

The signal corps, under Major Myer, rendered during the operations at Antietam, at South Mountain, and during the whole movements of the army, efficient and valuable service.

The duties devolving upon my staff during the action were most important, and the performance of them able and untiring.

With the day closed this memorable battle, in which, perhaps, nearly two hundred thousand men were for fourteen hours engaged in combat.

The night, however, presented serious questions; morning brought with it grave responsibilities. To renew the attack again on the 18th, or defer it, with the chance of the enemy's retirement after a day of suspense, were the questions before me.

In the last issue of the niggerhead organ our challenge is accepted with a most terrible flourish. But of all the attempts yet made by the sappy-headed trio that hang around the Abolition cesspool in our town, to make a point, or to convict us of inconsistency, this is the weakest and most contemptible.

Let us see how completely a plain statement of facts will expose this miserable effort to practice deception upon the public. The reader will bear in mind that our position is, that no Democrat is in favor of an "unconditional," or "dishonorable" peace.

During the 18th, orders were given for a renewal of the attack at daylight on the 19th. On the night of the 18th the enemy, after having been passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburg, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their line.

A reconnaissance was made across the river on the evening of the 19th, which resulted in ascertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force, and in our capturing six guns.

I submit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagements of the 15th, and of the 16th and 17th. The enemy's loss is believed, from the best sources of information, to be nearly thirty thousand.

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion of the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over.

Had the garrison held out 24 hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on Maryland Heights; while the whole garrison—some 12,000 strong—could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capitol was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania.

blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the government and the country.

GEORGE B. MULLIGAN, Maj. Gen. United States Army.

The Clearfield Republican.



CLEARFIELD, PA. Wednesday Morning, April 29th, 1863. OPPOSED TO PEACE ON ANY TERMS.

In our paper of the 15th instant we challenged the "foul-mouthed slanderer" that do up the dirty work for the niggerhead organ in this place, "to point to a single 'resolution,' speech, or 'public act,' for which the Democratic party was in any sense responsible, favoring an 'unconditional,' or 'dishonorable' peace.

In the last issue of the niggerhead organ our challenge is accepted with a most terrible flourish. But of all the attempts yet made by the sappy-headed trio that hang around the Abolition cesspool in our town, to make a point, or to convict us of inconsistency, this is the weakest and most contemptible.

Let us see how completely a plain statement of facts will expose this miserable effort to practice deception upon the public. The reader will bear in mind that our position is, that no Democrat is in favor of an "unconditional," or "dishonorable" peace.

We here give entire the paragraph from our issue of July 3, 1861, and not a mutilated and garbled extract therefrom. It is as follows, with that part printed in italics which was omitted by the niggerhead organ:

"Of the other classes, embracing severals of the whole population, we venture to say that four-fifths of them will raise their voices in favor of any 'compromise' or 'parley' that will restore peace to the nation, return to their desolate and suffering families the thousands of soldiers now in the service of their country, and give a hope, no matter how faint it may be, that these States may be again united, and our glorious Union again resume its place, the first among the nations of the earth. But, says the Journal, 'TRUST NO MAN WHO TALKS' of a 'compromise'—all such are either 'traitors or in sympathy with them.'"

Is the peace here asked for "dishonorable?" Who but Abolition disunionists would say it was? The other paragraph is as follows: "Now, for the satisfaction of this editorial trio, and to enable them to know exactly where to go when they determine to put their blood-hounds on the scent for victims to satiate their thirst for blood, we take this opportunity to inform them that we are just that kind of 'traitors'—we are in favor of any 'compromise,' 'parley,' 'armistice,' or cessation of hostilities, that will give the faintest hope of preserving our present form of government, our Constitution and free institutions, and restoring prosperity to the country."

Are there no "conditions" upon which this "compromise," "parley," "armistice" or "cessation of hostilities" is demanded? Is this an "unconditional" peace? Would it be "dishonorable" to secure a peace that would "preserve our present form of government?" Would it be "dishonorable" to thus "preserve our Constitution and free institutions?" Would it be "dishonorable" to secure a peace that would "restore prosperity to the country?" What other "condition" does any patriot desire? For what other purpose did the hundreds and thousands of our gallant volunteers rush to battle when Congress solemnly declared that the war was for "NO OTHER PURPOSE?"

