

Clearfield Republican.

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Original Poetry.

WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF COMPANY E, 119TH REGIMENT P. V., ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE.

I'm sitting by the picket fire,
This cold and pleasant morn,
With my heart and soul divided,
As mine as I am born.
My heart's divided with this frame,
But my thoughts are far away
With you, my own dear, faithful Jane,
When I speak, oh, many a happy day.
Of course you know a soldier's work
Is always easy done,
The most we do is hold our post
And lighten up our gun.
So while I'm sitting here, my love,
My work is nearly done,
And I'll try, my dear, to do my best
A cleaning out my gun.
Your brother George is now on guard,
Walking his lonely beat,
While the distant drums sound the camp
A perfect thunder beat.
The weather now is beautiful—
Much more like a home—
And as long as I can see fair
We'll cheerfully work for you.
Last night, while sleeping in my tent,
Made up of cedar brush,
My mind was with my family—
I thought the world at peace!
I had an idea my dear wife,
My Jane was by my side,
Our little boys were playing round,
All filled with joyous pride.
No thought of war disturbed my rest,
My heart with you was filled;
I held my hand on Jane's breast;
To please my mind was filled.
But when the roll of battle was called,
Called "Third Relief," arose
I took the step from my bivouac,
Though heavy were my eyes.
But what change did I behold!
Instead of peace and home!
In my blanket on the ground I rolled
Beside my faithful gun.
My dear, you were all undisturbed last,
As in my "home" I was,
And called by name the Third Relief
To get on guard in their places.
My dear, 'tis thus we pass the time,
At night, we dream of home;
By day, we drill to learn to kill—
Or, stand picket guard alone.
But, we all the time most anxiously
Long for return of peace
That will secure the liberty
Of our unhappy race.

March 2, 1863.

THE GREAT ADVANCE IN COTTON.

This article has reached a price in the New York market which it is not probable before since it has been known as staple. It is now selling at 24 cents per pound, or 30 cents per bale, which is a great advance on the price of 18 cents per pound, or 24 cents per bale, which was the price of the cotton in the market in the month of January. The price of the cotton in the market in the month of January was 18 cents per pound, or 24 cents per bale, which was the price of the cotton in the market in the month of January. The price of the cotton in the market in the month of January was 18 cents per pound, or 24 cents per bale, which was the price of the cotton in the market in the month of January.

The first five bales of cotton were received in Liverpool from the Southern States, and which were sold at a profit of 100 per cent on the ground that cotton was not to be grown in America. These bales were cleaned by hand. In a few days afterwards Whitney's cotton gin came into use, which increased African labor, imparted immense activity to cultivation and a great increase in its production. The destruction of African labor by emancipation or otherwise will be its overthrow as a staple. Nothing has been largely contributed to the cultivation of the Southern States than the crop of cotton goods. The first step with a view to the path of civilization has been to secure his necessities with a cotton shirt, made from cheap raw cotton.

The liberating cotton in the temperate latitudes have been increased, not only from cheap cotton seeds, but the power class of females have sported in gay pointed cottons, rivaling the hues of the most costly fabrics, while all ages and sexes have been indebted to it for cheap and comfortable clothing, and for a vast number of household uses. The raw cotton will be changed. Cotton at nearly \$1 per pound will soon make a cotton shirt cost as much as a silk one, and a called shirt as much as a silk one. Such a state of things will press hard upon the poor laboring classes.

What will aggravate the evil will be the use of paper money, which will have to be purchased dear goods for all kinds of necessities, and which will be less than half its value of standard currency before the war. All the people would willingly bear, and much more would the war conducted for the restoration of the Constitution and the Union, and not for emancipation, threatening the permanent ruin and enslavement of the whites.

N. Y. Herald.

RAVE FLAX.—Every farmer, says an exchange, should turn his attention this spring to the growing of a few acres of flax. The exorbitant price of cotton goods, and the impossibility of a speedy decline in prices, renders it important that we turn our attention to the growing of the crop. The price of cotton goods have by no means reached their highest standard yet, and even if the war were immediately closed, it must be some time ere the South will again produce a full crop of cotton. These are facts that should be borne in mind by the producing classes, and acted upon before they are overtaken by ruinous prices.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR WIDE-AWAKES OUT OF BUSINESS.

