

Clearfield Republican.

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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1.00 per Annum, if paid in advance.

VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO 1750

CLEARFIELD, PA WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863

NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO 35.

Religious Miscellany.

[Continued.]

SUNDAY, Feb. 27, 1863.

My Dear Editor:—In the religious column of the *Republican* I have frequently read some very good pieces, and highly approve of a column of the paper appropriated to moral and religious reading matter. I furnish you the within, signed "J. W. S."—I trust you will approve of its publication, as it contains the sentiment of the good old Presbyterianism of our fathers. Yours,

WE KNOW IN PART.

We are perhaps never sufficiently conscious of the magnitude of our real ignorance, and the unaccountable hindrances it imposes to our investigation especially of divine things. How of such immense proportions, that with all the effort our own diligence can employ for a lifetime in the most careful examination, we have touched only the surface of the field of exploration, what we have seen is but a vast, dark, boundless, and almost impenetrable forest, and we are ignorant of the vastness of the field.

When instructed by the Holy Spirit, we will progress in what we know, whether little or much, with unspeakable satisfaction. Our understanding may not be either as full or as clear as we would wish, but enough for present duty, and more fully and clearly as we advance. In the dark, our lines will have some light, and when midday beams are with us there is reason for it, which leaving with God we can walk cheerfully in the twilight. Were it at any time while we were here, perfect day with us, the entire plan of God would be changed, and our present state no longer one of discipline and faith. But discipline is needed, and faith, when tried, will grow and conquer; and when all that binds to earth is ready to be loosed, the moorings of the soul will be cast off, and it will soar away to regions of eternal light and perfect knowledge. There we shall no longer see in part, but see as we are seen, and know as we are known. J. W. S.

THE DRINKERS.—The Rev. Emanuel Eli, for a minister of this sect (which is sometimes designated as Dunkers and Tunkers) wrote some time since to the *New York Observer* in correction of some misstatements as to their doctrines and practices, as follows: "You may be desirous to know what we do believe. Well, in brevity, we baptize none but believers, by a true immersion, by plunging way, the candidate in a kneeling posture. And while we believe baptism is initiatory to the church, we also believe it washes away sin previously committed, when preceded by true penitence and faith. We believe that when we commune, or have the emblems, bread and wine, distributed among us, representing the sufferings of our Saviour, it should be done in the evening, preceded first by the washing of the member's feet; next in order, the partaking of bread by all the members, which we designate the Lord's Supper, then follows the Communion. These are perhaps, all distinctive features of our faith.

We hold much in common with other professing Christians; our habits are generally plain, in many respects resembling the Friends, particularly as regards dress; opposed to all superfluity in everything, yet we are not always successful in our opposition. Our people are generally industrious and frugal as a consequence, wealth accumulates, pride follows almost as a necessary consequence. There is revealed the danger of riches, as the Saviour declared. History assigned our origin in Schwartzau, Germany, to the year 1808, our first minister's name, the same authority says, was Alexander Mack. The word 'Tunker,' or 'Dunker,' by which we are known in history, we assume by way of convenience; yet we call ourselves 'German Baptists,' or 'Brethren.'

The Condition of the Freed Negroes.

According to the accounts generally received, the Lincoln Abolition policy of enticing slaves away from, and refusing to return them to their homes and masters, is proving very disastrous and destructive to the negro. The following is from a correspondent of the *Milwaukee News*, writing from Helena, Arkansas, Feb. 5th: "Back of Gen. Washburn's headquarters, the little grove is now so close that one can hardly step between them. Here, about two feet under ground, are over a thousand dead negroes, and day after day others who have starved to death are being added to the nameless list. And there are a dozen negro graveyards in Helena, each rapidly being filled with negroes who were once happy and contented in health, and cared for, of use to themselves and to the world.

Yesterday, in company with Capt. Sherman of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, we rode by the first named negro 'plant.' Four darkies had just deposited on the ground a stout negro, dead as a door nail. His woolly head and dirty feet protruded from under the worn-out horse blanket which served as a winding sheet. One of the living was slowly digging a trench, the others stood watching.

"Hello boys, what's the matter with him?" "He's dun gone dead massa!" and they chuckled to think we could not guess why he was there.

"What's the matter of him?" "Too much hard times, massa! De niggers can't stand hardy ting." "Niggers die pretty easy here don't they?" "Yes massa, dey get shut of themselves right smart now—dem's hard times for niggers!"

And so thought we as they were left behind to conduct their funeral to a termination. In half an hour some thousand dollars' worth of rot and add richness to the soil which will hereafter grow larger patches than ever before. In the house of Dr. Grant, where I heard, is an intelligent African girl about 24 years old, owned by the Dr. The other morning while she was sweeping up the hearth, said: "Millie, are you a slave?" "Course I is, why?" "Why don't you run away and be free?"