If the logic of this erratic lawyer hath any meaning, none of these things, which all good men have looked upon as national blessings, are desired. According to him, PEACE would not be acceptable on ANY terms. With him war—war the most bloody, devastating, costly and causeless in the history of the world, is preferable to any other condition of society. If his reasoning hath not this meaning, then it has no meaning at all—for certainly no one, male or female, high or low, rich or poor—always excepting those who are making their fortunes out of the war—want war when peace can be had upon these "conditions;" and not one of either of these classes, nor would the just judgment of an impartial world, think there was anything "dishonorable" in such a peace.

Come, neighbor, try it again. Our challenge is still open for you. As the Abolitionists have taken out letters patent for loyalty, we will endeavor next week to present our readers with a few extracts from some of the recent sayings of these "new light" loyal citizens—especially from the sentiments uttered by several Reverend gentlemen at the Conference held in New York a few days ago, in which these Abolition fanatics thanked God for our defeats at Bull Run.

UNITY AND PEACE.

President Lincoln, during his short career in the White House, has given the country a surfeit of Proclamations, in some of which he uttered sentiments unbecoming the Chief Magistrate of a great and independent nation.

"Let us, then, rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

Before parting with this subject we wish to call the attention of the reader to an extract taken from the Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Senator Sumner. In speaking of the President's Proclamation, the editor says:

"It is a cool assumption of the President that the pardon of our national sins has any kind of connection with the restoration of our country to its former happy condition of unity and peace." Our own opinion is, that if God had resolved not to pardon us at all, He would prove it by allowing the restoration of that old 'unity and peace.' That unity was crime; that peace worse than war.

These are the sentiments of a LOYAL editor in Boston—if not of Charles Sumner himself—who are both in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war." If such language was used in the same sense, by a Democrat, he would be tabooed at once as a Copperhead and an Infidel; but having been promulgated by a Boston "loyalist," whose forefathers were probably engaged in hanging women for Witches, during the palmy days of Puritanism, it is of course not disloyal nor interfering with the Government?

The 30th (to-morrow) is the day designated by the President as a day of fasting and prayer. We hope that none of our Christian fellow citizens—and especially the loyal (Abolition) portion—will fail to ask Him who ruleth the nations, for "the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace." We will guarantee all who are willing to engage in this particular duty that their tongues shall not be "withered," though such be the invocation of the loyal senator from Massachusetts. The people have before them the request of the President, and the threat of a loyal (?) Abolitionist—Which will they obey?

NO RESPONSE YET.

It was through the Hon. Fernando Wood of New York, that the announcement was first made to the public, that terms of settlement were made to the Jacobins at Washington in December last, and by them rejected, which, had they been accepted, would have been "satisfactory to the people both North and South."

No response, either than a faint denial, and which was at once promptly met by Mr. Wood, was made to this. Since then, Mr. Vallandigham made the following declaration: "On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the national Congress and be obedient to the Constitution and Laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected the proposition, and the damning evidence of rejection exists in New York over his own autograph—but there is an obligation of secrecy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public."

To this no response whatever, so far as we have seen, has been made. Is it true, or is it false? If false, that fact can be easily demonstrated. But if true, what a fearful responsibility those who are drenching their country in its best blood, will some day have to meet!

Washington a "Copperhead."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," according to the Republican definition of that word. If the following extracts from his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments" we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments: "Indignantly frown upon the first dawn of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

A Leaf from the Past, Showing who were the Real Disunionists.

A friend has placed in our hands a copy of a paper called The Weekly, dated March 10, 1857, and published at Anamosa, Iowa, under the name of C. D. Crockett, proprietor. That it was then the recognized organ of the Republican party of that part of the State of Iowa is evidenced by the fact that, under the heading "Republican Nominations," are inserted the names of the Republican candidates for the various offices to be filled at the then ensuing election. From this sheet we copy the following infamous article entire and verbatim, only printing in italics certain sentences, to which the reader's special attention is invited:

Apologies

During the last session of Congress just terminated, we had sometimes occasion to notice a disposition on the part of a few Republican members, to apologize for the independence displayed by the North in giving over fourteen hundred thousand votes for freedom; and a disclaimer on their part that the North intended thereby to touch slavery where it has long existed. The South knew all this before; and in assailing the North as intending to interfere with slavery in the Southern States, merely either gave vent to their fears as guilty either doers; or desired to obtain from the North an apology for rebellion against the authority to which she—the North—had so long submitted.