For those Lamp-Carriers who, in the last Presidential campaign, displayed their true belief in Father Abraham there is a capital chance now offered, not only to make money, but also to try their skill in robbery. President Lincoln seeks a great number of young persons that believe in him, to carry out his emancipation Proclamation in the Cotton States. He pays high wages, but never guarantees the safety of the person sent by him.

Third chapter of the 20th Book of Chronicles.
1st. And it came to pass that King Ahazabau sent his Revenue Collectors into all the provinces of his kingdom to collect all his dues into the treasury.
2d. And there was a great strife ensuing among his true followers, which should be the ones chosen to fill these offices.
3d. The King got him good counsel under this great multitude of people, and he said unto every one, What hast thou done for me?

4th. And his servants cried with one voice.
5th. The first said: Lord, hear me, I was one of thy true followers from the beginning; I carried thy banners through the streets of the cities of thy provinces, to thy honor and glory, O Lord.
6th. The King answered him and said, "And thou dost?" The servant answered and said, "Yes, Lord, my ability therein is great over all thy provinces, even so great as that of your Secretary of War, Simon."

7th. The King answered and said unto him, "Hear, good and faithful servant, thou art a true man."
8th. The second came and said, Lord I was one of thy soldiers, and fought for your cause, to die for thee, and I have a wound in my side, which I have never healed, and I have fasted, and I have wept, and I have done all that thou hast commanded me to do, O Lord, give me an office?
9th. The King answered him and said, "How many of my free American people of African descent hast thou freed from bondage in the land of Dixie, and brought them into my provinces?"

10th. The soldier answered the King and said, Lord I gave to the King that which he desired, and I have fought thy battles, O King, to enforce the law of our fathers among the people in Dixie.
11th. The King answered him and said, "How many of my free American people of African descent hast thou freed from bondage in the land of Dixie, and brought them into my provinces?"

12th. The soldier answered the King and said, Lord I have been a true man, and I have done all that thou hast commanded me to do, O Lord, give me an office?
13th. The King answered him and said, "How many of my free American people of African descent hast thou freed from bondage in the land of Dixie, and brought them into my provinces?"

14th. The King answered him and said, "How many of my free American people of African descent hast thou freed from bondage in the land of Dixie, and brought them into my provinces?"

15th. King Abraham answered him and said, "Canst thou deliver false witness?"
16th. He answered and said, "Yes, Lord, I can deliver false witness."
17th. King Abraham answered him and said, "Canst thou deliver false witness?"

18th. He answered and said, "Yes, Lord, I can deliver false witness."
19th. King Abraham answered him and said, "Canst thou deliver false witness?"

20th. He answered and said, "Yes, Lord, I can deliver false witness."
21st. King Abraham answered him and said, "Canst thou deliver false witness?"

22nd. He answered and said, "Yes, Lord, I can deliver false witness."
23rd. King Abraham answered him and said, "Canst thou deliver false witness?"

REMARKS OF MR. WALLACE IN THE SENATE, ON THE 6TH INST., ON THE QUESTION OF THE ADOPTION OF MR. LAMBERTON'S AMENDMENT EMBRACING MAJOR GENERAL ERAT, McLELLAN IN THE RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY SENATOR JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE, AND EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