"Umph—umph—right smart lot of 'em." "Well, Millie, ain't they better off than before they run away?" "Now wat's de use of foolen, you know better. Would you be better off without clothes and a bed, and a house to sleep in, and somebody to look out for you, than if you had 'em all? De time was here when us niggers had our parties, and heaps of fun; and we had good clothes, and was jis as good as anybody. Before dis war begun a wagon load of niggers didn't dun gone dead every day as dem does now. Dis child knows something yet, and dat is to stick to misers."

"Well, Millie, cannot the niggers take care of themselves?" "Lord help you, no! About one in a hundred is smart enough to live and de olders would dun gone dead right smart. Wat-wat-wat de niggers know about buying stock, and taking care of themselves—dey never done 'em! De massa always buys for de niggers just like as if dey was his own doctored up. Umph—umph! de white Yankee folks skin de last chicken out of de nigger 'fore it were hatched if de nigger took care of demselves! Deed dey would!"

"Well, Millie you are a very sensible girl, stick to your home, and you will be better off."

"Deed I will. We've all dun gon got sick of Yankees long ago. Nebber had such thives in town afore. Dey beat de niggers stealin', and some of de niggers steal right smart too, I reckon."

"What do they steal, Millie?" "Golly, dey steal all day see, if two don't watch it all de time. We neber had white folks in de jail here till de army come, and now dey is dar all de time."

"Don't you look on de white folks who come with de army as your friends?" "Umph—umph! Not now; dey is too wicked. Wat-wat-wat dey care for niggers when dey lets dem die here and neber give dem nothin? Niggers don't know much, but dey learn thives who am dar friends right smart."

And there is a world of truth in her words. The army, with its ugly eye, cares little for the rights of any one. Niggers are good to kick and cuff around. A drunken officer in the northern army is the most abusive to them. Three times have we within a week interfered to protect some poor 'boy,' as the male niggers are called, from their cruelty and tyranny. A good mule is here worth a hundred dollars—a nigger is not worth a cent, present or prospective.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The Congressional conference committee on the Ways and Means bill have agreed upon all points but one—the taxation upon bank circulation—to settle which a new committee has probably been appointed. The points agreed upon by the committee put the bill in this shape:

The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding \$300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and \$600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government, after such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary—not less than ten nor more than forty days from date—in coin, and of such denominations, not less than \$50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent, payable in bonds not exceeding \$100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time upon such terms as he may deem most advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness or deposit, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued or which may be issued under the provisions of this act, and all bonds or Treasury notes, or U. S. State notes, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority; provided there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and U. S. State notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of \$900,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States \$400,000,000 in Treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the United States, or at such time or times, not exceeding three years from date, as may be found most beneficial to the public interests, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent, payable at the periods expressed on the face of said notes, and the interest on said notes and on certificates of indebtedness and deposit therefor issued shall be paid in lawful money; the Treasury notes thus issued to be of such denomination as the Secretary may direct, not less than \$10, and may be disposed of on the best terms that can be obtained, or may be paid to any creditor of the United States willing to receive the same at par. These Treasury notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as the United States notes for their face value, excluding interest, or they may be made exchangeable under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, by the holder thereof, at the Treasury in Washington, or at the office of any assistant treasurer or deputy treasurer designated for that purpose, for United States notes equal in amount to the Treasury notes offered for exchange, together with the interest accrued and due thereon at the date of interest payment next preceding such exchange; and in lieu of any amount of said Treasury notes thus exchanged, or redeemed, or paid at maturity the Secretary may issue an equal amount of other Treasury notes, and the Treasury notes so exchanged, redeemed, or paid, shall be cancelled and destroyed as the Secretary may direct. In order to secure certain and prompt exchanges of United States notes when required as above provided, the Secretary shall have power to issue United States notes to the amount of \$150,000,000 which may be used, if necessary, for such exchanges, but no part of the United States notes authorized by this section shall be issued for, or applied to, any other purposes than such exchanges; and whenever any amount shall have been issued and applied, the same shall be replaced as soon as practicable from the sales of the Treasury notes for the United States notes. The Secretary is authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service for the payment of the army and the navy and other creditors of the government, to issue on the credit of the government one hundred and fifty million dollars of United States notes, including the amount of such notes heretofore authorized by a joint resolution passed January last, not bearing interest, and of denominations not less than one dollar. The seventh section of the original bill is stricken out. It provided that on and after March 1, next, the coupons on all bonds and Treasury notes of the United States heretofore issued, and which may be issued, shall at any time within thirty days before they come respectively due, and at any time after they become due, be receivable for customs as coin. The section modifying the Independent Treasury law is also omitted.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