Now such members as thus apologized for the north, betrayed their trust. What! Fourteen hundred thousand freemen go down on their knees before three hundred thousand slave drivers, and make apologies and beg forgiveness? When those fourteen hundred thousand voted in November last, they voted as men not as slaves; and their representatives ought to be aware that the charges of President Pierce were not only false, but so clearly false, as to be wholly unworthy of notice. In making apologies they have gratified the low vanity of the slave drivers, and encouraged them to continue their efforts on Kansas, and to practice fresh insult and outrage on the north. We have yet to reap the fruits of these apologies. Had WEBSTER stood firm in 1850, the south had not ventured on the experiment of 1854. The slave power is weak, but united, stealthy, cautious and cunning, and when the time for action comes it is audacious.

It is fortunate that the north holds two remedies in her hands. The first is *disunion* which is a rapidly growing idea, and is doubtless the second is striking the slave power dead by abolishing slavery, constitution or no constitution. The north has the power to do either. As yet it lacks only the will. Progress however is constant; and in the coming quarter of a century, one or the other will take place; and if the first then the second follows, for it is the Union that keeps slavery alive. The Abbeville S. C. Spectator says "dissolve the Union, and as a necessary consequence, you abolish slavery." In voting for FREEMONT the north never dreamed of apologizing therefor. Let us have no more crying of northern Republicans under the southern lash. That is the appropriate work of sham Democracy and dough-facism.

It will be observed that the purpose to "touch slavery," not by abolishing it in the District of Columbia—not by prohibiting it going into the territories—but "where it has long existed," was boldly avowed as one of the objects of the Republican party as far back as 1857; that having failed to accomplish their purpose at that time through the election of Fremont, they consoled themselves with the reflection that "two remedies" were still left them, one or the other of which would take place "within the coming quarter of a century;" and finally, that, in their opinion, it was "the Union that kept slavery alive." One of these "remedies" was the Disunion of the Union—peaceably, perhaps; the other, the plan now in practice, at an expense of three millions of dollars, and hundreds of valuable lives, per day. It is just such traitorous scamps as the author of the foregoing that are now calling upon Lincoln and his satraps to "shoot down as public enemies" all men who are even suspected of sympathizing with secession.

But this article is interesting in another respect: We are often told that the present rebellion was the culmination of a conspiracy long previously planned by the Southern slave-holders for the purpose of perpetuating slavery. But here we are told quite a different story—and one which we believe to be strictly true—for, said the Abbeville, S. C. Spectator—the home organ of the late John C. Calhoun—"Dissolve the Union, and as a necessary consequence, you abolish slavery."

When our niggerheaded neighbor again undertakes to convict us of opposition to the war, before its object had been perverted from the purposes declared by the President in his proclamation of April 15, 1861, and by resolution of Congress in July, 1861, he must not go back of those dates. We have often said that we believed with Judge Douglas, that "war is disunion—final and eternal separation"—and therefore opposed the war. But when our regularly constituted authorities appealed to the sword, we, as loyal and law-abiding citizens, acquiesced in, but sanctioned no war, never.

His quotations from our issues of the 10th and 17th April, 1861—articles written before the war had commenced, and certainly before the fact of the assault upon Fort Sumter was known here—is going entirely beyond the record. Whenever you do that, we will go still a little further back—to the previous December—and show that at that time you were also opposed to war; that you were then in favor of the Southern States "peacefully withdrawing" from the Union, if they chose to do so; and that you then looked upon "any attempt to COMPEL them to remain in the Union as CONTRARY TO HUMAN LIBERTY!" WERE YOU CRAZY THEN, or are you crazy now?

CASEY NEAR NEWBURG, N. C.

