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CLEARFIELD CO. DIRECTORY.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT. 21 Monday in January, 31 Monday in June, 31 Monday in March, 1st Monday in Sept.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Pres't Judge—Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte. Asst. Judge—Hon. J. D. Thompson, Carversville.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Accaria, Glen Hope, Postmaster, Wm. S. Wright. Ubalville, Theodore Well, Postmaster, Jacob Boies.

o and see the New Goods at J. E. WATSON'S.

H. W. SMITH & CO. Merchants, and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc.

JOSEPH R. MUMFORD, DEALER IN LUMBER, 101 Washington, Clearfield County, Pa.

Luthersburg Hotel, LUTHERSBURG, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM SCHWEM, Proprietor, May 10, 1863.—1y.

GERENIUS HOWE, For Decatur Township, promptly attend to all business entrusted to me.

JAS. E. WATSON, THOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber, Saw-Logs, Boards and Shingles.

McMurry, DEALERS IN Goods, Groceries Lumber, &c., Burnside, Pa.

ALLAUGH & HALL, Attorneys at Law, CLARYS HILL, PA.

Letter from Philipsburg.

DIALOGUE Between LEROI, EAVESDROPPER and DETRICK EXLINE, Reported for the CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN by JOHN BOOTS.

Leroi—Enter friend Eavesdropper, and bring news to buoy up my soul. Eavesdropper—How didst thou know that it was I who knocked at thy door?

Leroi—By the step upon the pavement I knew it was thee, and that thou hadst exciting news. Eavesdropper—My loyal lord, calm thy nerves.

Leroi—Great God! we are undone! Eavesdropper—I have opposed the admission of simple, honest men into the League for the reason that there is more truth than poetry in the adage that "children and fools will tell the truth."

Leroi—Thou shouldst say Forney is his chief prophet, and Leroi, Anna Dickinson, Robert Dale Owen and Henry Ward Beecher are his minor prophets and scribes. Eavesdropper—I hope that unintentionally, I have not uttered disloyal sentiments?

Leroi—It is disloyal not to recognize me as of the holy prophets and scribes. Eavesdropper—That shall be done with the dutchman! Leroi—Bring him before me forthwith.

Leroi—[smiles his breast and pulls his hair] Truly the Democrats have justice on their side; count the copperhead goldies but be destroyed. Eavesdropper and Exline enter.

Exline—Good morning Leroi, I am blessed with your good writing—it is very good, and I know it blesses de government, for my wife say she reads dem smart dings in Forney's Kronicle unt War Press, before you puts dem in your ledgers to send to de Radsman's Shernel.

didst thou not discover his powerful strength? and should I encounter him on the banks of the romantic lake, it might be that I would involuntarily journey to the Celestial Empire! Leroi—Hast thou not often said that thou wouldst give the last dollar and the last man to wipe liberty and justice from the face of the earth?

Leroi—So I did, but I meant myself to be the last man, and my gold and silver goods to be the last dollars. Exline—I understand thee; we are of one mind.

Exline—Will the government not hold the dutchman to an account? Leroi—If Captain Blair was half as good a man as General McNeil he would stop Exline's dutch foolishness by sending a bullet through his cranium!

Exline—If thou canst get Provost Marshal Blair removed, and myself appointed in his stead, I will have every Copperhead man, woman and child bound hand and foot, and cast into the bottomless Loch Lomond; Provided, Chaso will give me fifty dollars per head, in greenbacks for all that I can get drowned.

Exline—Cowardly fool! thou art yet pale from the trembling fright it caused thee when Exline mentioned the kettle of boiling water. THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

[From the Medical & Surgical Reporter.] Every few weeks the "United States Sanitary Commission" appears before the public in a new role in the art of money-getting. It seems determined to make its burdens felt by the community to the utmost extent.

One of the strongest arguments used by the Commission in its appeals, is the necessity of supplying the sick and wounded soldier with the articles that the Government does not furnish. That this is derogatory to the Government, is well known to those who are cognizant of what provision is made for every emergency.

And sixty women and girls, belonging to the families of our soldiers, some of them widows and orphans. The rooms in which they work hum and rattle with sewing-machines. These persons are employed in making the necessary hospital garments, forming the sheeting into sheets, putting up medicines in commodious cases, and other similar employments.

The oversight of one of these great stores, the purchase of the medicines, and other commodities, with the task of causing them to be put into proper shape for use, and sending them off on the requisition being made, make the post of Medical Purveyor in this city no sinecure. Not less than seven millions of dollars, expended for these purposes, have passed through the hands of this officer since the beginning of the war.

So much for the Government's lack of making proper provision for the sick and wounded soldier. What can the Sanitary Commission provide more? Again, it must not be forgotten that Congress has made ample provision for equipping the soldier with proper rations and clothing when in hospital. This is done by converting rations due him, and which are unsuited to his diseased condition, into money, which is expended in the purchase of such comforts and luxuries and comforts as he requires, and which are procured on the requisition of the Surgeon-in-charge of a hospital.