British Nobility in America—A Romantic Match and What Came of It.—The *Chicago Journal* gives an account of a romance's progress, held upon the body of Aug. C. Broadhead, who died Monday night with epileptic convulsions. A few years ago, Broadhead, then in the prime of vigorous manhood, and wearing upon the dashing artillery uniform of the British service several royal medals, which he had earned by bravery and prowess, formed the acquaintance of a wealthy baroness of the Papet family, one of the most aristocratic houses of England. That acquaintance immediately became a love match, and the unrelenting opposition of her family only served to render it a runaway match. The happy couple spent their honeymoon upon the Continent, visited Italy, Switzerland, and the Egyptian pyramids, and two years ago came to Illinois and purchased a farm near Clifton, in Iroquois county.

Broadhead was a vigorous and energetic man, and was a proficient in that of gunnery and projectiles. And when to this serious impediment is added a dissipated habit of dissipation—an inordinate fondness for the wine cup—which he free and easy life had engendered, and which most unfortunately was shared by his wife, we have the sum total of causes sufficient to blast any man's prospect in life. His failure in an agricultural line only confirmed him as a drunkard, and hastened the denouement. An ardent lover of field sports, his dog and gun were in constant requisition, and his heavy liabilities on such occasions more than once laid him out for a night's lodging on the prairie.

His wife, once a pot of British aristocratic circles, and at one time maid of honor to the Queen, though a highly accomplished lady, and an excellent musician, and speaking with fluency seven different languages, soon became more boisterous than even himself. She died drunk, a year ago, and Broadhead was in such a state of beastly intoxication as to be unable to comprehend the fact. Since that time he has been rapidly "going under."

His property dwindling away for years, soon vanished, and at the time of his death we find that he had been driven to the extremity of pawning his golden medals.

ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.—A careful examination of the financial bills passed by the present Congress, says the *New York World*, shows that Secretary Chase has issued and has the authority to issue the following legal tender notes, treasury notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness:

First issue of legal tender notes,	\$150,000,000
Second issue of legal tender notes,	150,000,000
For payment of the army,	100,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness, fractional currency,	150,000,000
Bonds loaned to date,	50,000,000
Interest-bearing treasury notes convertible into legal tender notes at will of Mr. Chase,	400,000,000
Senate's amendment to conference bill,	50,000,000
Funds authorized by conference committee, (20 and 140 years)	500,000,000
Total	\$1,825,000,000

To this may be added \$300,000,000 under the bank bill, making a grand total of \$2,125,000,000.

SENATOR'S ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred to the Express train Westward, yesterday morning at the end of the mountain between Mexico and Perryville station, in Juniata county. A portion of the end of the mountain slid down upon the track, after the watchman had passed and before the train came along. The consequence was, that the engine, express car, baggage car and one passenger car were thrown over the embankment and into the river, leaving them perfect wrecks. Strange as it appears, the express messenger and baggage master escaped uninjured. One passenger by the name of John Shearer, from Greensburg, Pa., was killed, and some ten others more or less injured, none dangerously so, however. The Engineer, Jacob Elder, was badly scalded about the legs, but the fireman escaped uninjured.

Did you ever know a young widow who wouldn't get married the second time—if she could?

Did you ever know a man to be particularly hard on one vice without having a pet vice of his own?

Did you ever know a tobacco chewing Christian to feel any compunction for desecrating the house of God with the vile juices of the weed?

Did you ever know a man to grow in grace by feeding on slander?

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.
The Gunboat Indiana Captured by the Rebels.
Washington, March 2. The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department: "Union States Squadron, Feb. 27, 1863, via Memphis, March 1. To His G. Weller, Secretary Navy. Sir: I regret to inform you that the Indiana has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars. Respectfully, D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

Cairo, March 2.—The report of the capture of the Indiana creates much disappointment and gloom here. She was one of the new iron-clads from which such good results were expected. We have no particulars of the affair except rumors from Memphis, which state that the Indiana was attacked by the rams Queen of the West, Webb, and a number of other vessels, when the shore batteries opened on her. She was boarded and finally taken to Port Hudson. It is said that the vessel will soon be put in service against us. Rebel deserters arriving at Memphis, insist that this new iron-clad of ironclads will proceed down the river at once, and take part in an attack upon Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The rebels had shown ready, and a demonstration may be looked for at an moment.