Messrs. Editors:—Sir:—Having a few words to say in behalf of myself, and wishing it to come before the public, I thought I could find no better persons than yourselves to appeal to, as your worthy paper has got the largest circulation in the county, or those adjoining.

Sirs, it is in reference to a certain individual, a resident of Elk county, residing at a place called Little Toby, who styles himself the leader of a certain portion of the above named county, both in spiritual as well as political matters; and who had the audacity to send me a letter a few days since touching on my loyalty to our present government, and in which he styles me a "Copperhead," and being the cause of the prolongation of our present troubles. Now how, or what to construe his words into, I am at a loss to know, unless the ravings of a maniac. One thing is certain, I will have to make some allowance for him, knowing, as I do, that he belongs to a certain party of whom there are but few that are more rational than the individual alluded to, and that from the same party there has yet to come something honorable, but which I am afraid will never come to pass. Now what I have done contrary to the laws of our present government, or for the prolongation of our present struggle, I am at a loss to know, and can attribute it to nothing else than subsisting on salt horse and hard tack and many long weary marches, for I am nothing more or less than a high private in the rear rank, and it certainly can not be for the small recompense of thirteen dollars a month that induced me to leave a home and friends that are as dear to me as my own existence, and undertake to brave the hardships that are always accompanied by war; and even if life is required, will offer it up in behalf of our beloved country—and then be termed a traitor by a man that is not worthy the name! It makes my blood boil to think that men who would not cross their own door threshold in the defence of their country—at least their recent actions prove it—but blow and howl on their own dunghill; such men are worthy to be leaders of swine—not human beings—and are great consolation to the soldiers in the field, and such men are well termed the leaders of their party!

I hope this small note will not offend any of my former friends. I am well aware that it will not meet with the heartiest approval by some; but it is my best opinion of the man, and hope the next time he wishes to criticise on any person's loyalty he will choose some other for his victim. But I think he can make more of this world's goods by his old trade, horse trading, &c., than political sermons or good opinions of other men. Fearing to impose too much on your time I will close, leaving the subject—of course—to his own fate, which will sooner or later be ruin. Yours, &c., Private in the 58th Reg't Pa. Vol.

THE LATE CAPT. WEBSTER.—Why he was Executed by the Rebels.—As has already been stated, Captain Alphons Webster, of the third (loyal) Virginia Cavalry, was executed at Sechmond on the 10th inst., for violating his parole, he having taken up arms against the Confederacy after his capture and before his exchange. The Wheeling Intelligencer (Union paper) says:—*Baltimore Sun*. Webster obtained a commission as captain of cavalry from Governor Pierpont in November last, on a forged letter of recommendation. In the meantime he was captured by the rebels, was paroled, and had returned to his company; but the fact of the discovery of the forged having leaked out, Captain Webster passed within the rebel lines to escape a trial by a Federal court martial. It is supposed that, under these circumstances, he was again arrested by the rebels, and tried and convicted for violating his parole. Not much is known of Webster beyond what is above stated. He was thrown up to the surface by this rebellion, from somewhere in Texas or the West, and was regarded as a very ignorant but daring and resolute fellow. He dealt with the rebels without mercy and without fear, and is reported to have killed a rebel officer, not long before his second arrest, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

THE NEWS. There is nothing important from the Rappahannock. Gen. Stoneman had returned from a ten days expedition with a large force of cavalry. Nothing specially important was accomplished. The advices from Kentucky and Tennessee are rather more encouraging—still the rebels are numerous and active around Nashville. The rebels are again in force in Missouri under Gen. Marmaduke and Price. Gen. Foster having escaped from Washington, N. C., to Newbern, had started from the latter place with a large force for the relief of his army at Washington, and a heavy battle was expected with Gen. Hill's forces. Nothing new from South Carolina. Dispatches from New Orleans to the 17th inst., were received at New York, bringing favorable accounts of the operations of the forces under Gen. Banks to the West of New Orleans. The accounts are so obscure and mixed that it is difficult to tell precisely what has been done. A sharp engagement had taken place at a point not far from Franklin, La. The rebels are said to have destroyed 10 steamboats, stores, &c. An account of another expedition under Gen. Grover at the head of five or six regiments of New England troops, attacked two regiments of Texans and two batteries, defeating them, taking 16,000 prisoners in all! Of course this is a mistake of a cipher—perhaps two of them.

