



ORANGEFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, Feb 11th 1863

Negroes, to the Rescue!

The bill authorizing the President to accept the services of three hundred thousand negroes, has passed the House, and will no doubt pass the Senate and to be approved by the President. The section permitting recruiting in loyal slaveholding States was stricken out. To raise this army of negroes, therefore, the Government must confine itself to the negroes now free in the free States, and to those obtain that they may from time to time obtain possession of in the rebel States. If all the negroes in the free States fit for military duty were enrolled, they would only number about 28,000, and when we go among the contrabands, we would not find many more. Very few able-bodied negro men are to be found in the free States, and the interior before the arrival of our armies. This law, then, is in character with Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It declared free the slaves our government could not reach, and left in slavery those under its allegiance. So this provides for enrolling negroes who are not in our reach. But perhaps the Abolitionists are going into the importing business. Any number can be obtained in a barrel of rum apiece. There is an inexhaustible supply. Would not the purpose be a humbug one? Then what odds is to the means? Surely patriotic faith can go this far. Why can't Beecher see the point? Did not George H. Lane Hessians to come over here to murder our forefathers? Surely that ought to justify the Abolitionists in sending to Africa for negroes to come over here and help to liberate their cousins and elevate them to an equality with the white race.

The passage of this act is a confession to the world, first, that the object of the war is not for the enforcement of the laws, and restoration of the Union; and hence, second, that for this reason white soldiers to fill the places of the three hundred thousand whose terms expire next May and June, cannot be obtained. As long as there was no doubt as to what was the purpose of the struggle, there was no trouble in getting white soldiers; but now that that purpose has been virtually abandoned the white man stands back, and like the drowning man catching at straws, we call upon the negroes.

Alas, alas! for our misgoverned country!

Too Late to Repent.

If the subject was not such a melancholy one, in all its aspects and attending circumstances, the confession of Democratic editors at this late day, that the war is for the liberation of the slaves, and the elevation of the negro, would be rather amusing than otherwise. Were these gentlemen asleep for the ten or twelve years preceding 1850? Were they deaf to the ominous declarations of both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, that this country could not exist "half slave and half free"? Did they forget that the Chicago Convention had to choose between these two men, and that the election resulted in placing the man both at the head of affairs? Surely men were very blind who could not then see what was to follow; and those who now confess their surprise or disappointment at what has since occurred, cannot claim much credit for their powers of penetration.

Let us refer to a single declaration—and that a "standard" one—the "Helper Book." On page 90 of that work will be found the following declaration of the purposes of the Republican party: "Thus, in our opinion, the South have no fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromise to offer, nothing to retract. From, sir, frat, from, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union; we annihilate the slave system if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—do what you will, sir, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to APOLISH SLAVERY, AND, SO HELP US GOD, ABOLISH IT WE WILL! Take this to bed with you to-night, sir, and think about it, dream over it, and let us know how you feel tomorrow morning." This was not simply the declaration of the author of that infamous work; but it received the unqualified endorsement of every free Republican member of the 36th Congress, and was quite as much a declaration of the purposes of the Republican party as were the resolutions of the Chicago Convention; and it was the text book of the party throughout the campaign of 1860. Let no man, therefore say that he was "deceived."

When we see.—It is announced from Washington that the Administration is about to dismiss from the military service every officer who does not cordially endorse the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war—negro emancipation and all. This is a new way of making Abolitionists out of Democrats. But, can they do it? We shall see.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—According to the estimates of leading Abolition members of Congress, our national debt will exceed \$1,000,000,000 within a year, when the appropriations now making are exhausted; and this, they tell us with an air of conscious solemnity, will "only be half as great as the national debt of Great Britain."

If this was the whole truth it would be bad enough, considering that less than two years ago our national debt was less than one hundred millions. But it is not the whole truth. The interest the British people pay on their national debt is less than three per cent, whilst the people of the United States pay seven and over. Therefore, if the national debt of Great Britain is four thousand millions of dollars, and the national debt of the United States is two thousand millions of dollars, the burden is just about equal. No man dreams that the principal of the British debt will ever be paid; but only the interest, and it is the same with that of the United States. Consequently to pay the interest on our national debt, brought upon us by less than two years of Abolition rule, will require quite as much tax, dragged from the hard earnings of our people, as that so long endured by our cousins across the water.