Mr. WALLACE. I have listened with great interest to the denunciations, epithets and invective, that have been hurled upon us from Senators upon the other side of this chamber. The crime (if such it be) of being a Democrat, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny. In saying that I am a Democrat, I take to myself no feeling of shame, but rather feel a thrill of pride and of glory. I am proud to be an honorable member of that noble party that for three-fourths of eighty years has conducted this Government, that from a few feeble colonies elevated to be a great and mighty nation, whose commerce whitened every sea beneath the azure vault of Heaven; "whose broad stripes and bright stars" of whose national ensign floated in the breezes of every clime in the known world. Sir, I take to myself no third of shame that I am a Democrat; I glory in the name in the past; I am proud of it in the present; and most I prize it in the future. And when I venture, democracy and better words are thrown upon me here, I turn them back through the teeth of Senators upon this floor. We, as we are loyal to this Government, as we are loyal to the Constitution, and will sustain the Government and the Constitution. The people are the sovereigns of this republic; I am one of the people; and as such, I am entitled equally with the others, to have the right to demand that my rulers shall not be tyrants. By virtue of law, the sovereign people have chosen their public servants and placed them in high places to administer the Government according to law. They demand that their rulers shall obey the law. They have a written Constitution, on the broad pedestal of which the rights of personal liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of the press are proudly graven. They demand the inalienable privilege of the uncontrolled exercise of all these rights, subject only to the penalty the law hath affixed for their abuse. When the ruler of the servant demands of us obedience to the law, it is our duty to yield it, and it is our right to demand that his habits implicit obedience to the law which he has sworn to protect.

Sir, let us come directly to the question at issue. This resolution tenders to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Joseph E. Wright, of Indiana, the use of the hall; the amendment of the Senator from Charleston extends the same courtesy to Pennsylvania's gallant son, Gen. B. McClellan. Senators speak disparagingly of the merits of Gen. McClellan, and plainly indicate their determination to vote down the amendment. During this discussion, the virtues, the loyalty and patriotism of Gen. Johnson have been extolled; his fidelity to the Government and his personal exposure of himself in its service in Tennessee have been flatteringly commented upon. It seems to me that the only fault which can be found in him only to be met with me to July and August, 1862. Let us glance at the position of the rebel army encamped within hearing of the Capital, our army confident and brave, but inexperienced, under the guidance of the veteran Scott, was unopposedly driven forward by the machinations of political fanatics. It was madly dashing against the battlements at Manassas; it did all that a brave and loyal soldier could do, but was thrown back, beaten, dismayed and bleeding upon Washington. The army demoralized—the Capital defenceless—the Administration dismayed and well nigh despairing—Representatives and Senators, unopposed and powerless, trembled in the well grounded anticipation of immediate danger, and

"With wild thirill they cried,
"The Earth the Earth they come!"

All was dismay, all were in trepidation; and with outstretched hands they sought relief. Whence shall it come?—It is from Governor Johnson, then a Senator of the United States? Why he partook of the general dread.

To the young and vigorous McClellan the eye of the nation involuntarily turned, and the army of the Government were at once placed under his control. He was brought to Washington when commander and order reigned supreme, but under his magic touch a new state of things grew up; confidence and order followed; the army reorganized and reorganized for victory; and when the order to move forward came, the stronghold of the enemy is acquired by that greatest of all victories—a bloodless one. Prudence and caution, love for the soldier and devotion to his country, long suffering and patience under repeated injuries, unobtruded bravery and genius as a general, have made this man George B. McClellan the idol of the nation.

During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States seeking protection for himself and his fellows under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. Until this hour when he has shown himself in the front of battle? In high places—as the military Governor of his own people, as their dictator—we find him; he is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberty of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never!

Sir, it is but proper that the repressions in lives of the people of Pennsylvania should place upon record their desire that a man who has done yeoman service in behalf of the Government should be equally honored with the man who holds the position of military Governor under the Government of the United States. The Republican party of the New York Legislature refused to accord to Gen. McClellan the honor of a public reception. He

who has done more than any other toward crushing out the insurrection, is refused an opportunity to be heard. McClellan, the soldier, has voluntarily encountered the perils of the battle field and the privations of the camp. Johnson, the civilian, has remained in idleness as an Senator and a Governor. This resolution as amended, places them on the same level, and surely Gen. Johnson cannot complain of this. For this simple request, for exercising our undoubted right to criticize our public men for plain exposure of our opinions and convictions, we are severely denounced. Sir, you may talk as you will. We are your peers—Senators of this Commonwealth—sustained by a noble and a loyal constituency; we are sustaining the doctrine of the Constitution, and demand and will have the right freely to express the opinions that animate us.