5,000 Men, YOUTHS and BOYS can be equipped CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. when a TO BE Sold at prices that will induce all to be DRAPPED.

By devoted interest to the CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT the universal satisfaction which has been given has induced them to enlarge their STOCK, which in quality and selection, is superior to none IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Come, and you can have BY ORDER. All kinds and styles of Clothing at nearly half OF THE GOVERNOR.

Prices usually asked at other Stores. Clothing good enough to suit the GOVERNOR, Or any other man. Remember the place, in the MARKET HOUSE, opposite the Bank. REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. Clearfield, April 8, 1863.

VALUABLE FARM At Orphan's Court Sale. B Y virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE at Luthersburg, on Thursday the 7th day of May next. All those certain premises, late the estate of Philip Krimer, deceased, situate in Brady township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, consisting of TWO TRACTS, one of them beginning at the corner of tracts Nos. 1331 and 1337, thence west 1/2 section to a burr oak, thence by land of Erdman Beates, tract No. 639, north 137 and six tenths perches to a black ash, thence east 185 perches to a sugar tree, thence along the division line of the aforesaid tracts Nos. 1331 and 1332 south 1/2 and six tenths perches to place of beginning containing 160 Acres and 15 Perches.

The other tract, containing 2 ACRES and 128 PERCHES commencing at a sugar tree, and joining other lands of Peoples and said Krimer being the same premises conveyed to the said Philip Krimer, deceased, by Nathan B. Reipert. TERMS.—One third CASH at the time of sale and the remainder in one and two years respectively with interest; the purchase money to be secured by Judgment B. and upon the premises. ELIAS FISHER, S. Trustee. Luthersburg, April 8, 1863.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD ON ABOLITION, SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR. THIS WORK IS IN PRESS AND WILL BE SOON BE READY. It contains complete and accurate copies of Mr. Vallandigham's principal speeches on the subjects above named. Also, parts of other speeches, with Letters, Resolutions, &c. The work has been carefully edited, and is believed to present, fairly and correctly, the political record and position of our views in relation to the cause of our National troubles, and the right remedies for them. It is attracting an extraordinary share of public attention. The work is on good, substantial paper, 200 pages large 8vo. PRICE.—Paper covers, 50 cts.; Cloth, 75 cts. Delivered by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of the price. Send orders, with the money enclosed, to Columbus, Ohio, addressed to J. H. Riley & Co., Publishers, 120 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. Large sales are expected. Every newspaper that gives the above notices, also this notice, and sends the above copies, addressed "Box 699, Columbus, Ohio," will receive three copies of the work. Mar 18, 63.

Coal! Coal! THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he now prepared to supply the very best quality COAL at the shortest notice. The arrangement is designed to be permanent, and a full supply will always be kept on hand. PRICE.—5 cents at the Bank. 7 cents delivered. For the public convenience, Orders of Coal will be given at Kratzer's store. JOHN FEENEY. Clearfield, April 8, 1863.—6m.

Flyer's Patent Churn. A superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter! All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for Cash or exchange for approved country produce. Churns, Mops, Pops, Linwood and other Lumber, Millinery Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market St. Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Store." Nov. 26, 1862.—y JOHN GULLICKSON.

New Watch and Jewelry Store. S. H. LAUCHLIN, having purchased the interest of his late partner, is now going on his own hook in the shop, formerly occupied by them on Second street, where he is prepared to keep up his reputation as a complete watchmaker by doing all work entrusted to him on short notice, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Defying the county, all he is a fair trial, and a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended. Look out for THE BIG WATCH. N. B.—The Cash will be positively expected when the work is delivered. Clearfield, March 4, 1863. y

New Goods! REED, WEAVER & Co. ing a splendid lot of the most carefully selected GOODS ever brought to the place—which they offer to their customers, and the public generally, at very lowest figure the markets will afford. Nov. 12, 1862. DANIEL GOODLANDER. JUSTICE of the peace Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him on or before March 28, 1863.—y. W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with Crans, Esq., on Second street. March 26, 1863.—4c.