leading and influential organs of the Republican party proposing the suspension of the elective franchise, the postponement of elections, and a prohibition of public meetings among the people.

28. The military made supreme over the civil power, even in the loyal States, entirely removed from the operations in the field.

29. The President interposing the Federal power to aid in revolutionizing State Governments, and even assuming to appoint Governors to administer State Governments for the people of the State.

30. The admission of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to represent the State of Virginia, elected by a new and revolutionary Government, created by a small fragment of that State.

31. The interposition of the military power and authority of the Federal Government to influence and absolutely in some States to control, the people at the elections.

32. The actual dismemberment of the State of Virginia by the admission of a mere fragment of that State into the Union as a new State, thus creating in defiance of the Constitution, an insuperable barrier to the restoration of the Union as it was.

33. The interposition of the arbitrary power of the President to prohibit the circulation of newspapers, &c., through the post-office, because they were opposed to the political views of the administration.

34. The decision of the judicial tribunals, when at variance with the views of Abolitionism, decided and disregarded, and decisions of the highest judicial tribunals in the United States, not only set aside and disregarded by Congress, but overturned and reversed by the Attorney General.

35. The passage of a bill, forced through the House of Representatives with indecent haste, to protect the President and his surrogate, Provost Marshals, and policemen, from all suits for damages or other redress for tyrannical invasions of the rights of citizens, and for every other kind of oppression.

36. The arbitrary interference of the military power with matters of conscience and religion, dictating terms and modes of worship, and banishing and expelling clergymen for refusing to conform to the dictates of military commanders as to the forms of Church worship.

37. The substitution of Abolitionism, bigotry and fanaticism for religion.

38. The conversion of war commenced with the view of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was, into a war to carry out the fanatical dogmas of Abolitionism, to the utter subversion of the Constitution, and total abandonment of the obligations of the Federal compact.

39. The solemn declaration of the Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, that "the questions of man's capacity for self government is put under trial."

40. The discovery that the office of an Executive proclamation, is not simply to command obedience to law, but to make law, and also overthrow both Constitution and law.

41. The censorship of the Administration over the press and the telegraph lines, to prevent the free communication and circulation of truth among the people.

All these things, brought about in less than two years of the term of Mr. Lincoln as President. What may be expected during the balance of his four years?

The Rotten Ship Expedition.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Colonel, now Gen. Wilcox, in a speech made at Washington after his return as a prisoner from Richmond, said that the policy of the administration in the conduct of the war was dictated by the great steamship speculators of New York; that, legitimate business being gone, they had induced the administration to organize great naval expeditions, not to put down the rebellion, but to keep their ships employed at the expense of the people. Now it is quite clear that neither the South Carolina expedition nor the North Carolina expedition were worth, as far as putting down the rebellion was concerned, a single life or a single dollar.—They added untold millions to our debt and frittered away energies and armies which should have been directed against the Confederate forces in the field.

But the latest folly of all, the Banks expedition, has been most indubitably gotten up for the benefit of people who own rotten steamships. No other theory will account for the perilling of brave men's lives in the wretched tubs that were forced to put into Philadelphia and Port Royal. How many of them is lost is not known, but there is reason to apprehend some such disaster. Only calm skies and summer seas can have saved them from it.

DISASTERS FROM RHODE ISLAND RECRUITS.—The report of the provost marshal at Providence states that during his term of office, from Sept. 25 to Jan. 17, he has arrested and returned to their apartments between eight and nine hundred disaffecteds and strangers, 325 of whom were registered as deserters. He estimates that there are now about eight hundred deserters from Rhode Island regiments.—The general has secured the arrest of several recruiting officers who have swindled the government and the soldiers out of large sums of money.

THE WEST AND THE EAST.

From the Albany Argus.

A correspondent of a Republican paper (the Syracuse Journal) writing from the West, and describing the state of public opinion there says:

"We encountered some 'conservatives,' professed Republicans as well as Democrats, who are much dissatisfied with the present state of national affairs, that they make no secret of an inclination in favor of the establishment of still another confederacy, which shall embrace the States of the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley—in case the war is not closed out by next spring. They claim that the recent elections were carried in this interest, and that the newly elected State officers and Legislatures are subservient to it."

The correspondent continues to say that this idea is cherished and believed in by a large body of western men, who think they see great advantages to the Northwestern interests in a severance of their connection with the Eastern States and the forming of an alliance with the Gulf States.