Mr. Speaker, he has said that every man who was a Democratic Senator or Representative in Congress, and every Democratic Governor at the inception of the rebellion, is now in armed rebellion against the Government. In his recent statement, this is asserted; that it is particularly true follows naturally from the fact, that Republicanism was essentially sectional, that the South was mainly represented by Democrats, and that Southern members and Senators followed the fortunes of their States. But that these facts prove the disloyalty of the Northern Democracy is utterly absurd. They simply prove that sectional Republicanism has given the coveted opportunity sectional secession. But sir, let me ask you what was your condition then and what is it now? When secession was accomplished and bloodshed was inaugurated, every branch of the National Government was under your independent control; the Executive and legislative departments of almost every Northern State were absolutely yours; Republicans ruled in power. Now, sir, the times are changed. You are passing away; the people are wresting from you the sceptre of dominion; and men who, like Andrew Johnson, are willing to trample the Constitution under foot, are in transition; they will in the early future, be buried in dark oblivion, and men who will stand upon the noble bulwarks of the Constitution, the grand bulwarks of whose hearts beat in sympathy with a union with thirty-four States, who will bear aloft the banner of our country with not a star erased—they are the men who are trampling upon your heels and will soon follow in the places you now occupy. Sir, this is the past and the present of the rebellion, these are the signs of the times.

I am opposed to the reception of Governor Johnson for no personal reason; but sir, I am unwilling to recognize his present official position. He is not the Governor of Tennessee in my view of the law. I am opposed to the resolution because Republican Senators are unwilling to yield the same courtesy to Gen. McClellan. I am unwilling to countenance any of those men who have rendered aid and comfort towards sustaining this Administration in its unconstitutional, unwarranted and unnecessary measures. Andrew Johnson is one of those who has gone furthest, who has been the most ultra of the ultra in sustaining the violent measures of the Administration at Washington.

Mr. FULLER. Will the gentlemen allow me to ask a question?
Mr. WALLACE. Certainly.
Mr. FULLER. Does the gentleman refer to the war measures of the Administration?
Mr. WALLACE. I do. To those and to all other unconstitutional measures.
Mr. FULLER. It is for that you condemn him?
Mr. WALLACE. No sir, not for that alone, but because he has been a consistent and warm friend of all their radical measures.

Mr. FULLER. I desire to ask the Senator whether Andrew Johnson has sustained this Administration in any other measures except those necessary for putting down the rebellion?
Mr. WALLACE. He has sustained the Administration in its emancipation measures, in its suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in all its prominent measures. Sir, the Senator cannot point out a single measure that was opposed by the loyal people of the north, that has not been sustained by Andrew Johnson. It is for this I shall vote against his occupying this high.

Mr. FULLER. Do I understand the Senator to say that the loyal people of the north are opposed to Andrew Johnson because he has sustained the Government?
Mr. WALLACE. I do not say any such thing, and I suppose that that sufficiently covers the inquiry of the gentleman.

I shall proceed, in its emancipation policy—in its control, and absolute suspension of the right of free speech and a free press—in its repeated arbitrary arrests of the Administration has gone contrary to the Government. The Government of the United States can do none of these things. In the organic law of the land, it is plainly written that the rights of personal liberty, freedom of speech and of the press are rights upon which no man dare lay his hands. Yet the rights of personal liberty has been repeatedly violated, and the authority of the law contemned and defied. The courts were open; the law of the land was in full force; none were interfering to stop its execution; the people loyal and submissive; yet men have been taken by this Administration from their homes and families, deprived of their constitutional right of trial by jury, and imprisoned in distant forts and prisons.

The eternal principles embodied in the Bill of Rights of Pennsylvania and contained in the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States are the straits upon

which rest all our political rights. It was to preserve these that the Constitution was framed. It was to these preserve that the revolution was fought; all the other provisions of the written law were designed as the outer barriers for the protection of these. These great principles are immutable and can never be subverted and our liberties be preserved. These are the Government. To protect them is the highest duty of any Administration called into existence under the provisions of the Constitution. No Administration can strike out of existence these great principles without destroying the very institutions they are sworn to support.