Our loss is considered most humiliating, especially in view of the fact that the most expert orders of Admiral Porter have been disregarded. Porter is determined to recapture these ironclads at all hazards, and at once amply orders to that effect from the Navy Department. We have nothing on the Mississippi to cope with the "Indiana," except the "Neosho," and she is not quite ready yet.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special Memphis dispatch to the *Times* says that the Indiana was attacked by three rebel boats on Tuesday the 24th ult. The fight was obstinate, lasting several hours, and she was only ascertained when in a sinking condition. She was run ashore, and the captured officers and crew are now in Vicksburg.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.
A Sharp Fight near Murfreesborough—The Rebels Rout with Loss.
CINCINNATI, March 3.—A special dispatch to the *Commonwealth*, dated Murfreesborough, 24 inst., says an expedition of 4,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the 4th Regular, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th Tennessee, and 1st Ohio, 1st Illinois, and 2d Tennessee, left Murfreesborough yesterday morning, and encountered the rebels at Holly Springs. After a severe engagement the rebels were routed, and from the 10th, with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. Nine officers and eighty private men captured, with three hundred new saddles and accoutrements, and a large collection of official orders, papers and private baggage. The enemy engaged was a portion of John B. Magruder's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the enemy.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PRIVATEER.
Ship Jacob Bell Destroyed by the Florida—Loss \$1,500,000.
HAVANA, March 2. The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, Bermuda, on the 24th, arrived at this port to-day. She reports that on the 12th of February, in latitude 24, longitude 85, the privateer Florida captured and burnt the ship Jacob Bell, which sailed from New York October 10th for New York. The Jacob Bell had 1,000 chests of tea on board. The passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel which arrived at St. Thomas on the 14th of February. The passengers are Mrs. Williams, Mr. Johnson, and two Mr. Bells. They have arrived here in the Delta.

The cargo of the Jacob Bell was chiefly for English account, and valued at \$900,000. She was insured in England and N. York. The vessel and freight was valued at a million and a half dollars.

Our Government is a heavy loser, as the duties would have amounted to \$475,000.

The War in Virginia.
Disastrous Advance of the Stonewall Road—Federal Cavalry Routed and Captured.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Winchester correspondent of the *Washington Intelligencer*, under date of the 26th ult., gives the following particulars of a disastrous affair between a portion of our troops and the enemy in that vicinity. On the 25th a rebel cavalry corps, eight strong, came inside of our pickets on the Strasburg road, and after a skirmish with the 1st family pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired capturing our infantry pickets of the 11th Pennsylvania and its new York Cavalry were sent in pursuit, and captured, beyond Strasburg, most of the prisoners and horses. They also took a number of prisoners. The commander of our detachments most transmitted his orders and pursued them beyond Woodstock, where, after driving in the rebel pickets, they stood parading in the road, without guarding against a surprise. The enemy soon returned in force, charged upon and threw our men into confusion, killing, wounding and capturing two hundred in the flight of twenty miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

CONFIDENTIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.—It is stated that Gen. Butler has charged himself, in account with the War Department, with one million and eighty-eight thousand dollars, as having been received by him from military assessments and confiscations.

Two hundred and fifty deserters are now awaiting trial in the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that most of them will be sentenced to death.

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CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

The following is a statement of the number of men in each county in Pennsylvania exempted from military service on the ground of conscientious scruples:

Adams,	834	Juniata,	17
Allegheny,	1	Lancaster, not rec'd,	4
Armstrong,	12	Lawrence,	98
Beaver,	5	Lebanon,	19
Belmont,	115	Lehigh,	15
Berks,	93	Luzerne,	none.
Blair,	73	Lycoming,	26
Bradford,	2	Mercer,	15
Bucks,	369	Mifflin,	117
Butler,	29	Monroe,	8
Cambria,	no data	Montgomery,	195
Carbon,	1	Northampton,	3
Chester,	12	Northumberland,	none.
Centre,	not received	Perry,	4
Clearfield,	20	Philadelphia,	207
Clinton,	3	Pike,	not rec'd.
Columbia,	28	Potter,	not rec'd.
Crawford,	1	Schenck,	1
Cumberland,	83	Snyder,	8
Dauphin,	102	Somerset,	108
Delaware,	48	Sullivan,	10
Erie,	2	Susquehanna,	4
Fayette,	10	Tioga,	3
Forest,	22	Union,	30
Franklin,	188	Venango,	5
Fulton,	3	Warren,	7
Greene,	10	Washington,	11
Huntingdon,	32	Wayne, not rec'd,	4
Indiana,	10	Westmoreland,	4
Jefferson,	11	Wyoming, not rec'd,	4
		York,	156

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The States which are to hold elections for members of Congress this year are as follows: New Hampshire (3) first Wednesday in Tuesday in March. Rhode Island (2) first Wednesday in April. Connecticut (4) first Wednesday in April. Kentucky (9) first Monday in August. Vermont (3) first Tuesday in Sept. California (3) first Thursday in Sept. West Virginia will elect three members, and there may be applicants for seats from the old State of Virginia, one member; from Louisiana, two members; from Tennessee, two members.

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