That this is not all.—The total assessed valuation of the property of the United States—that is, the aggregate wealth of the whole country—according to the last census returns, is a little over six thousand six hundred millions of dollars, whilst the aggregate wealth of the British nation is a little over eight thousand millions of dollars, say about twelve times as great as that of the United States. It would, therefore, be just as easy for the people of Great Britain to pay twice times as much tax as they now do, as it will be for the people of the United States to pay the interest on what will be our national debt after next July.

If this statement is correct (and if it is not we would like to be shown wherein it is wrong) may not the sanity of our rulers be well questioned, when they still persist in sinking the nation still deeper in ruin?

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to favor the reduction of the duty now required to be paid upon imported printing paper. The Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, and several other States have taken similar action, and it is reported that the Finance committee in both Houses of Congress will report favorably.—This is right. Let us have no pampered Government monopolies, such as the paper manufacturers now enjoy. The duty on paper is now 30 per cent. The consequence is there is none imported, and the Government derives no revenue at all;—and our paper-makers, by combining together, can fix their own price. They have no competition. Such is the effect of a protective tariff.

Fix the duty at, say 5 or 10 per cent.—The article will then be imported. The Government will then get some revenue. Publishers will not be imposed upon, and cheap reading be furnished to the people.

SUNSHINE ON YOUR OWN SIDE.—We protest, solemnly protest, against our neighbor of the Journal attempting to paddle his rotten and rickety old bark by publishing such Democratic documents as Wright's speech and Frank Hughes' letters. Neither of them savor of Abolitionism in the slightest degree, and to attempt to pass anything either would say in support of that party, is sailing under false colors.

Come out boldly, and give us a few chapters from Garrison, Wendell Phillips, or Thad. Stevens, if you want to tell your readers what your party is aiming at.—Give us an extract from the late speech of the latter on the nigger soldier bill, where he is declared that volunteering was played out, and another attempt to draft white soldiers was too dangerous to be thought of.

THE SOLDIER'S LOVE FOR THE NEGRO.—We clip the following item from the local columns of the Baltimore Sun of the 7th inst. It shows the affection our soldiers have for the Abolitionists:

Attack by Soldiers on Colored Prisoners.—A large number of convalescent soldiers, under an armed guard, were placed in cars yesterday morning at the Camden street depot, and the cars attached to the freight train that leaves the depot for Washington, just after the ten o'clock passenger train. While the soldiers were awaiting the departure of the train, many of them got out of the cars and attacked every colored person within their reach. They also provided themselves with bricks and threw at every colored person they could see. Some of these last were in their houses along the line of the track, and doors were broken and windows smashed by the stones, but no one was seriously hurt. The guard appeared unable to control the riotous soldiers.

The Abolitionists are continually harping about the Democracy of the North being in sympathy with Jeff. Davis and his fellow secessionists, and at the same time quoting extracts from Richmond papers showing how all peace suggestions by this Northern Democracy are spurned by the rebel leaders. This is one of the strongest reasons why these efforts for peace should be redoubled. The leading rebels who are opposing peace, misrepresent the Southern people just as much as do the Abolitionists the people of the North; and if the leaders on both sides could be driven from power, we would have peace at once, followed by a speedy re-union.

THE WAR NEWS.

Important from Charleston—Bold and Daring Raid of the Confederate Gun Boats. Richmond papers of the 2d inst. contain dispatches from Charleston announcing the attack upon our blockading fleet off that port by two Confederate gun boats, destroying two of our gun boats, and capturing the entire fleet of blockaders.

We give the second and fifth dispatch: [SECOND DISPATCH.]

Charleston, Jan. 31, 1863.—This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Captain Rutledge, and Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the General Clinch, Itiawa and Chesterfield—all under the command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at four o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying 11 guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Steilwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Steilwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City.—The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua. The Federal loss was very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt. Our gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared.—This is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

The following is the official dispatch: THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.—

On Board Gunboat Palmetto State.—I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercedita, when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet had gone to southward and eastward out of sight.

B. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer Com'g. THE LATEST DISPATCH—OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Headquarters Land and Naval Forces, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.—At about five o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the city of Charleston and sunk, destroyed or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, commanders, respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding. D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer commanding Naval Forces in South Carolina.

Official.—Thomas Jourdan, Chief of Staff. The results of the naval engagements yesterday are two vessels sunk, four set on fire and the remainder driven away.

The foreign consuls here held a meeting last night, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

Twenty blockaders are off the bar today. Other very important movements are in progress here.

It will be observed that these reports are through rebel sources. That they are exaggerated, is more than probable, from the fact that the blockading fleet was at its post the next day, largely reinforced, and advancing as if intending to attack the city. But that the attack was made, the fleet driven off for the time being, the visit of the foreign Consuls to the coast, and their action declaring the port legally opened, is generally credited.

Here, then, is another complication for our Government to settle with neutral nations. It is announced that our Government takes high ground, denying that the blockade has been legally raised, and will act accordingly. On this point we cannot do better than give the following letter of "In" the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1863. Has the blockade of Charleston harbor been "legally raised"? That is asserted by the foreign consuls at Charleston, and the commanders of the land and naval forces of the Confederates at Charleston declare "that the blockade by the United States of the said harbor has been raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after the 31st of January." This naval raid upon the Federal blockading squadron was, of course, made with a view to "raise the blockade" under national law. It was no doubt intended to accomplish the object legally, if not practically, and the declarations of the result which are effectually put forth have probably been made under legal advice.

The national law bearing on this question is explicit. According to Chancellor Kent, "When a blockade is raised voluntarily or by a superior force, it puts an end to it absolutely, and if it be resumed, neutrals must be charged with notice de novo, and without reference to the former state of things, before they can be involved in the guilt of a violation of the blockade."

In the present case the United States authorities may contradict the fact. The neutral is bound only to look at the matter of fact. If he can enter the port after the blockading squadron is removed, either voluntarily or by the superior force of the enemy, he is not answerable for a breach of the blockade.

In the Charleston case, if the fact of the removal of the blockade be admitted by our government, it will be necessary to show that it was accidental, and not by the enemy's superior force. In order to make a neutral responsible, it is clear, however, that if the fact existed, it was not the result of accident. This government must, therefore, give notice of a removal of the blockade, and meanwhile questions may arise as to the responsibility of neutrals, under the law of blockade, for a breach of the blockade of Charleston. The government, as I learn, has not yet received official advice of this affair.

It is very possible that upon the first occasion of a capture by the Federal blockading squadron of a neutral entering or departing from the port of Charleston, an immediate question will arise between us and foreign powers. It is not improbable that the Confederates have, ere this, made the question by sending out a neutral vessel to be captured.

THE LATEST.

By the arrival at Philadelphia on Saturday last, of the Princess Royal, an iron steamer captured in the attempt to enter the harbor at Charleston on the 29th ult., the disabling of two of our gunboats is admitted, but the opening of the blockade by the Confederates is denied.

Another attack was made by the Confederates on Fort Denison on the 5th, but they were repulsed with a reported loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded. Our loss but trifling.

The making and finishing of the cut-off canal at Vicksburg has been decided upon, and a heavy force of contrabands are at work.

We see no news of importance from any other quarter.

SKETCH OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Joseph Hooker is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1816. He entered West Point in 1833, his appointment being charged to that State. In '37, he received his appointment of second lieutenant of artillery. In February, 1838, he was appointed assistant commissary of subsistence, and promoted to a first lieutenancy. From July to October, 1841, he acted as adjutant to the military academy, and from 1841 to 1844 he ranked as regimental adjutant. When the war with Mexico broke out he was appointed aid to Gen. Harner, and displayed so much gallantry that he was brevetted as captain.—He particularly distinguished himself at Monterey. In the early part of 1847 he was made assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. For his sagacity and courage at the National Bridge he was brevetted major, and soon after, at Chapultepec, rendered himself so conspicuous that he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. The war ended, he withdrew from the service and emigrated to California, where he engaged in commerce with but moderate success.