The Boston Courier corroborates this view of the public opinion of the West, and quotes in prose a letter recently received from a Boston gentleman in the west, who writes, that in daily conversation with all classes of people in one of the chief cities of the West, the tone of remark is:

"That the philanthropic sentiment of the East is all over; that the attempt is now being made by the East to change the purpose of the war, from a war for the preservation of the government to a war to put down slavery. Knowing it will prolong it, will increase the expenses, to the great injury of the West, and make a continuance of government contracts certain. They say that while the West has furnished an over-supply of volunteers, Massachusetts with all her brag and all her determination and desire to fight, has not sent her quota; while, according to her press, every man *with* as though he would rather go than not. In fact, the West is cross, and if they have the political power, New England must expect to be crowded hard for the next few years."

The East instinctively recognizes this growing aversion of the West, and the abolitionists, who have from the beginning contemplated secession, are the first to recognize it. Wendell Phillips, in an address delivered before the election, admitted that the West was now preparing to go with the South. One could not talk of the rights of citizens, and of every other kind of oppression.

The Provisional Congress, a Democratic paper, commenting upon these indications of public opinion, says:

"Our belief is, that New England alone will be left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if separation came, a new confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England. We have not changed our belief on this point. Indeed it is every day strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that the West will object to our company if it should be offered. New England, with her Abolitionism and her political pretensions—the hot-bed of all isms, and the author of our great calamity—the everlasting ledger of protective tariffs—will be objected to, and will be excluded. The Union once gone, she can never belong to another, unless perchance she finds for herself and is forced to accept the same condition of dependency which she is now preaching for the South. No other section will want her on terms of equality."

These views are extended to Pennsylvania and we find in the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* a very abrupt advocacy of a reorganization of the States, to the exclusion of New England. We quote a passage:

"We believe that the last army that the North will ever raise is now in the field, and that it must conquer the rebellion or fall. If it fall then the dissolution of the old Union will be an *fait accompli*, and in that event, the six States of New England, which, together, are not much, if any, larger than Virginia, will find themselves left alone in their glory.—And they will have no right to complain. They will really have earned that garden of isolation."

In our opinion, events show that the great mistake made in forming the Union, in the outset, was in taking New England into the partnership on any terms whatever. And we are quite sure that no confederation of States of which she is a part, can ever exist in peace, harmony and prosperity on this continent. She is too selfish for any association founded in mutual compromise of opposed interests; too intellectually conceited to subordinate her insane ideas of higher law to the collected wisdom of a great community; and too meddling in other people's business to let the Union sit in the rear of the great rights of any other. New England, therefore, should be abandoned to her doom."

We quote these things to show the tendency of public opinion in its reaction.—There are motive causes which lie hidden beneath these significant expressions of sentiment, and make them of formidable importance. We may hereafter advert to them.

It may be worth while to remark however, that it is not a little singular that the argument of the unity of what is called the "republican party" of the nation—the bond and which its friends upon geographical considerations, is not applicable to New England. It has no continuous rivers or geographical unity. It is isolated by means of enormous lakes, comparatively easy. Its Frontier, in proportion to its population, is a very small one—compar-

ed with Canada, for instance. However necessary the Union may be to New England, certainly New England is not necessary to the Union, looking only in the light of the considerations presented to us by the President.

The preservation of the unity of the Republic—the whole Republic, as it was transmitted to us by its Democratic founders—is a duty which devolves upon all of us. But if the madness of fanaticism, the egotism and self-sufficiency of sectionalism, compel us to consent to a mutilation of the Union, we shall struggle to make that mutilation as little as possible, and to preserve, as far as in our power, the old fabric, and to base its future upon the sure foundations of the justice and equality and brotherhood of the States.

Newspaper Patronage.

This thing called newspaper patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man subscribes for a newspaper and pays for it in advance; he goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement, asks the price, and pays for it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man says please to put my name on your list of subscribers; and he goes off without as much as having said pay once. Time passes, your patience is exhausted and you dun him. He flies in a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not.

Another man has been a subscriber a long time. He becomes tired of you and wants a change. Thinks he wants a city paper. Tells the postmaster to discontinue, and one of his papers is returned to you marked "refused." Paying up for it is among the last of his thoughts; besides he wants his money to send to a city publisher.

After a time you look over his account, and see a bill of "balance due." But does he pay for it cheerfully and freely? We leave him to answer. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—no Whiggish, or too something else—got gone regularly to his neighbor and reads his by a good fire—Ends built with its contents, disputes its positions, and quarrels with it type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—gives half a dime and here it goes.

Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair of them—is always seen with whip in hand and spur on foot—single man—no son for him but the newspaper—knows enough. Finally he concludes to get married—does so—sends a notice of the wedding with "please send me half a dozen copies." This done, does he ever pay for notice or papers? No. "But surely you don't charge for such things?" This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man (bless you it does us good to see such man) comes and says, the year for which I paid is about to expire, and I want to pay for another. He does so, and retires.

Reader! isn't newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day when honest men get the reward due to their honesty, which, say you of those enumerated above, will obtain that reward? New it will be seen that, while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and existence of a newspaper, there are certain other kinds that will kill a paper stone dead.

END OF GREAT MEN—Happening to cast my eye upon a printed page of miniature portraits, the personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were Alexander Hannibal, Caesar, and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensation arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound in chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—died from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his earnest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates, kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's harbor waving over the deep, but which could never or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men who, from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world call great; these four, who each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—some by intoxication, or some by suppression, by poison mingled in his wine—and one in lonely exile. How are the mighty fallen!

THE WAR NEWS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE RELIEVED GENERALS.

REFORMS AND FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Generals Burnside and Hooker.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

The announcement that Generals Burnside, Sumner and Franklin have been relieved from their connection with the Army of the Potomac has given rise to numerous rumors and speculations. The three released officers were in Washington yesterday. Gen Sumner has been granted leave of absence to visit his family in the interior of New York. A rumor was current in Washington yesterday that Generals Franklin and Sumner had been arrested, by order of the War Department, for asking to be relieved when in the face of the enemy. The rumor, however, is contradicted. Another statement is to the effect that General Sumner was relieved at his own request, made several weeks ago, and that General Franklin is relieved absolutely, and will probably ask a court of inquiry.

"WHO SUCCEEDS THEM?"

Under this head the Washington Star, of last evening, says:

"So far the corps d'armee lately commanded by General Hooker, Franklin and Sumner are under the command of the officer in each ranking next to these generals. We can learn nothing leading to the conclusion that others will shortly be substituted in their stead. A report, however, prevails alleging the purpose of Gen. Halleck to do away with this division of the Army of the Potomac into grand divisions or grand corps d'armee, leaving each regular division under the command of its regular officer, some months ago. In connection with it is another report saying that the defenses of Washington are to be constituted into a Department entirely separate from the Army of the Potomac, and commanding an officer who is not to be under the command of the commander of that army.—The latter rumor seems likely to prove true. It is, however, evident that some further changes in the organization and commands are about to take place."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—REFORMS AND FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

GEN. HOOKER'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.—The Star states that Gen. Hooker, has issued an address to his army, and adds: "It seems to be taken for granted that Gen. Hooker will soon put his army actively at work, the time of his discharge being simply a question of mud. No officer is better acquainted than Hooker with the relative capacity of the other generals of the Army of the Potomac, which is extremely fortunate under existing circumstances. As usual as we regard the retirement of Gen. Franklin and Sumner, we rejoice to know that the army contains other officers equally as competent as they are, and quite as likely to prove successful in the new order of things. Gen. Hooker certainly has a very fine army—the finest conceivable, if he can manage to infuse into it the old life, his successor is other less since Gen. McClellan's separation from it."

GEN. BURNSIDE AND GEN. HOOKER.

The New York Herald has the following Washington rumor:

"Among the *ex officio* of this city, in regard to the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac one of the Gen. Burnside insisted on being relieved from his command on the ground of delicacy between General Hooker and himself. It appears that when General Burnside discovered his artillery, &c., stuck in the mud he proposed, in an assembled council of war, to leave the artillery and make a bold attack with his infantry, on the ground that the rebels would not be more able to move their guns than himself—General Hooker opposed this, and said he would not go without the artillery. This opposition caused the expedition to be abandoned and the army was ordered back, Gen. Burnside then came to Washington and resigned."

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. McCLELLAN.

Another Washington rumor to the N. Y. Post is as follows:

"The city is full of rumors that Gen. McClellan has tendered his resignation.—Ever since the publication of Gen. Hitchcock's letter, severely commenting on Gen. McClellan's conduct, the gossippers have been nuzzling it around that the latter would be court-martialed on charges preferred by the former, in behalf of the President. I give these rumors for what they are worth, not being able to vouch for their truthfulness."

MURKINING THE TRAIL.—Military by the Constitution, and one cent for emancipation." This is the sentiment offered by Hon. A. G. Burr, at an immense public meeting held in Chicago last Saturday, to take into consideration the state of the country.