Will the thinking people examine this subject in all its bearings? The conclusion will be inevitable that the soldiers need no extraneous aid. Another duty the Commission assumes to perform is the sanitary inspection of camps, hospitals, etc. Why, every medical officer of a regiment or a hospital, is a professed sanitarian, and he has his brigade, division, and corps superiors to see that his work is properly done, and they again are under the supervision of Medical Inspectors, and various independent roving commissions of inspection appointed by government.

That this Commission sends its agents to oversee their work. Why does it not send agents to see how the President performs his work, or how the work of the departments or Congress is performed? Why confine its supervision to the Medical Department? Perhaps it has secret agents at work—who knows? The plea of "care for the soldier" has been a successful card, and they may rightfully claim that they ride or "the wave of popular opinion!"

We shall resume this subject next week and review the methods adopted by the Commission to raise funds, its irresponsibility, and the disposition it makes of its money. We think that it is capable of proof that where the soldier gets the benefit of a dollar, much more than that amount goes toward defraying the expenses and keeping the machinery in motion. There are some remarkable developments to be made in this connection.

The celebrated Dean Swift, in preaching an assize sermon, was severe upon lawyers for pleading against their conscience. After dinner, a young councillor said some severe things against the clergy, and added that he did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach a funeral sermon. "Yes," said Swift, "I would, and give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

WAR NEWS.

The Battles of Thursday and Friday, May 5 and 6, on the Rapid Ann. [From the New York Herald.]

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY, MAY 5. At one o'clock on Thursday we were in line of battle with the best corps on the extreme right—the Sixth—the Fifth with the Second forming our extreme left.

The fighting here established the great superiority of our cavalry to Stuart's famous partisans. The latter were badly worsted in the day's engagement, and retired towards Fredericksburg, to join Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of whose command Stuart's is a part.

On taking the different positions assigned them each corps began the hasty construction of field breastworks in front of its first line of battle, and soon had them capable of formidable resistance. The face of the country and the character of its growing timber was found the most unfavorable imaginable for offensive operations.

The position was admirable for defence, and was selected by Gen. Lee instantly on learning that Gen. Grant had outmaneuvered him and gained a crossing without a battle. Many of the ravines were deep and impassable, but a series of small streams, and the great variety of difficulties. The main obstacle we had to contend against was the thick growth of scrubby timber that prevented the proper handling of the troops and concealed the enemy's presence and disposition of his forces.

Our grand line of battle formed by all the corps was fully five miles in length, from northwest to southeast, with the centre thrown forward, giving it a convex form. The rebel line was of equal if not greater length, as was proven by their maintaining their positions in our front, and on one or two occasions temporarily turning our flanks.

This much it seems necessary to say, for a proper appreciation of what is to follow. At one o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Gen. Warren's corps began battle by advancing along the line of the turnpike in line of battle on both sides. The fighting was sharp and vigorous on both sides, with occasional intervals till dark, with indifferent success to either.

At dark Warren nominally held position a half mile in advance of his breastworks. Gen. Sedgwick may possibly have been feeling the enemy earlier than Warren, but was not hotly engaged till afternoon. The fighting in his front was terrific for a considerable period, and the losses necessarily heavy on both sides.

disappeared before the sun, and as the pickets of both armies came in sight of each other, hostilities began from a slow and straggling interchange of shots between the pickets. The fire increased in warmth until six o'clock, when the engagement became general, and continued with little abatement throughout the day.

The rebels had entrenched their position on the right by felling timber and covering it with earth. Their line ran along the edge of the woods, with artillery stationed at intervals. A less formidable work was thrown up by our troops, and the interval of the ground was the scene of one of the most hotly waged contests of the war.

The ground was fought over in some places as many as four or five times, the combatants driving each other in turn from the opposite lines of rifle pits. The Sixth corps, on our right, was most heavily engaged in the forenoon. Hancock, on the plank road, sustained a terrible charge of the rebels, who drove him back and repossessed the ground captured from them the day previous.

The operations of the Ninth corps, which on the day before had been held in reserve, were directed respectively to the assistance of Warren and Hancock. The divisions of Stevenson were sent along the plank road in the direction of Chancellorville, with orders to report to General Hancock. The great victory, however, was the work of Gen. Birney, and with the command of that officer, participated in the fierce conflict of the left.

The rebel sharpshooters stationed themselves in the tree tops immediately over the front of their line. Capt. Hutchinson, of Wilcox's staff, was wounded painfully, though not dangerously in the thigh while conveying an order. Col. Legrand, of the 51st New York, was shot from a tree, the ball passing through the peak of his cap and cutting the bridge of the nose.

Operations South of Richmond—Official dispatch from Gen. Butler. WASHINGTON, May 10.—To Maj. General Dix—I forward a dispatch, this moment received from General Butler. It tells the story.—EDWARD M. STANTON, Sec't of War.

HEAD QUARTERS NEAR BREWERY HUNDRED LANDING, May 9.—To Edwin M. Stanton, Sec't of War:—Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy and have safely brought them to our present position. These are colored cavalry and are now holding positions as our advance towards Richmond. Gen. Kuntz with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, forded the Black Water and burnt the railroad bridges at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.