And, sir, there is another thing to be said in this connection. Vacillation of purpose—a continued vacillation of policy and purpose has characterized this Administration from its inception; it has had this policy to-day and that to-morrow; it has wavered here to-day and there to-morrow; it has proposed this thing as a war measure to-day and that thing to-morrow, until, little by little, has crushed out the Union sentiment of the South and almost exhausted the loyal people of the North, by growing a trembling apprehension for the preservation of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. This vacillation in purpose on the part of the Administration has knitted together the people of the South as one mighty mass in arms against us; it has flowed like water, and treasure, by the thousand millions, has already been expended in the fruitless efforts to compel a peace and to resign its throne North and South—unless the olive branch accompanying the sword—unless honesty of purpose and fidelity to our constitutional obligations shall gain the ascendancy—there is no ray of hope for the future.

In speaking as I have spoken of the Constitution, I do not wish to be understood as intruding its provisions as a protection to rebel in arms. If they have violated the law, let them be tried by the law and be punished by the law. I do not wish my position upon this question to be misunderstood. The history of the world shows that occasions of public emotion are seized upon by designing men to sweep away the liberties of the people. I am solicitous for the preservation of the Constitution, because it is the great protecting power for our liberties, and the liberties of the people I represent.

Mr. FULLER. I would ask the gentleman whether he is supporting the Constitution for the purpose of protecting slavery or liberty?
Mr. WALLACE. I am supporting the Constitution for the purpose of protecting myself and my posterity. I am unwilling to entrust the right to control my constituents, my children and myself to any "one man power." We have a written law, and by that written law we must abide.

Sir, I again indignantly repel the assertion of Senators upon this floor, that the Democracy are disloyal. Thousands of the noble Democracy of Pennsylvania are now in the army; they promptly responded to the call for troops; they have nobly sacrificed their private interests and interests and have devoted themselves to the support of the Government, and are now engaged in vindicating by arms the power of the Government.

When gentlemen undertake to make a distinction between the leaders of the Democracy and the Democratic masses, they fall into a gross error. Sir, I tell you the leaders are behind the people on this question. I tell Senators that the people of Pennsylvania are far in advance of their leaders in their zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution. They stand by every line, clinging to every plant, plant themselves upon its eternal decrees and let no power move you to the front? They reproach their leaders that they do not more defiantly and emphatically denounce these continued and repeated usurpations of the rights of the people.

Sir, we are for the Constitution and the law; and when Senators call us "disloyal," I ask them in what have we disobeyed the law? Obedience to the law is the true test of loyalty. He who obeys the law is the loyal man, and he who is willing under any plea—see, even the plea of necessity—to trample beneath his feet the liberties of the people and the law of the land is a disloyal man. [Applause.] I had back upon such men the imputation of disloyalty. We are the loyal men because we are for the law. Let those who seek to subvert the law receive to themselves the damning record of disloyalty. The Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the whole North are loyal; the people of Pennsylvania are loyal; they desire to maintain this Government unimpaired and as it has descended to them from their fathers.

In behalf of this Government and in support of the law, two hundred thousand of our noble people have gone forth to battle. Of these two hundred thousand, thirty thousand have bravely died, with their feet to the foe and their faces to Heaven. Are these the evidences of disloyalty? Is this the conduct of a disloyal people? No! no! no! Sir. These men have nobly died in the defence of the Government that had fostered and protected them; and I say to Senators, now, that the gaping wounds of these thirty thousand soldiers are mouths vocal with imprecations upon the heads of those who have so cruelly mismanaged this war. Their corpses stark and stiff will rise in judgment against the men who strive to wrest from a free people the plainest teachings of that law, in defence of which those brave soldiers nobly died.

Secretary Seward gave a diplomatic dinner to the Haytian minister yesterday.