At the breaking out of this rebellion he immediately offered his services to the government, who, aware of his abilities, appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, on the 17th of April, 1861. He was placed in command of a brigade, which formed part of the army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was put at the head of a division and stationed in Western Maryland, where he remained till February last. He was now placed in command of the fighting division per excellence of the army, including Sigel's splendid Excelsior Brigade, and at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks showed how worthy he was of that proud position. He next distinguished himself during the seven days' contests, and afterwards under Pope before Washington and under McClellan in Maryland. He fought bravely at South Mountain and Antietam, at which latter place he was wounded in the foot. When he had recovered from his wound sufficiently to take the field in a litter he did so, and was commanding general of the 5th army corps. On the 14th of November, 1862, he was placed in command of the centre grand division of Gen. Burnside's army in Virginia. His promotions have thus taken place. On July 4th, 1862, he was promoted to a Major Gen. of volunteers, and on the 10th of Sept. 1862, was appointed a Brigadier Gen. of the regular army, in the place of Gen. Mansfield, deceased.

The Pennsylvania Conscripts.

The correspondent of the New York Times, in describing the late engagement on the Flackwater, near Suffolk, Va., thus refers to the conduct of the 16th Regiment, Penna., (drafted men.)

The Times correspondent, after describing the fight adds: "The regiments of the expedition were mostly new, and behaved well under their first serious fire, with the exception of the 16th Pennsylvania, composed of drafted men. When ordered forward with the rest, at 6 o'clock, they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shells passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen. Corcoran, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompanied by Col. Spear, and called for the Colonel. He was dangerously wounded, and did not reply.—The Lieut. Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The general then said that if any commissioned officer was there and would advance the regiment, he should be recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenant, name unknown, then rose and endeavored to comply, but without effect. The general then appealed to them, for the honor of Pennsylvania, when an orderly sergeant sprang up, saying: "You can draft us, but you can't make us fight." He was immediately struck on the head with the back of Col. Spear's sword, and felled. Col. Spear desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the general thought it better to leave them as they were. The men evidently needed officers, and would then have, perhaps, fought.

THE ARREST OF DESERTERS IN INDIANA.—Indiana papers refer to the recent difficulty between a squad of cavalry, sent from Indianapolis to arrest deserters, and citizens of Morgan county. They deny that there was any organized resistance, but allege that the cavalry grossly imposed upon innocent and unoffending parties—that they ruthlessly destroyed the property and seized the horses and insulted the families of peaceable citizens. The facts will be investigated.

Why is the sun like a good loaf?—Because it's light when it rises.

Table with columns: TO BALANCE, TO AMOUNT RECEIVED, CASH, BALANCE, etc. Total: \$17,037 04/100

Amount of County, State and Militia Tax due from Collectors for 1862, and previous years.

Table with columns: YEAR, TOWNSHIP, COLLECTOR'S NAME, COUNTY, STATE, MILITIA. Lists names like James Rea, Jr., H. Swan, etc.

Aggregate due from Collectors, \$5,136 91; from owners of unsold lands, 2,657 90; amount of judgments, &c., 1,100 22; due from Treasurer, 688 55.

Outstanding County Orders, \$2,571 74; Court-house, 4,324 81; County Bonds, 16,530 00; Total, \$23,426 55.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county in account with the different townships for Road tax for 1860 and 1861.

Table with columns: To balance due at last settlement, TO AMOUNT RECEIVED, CASH, BALANCE, etc. Lists names like Beecoria, Bell, Boggs, etc.

WE, the Commissioners of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1862, do certify, that we find the accounts as above stated Treasurer as follows:—The amount due from all Court House Bonds, which he has paid, is Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-eight cents, and the amount due the School Fund Two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. The amount of outstanding orders is Twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-five cents—of which, Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court House Bonds. Witness our hands this 22d day of January, A. D. 1863. SAM'L C. THOMPSON, JACOB KUNTZ, THOS. DOUGHERTY, Attors.