The United States Converted into a Military Despotism—The Conscription Act the Last Deadly Blow Aimed at the Popular Liberty.

The Congress which has so fatally misrepresented the Republic during the last two years has at length adjourned. It expired on the 4th instant, leaving behind it a memento that time can never efface, and fastening indelibly upon the history of the nation, the blackest record the world has ever seen. It found the United States a free country, and it has left it a land of slaves. It was elected to do the behests of the people, and it has converted our servants into our masters, and our President into an autocrat, with power as great over the liberties of the people as that which the Czar of all the Russias possesses over his subjects. All this it has done, and more.

It has rendered a union of fraternity an impossibility; it has again and again passed enactments violating the supreme law of the land; it has persistently refused to permit any inquiry to be made into the arbitrary arrests of loyal citizens; it has broken down State limits, and admitted bogus members as representatives who pretend to have been constitutionally elected; and its last measure, the Conscription Act, it has put the liberties of the people into the hands of a man whose Presidential career has proved that he never wanted the will to become the arbitrary master of this so-called Republic.

With a persistence that the dread crisis through which the nation is passing could not avert or afar, it has devoted all its energies to the destruction of an institution guaranteed by the Constitution itself; it has made the liberty of the white man only of secondary importance to that of the negro; it has knit its aid to the suppression of the liberty of the press by silently sanctioning the action of its subordinates in suspending the publication of several of the newspapers throughout the country. It has quietly looked on while our citizens have been dragged from their homes at the dead hour of night and flung into Government bastiles; it has preferred the permanent disruption of the Union to its perpetuity with the institution of slavery preserved; it has knitted and willfully set at naught the desires and intentions of the great conservative majority at the North, and in the passage of the Conscription Act it has been guilty of a most criminal violation of the sovereignty of the people as involved in the rights of the States.

This is the record left to us by a Congress, which has done more to render the restoration of the Union impossible than all the acts of the most bitter and determined secessionists. When the country could have been saved by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise—a compromise intended to secure to the South nothing but what it was justly entitled to—the leading members of both the Senate and House of Representatives employed all the force of their official character and position to secure the defeat of the measure. In its almost every act it proved to the South that it would be satisfied with nothing less than its unconditional submission and the extinction of slavery. It fastidiously pledged made at the commencement of the war, that the immense military and naval resources of the country should be employed only in the restoration of the Union, and the re-establishment of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

But, as we have intimated, the crowning act of despotism, the most atrocious piece of despotism which it has perpetrated, is the Conscription Law, which is hardly less intolerable than that which has driven Poland into wide spread insurrection. In this measure the radical and lenient policy of Congress has reached its climax. That body, in its last days, attained the "bad eminence" to which it was so long aspiring; and its last act is the most deadly that has yet been aimed at the liberties of the people; it is the most enormous shaft that has yet been hurled at the heart of the Republic, and if the people are untrue to themselves in this dire emergency, the freedom of the nation will be buried in the same grave in which Congress has entombed all that remained of the Union.

One of the most remarkable features of this last effort to convert the Republic into a military despotism is the entire abrogation of State Sovereignty in the process of which the conscription is to be carried into effect. State limits and State Sovereignty are ridden over rough shod, and our Governments, the freely chosen magistrates of a free people, are to be treated as mere cyphers by the General Government.

In a word, all the citizens of New York liable to military duty under this law can be called upon by the President whenever he shall deem it necessary, and on the refusal of any one of these to obey the call he shall be deemed a deserter, be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for court martial. If this is not the establishment of a military despotism, then we should like to know the true meaning of the words. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that this law is unconstitutional, and of course not binding upon any citizen of the United States, and since the miscollected National Legislature has so far exceeded its powers, the people must, under such circumstances, look for protection to the only authorities that can grant it, the Governors of their respective States. We owe allegiance to the State of New York, to the Constitution of that State, and in the exercise of his lawful authority we are solemnly bound by that obligation to sustain and support its chief Magistrate, whom that Constitution declares to be the Commander in Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. If allegiance belongs to that regularly constituted gov-

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