



FOR W. H. HARRIS, Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning Aug. 22, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention.

By order of the Standing Committee, the Democratic Convention of Centre County will meet at the Court House in the Borough of BELLEFONTE on Tuesday the 26th of August at 10 o'clock, P. M.

James P. Barr, Esq.

This gentleman, the Democratic nominee for Surveyor General, is a man of whom the Democracy may well be proud...

Called to the position he now occupies, as one of the chosen standard-bearers of the Democracy, by the unanimous voice of his party...

Democracy, the election is fast approaching. The enemy are marshalling their forces for a desperate struggle.

The gentleman whose name bears this article, is a patriot, true and tried. Let us rally to his support, and roll up for him such a majority as will astonish those who are in the habit of saying that the Democracy in Pennsylvania is dead.

Believe not a word to the discredit of James P. Barr. He is a man in whom there is no deceit—no hypocrisy.

Delegate Election. The Convention will be held throughout the County on Saturday. It is important that good, honest, faithful and intelligent men be selected to fill these important positions.

It is the darkest of all dark days in our country's history. As 'Occasional' has it, it seems to be the shadow of the lightning which the Republicans have thrust upon us and the sin of our prosperity. We trust the people will deliver the black deity at the next election.

For a clean shave and neat trimmed hair, go to Billy Hardings, just below the 'Iron Front.' Try him and if he don't fix you up right, we'll 'cave.'

A Word to Democrats.

We understand that an effort is being made by the Abolitionists and a few young Democrats in this County, to form a 'Union' party. This, like all other efforts of the opposition to crush out Democracy...

Scarcely a year has passed away since 'Union savior' was as conspicuous in their eyes as 'secessionist' is now, and who can tell, ah! before another year rolls around, secession will be as popular with them as Union savior is to day.

Have they ever met us in open, manly discussion on the issues at stake. No, neither will they now. Their only hope of success is in appeals to the passions and prejudices of men, in vows made to be broken, and promises made never to be fulfilled.

And now, we ask of you, honest, patriotic, truth loving citizens of Pennsylvania, is this opposition party entitled to any more credit now for honesty and sincerity than it ever was?

Let us see if we are opposed to the violation of the Constitution and imprisonment of men for exercising the right of freedom of opinion let us say so.

Let us see if we are opposed to taxing the laboring white man of the North for the benefit of runaway negroes, let us say so.

Traitors in the Camp—No Union.

As usual, just on the eve of our County Convention, efforts are being made, by the 'Union' party, to get up a so-called 'Union' ticket, and to effect an amalgamation of all the different political elements in the County.

The plan appears to be, so far as we can learn, to divide the offices equally between the two parties, and thus, as our Republican friends say, save the bitterness and ill feeling of a political contest.

Will the Democracy of Centre County suffer themselves to be gullied in this manner again? Will they now consent to affiliate with those who have been calling them 'rebels' and 'traitors' ever since the commencement of this unhappy war?

No, Democrats, this thing must not be done. We must retain our own organization, make our own nominations, and then support them with the whole strength of the party.

As far as the Watchman is concerned, it will support no bastard ticket, nor any man nominated upon such ticket, who are not who he may be, nor what may have been his political antecedents.

This is not the first time that the Abolitionists have loudly avowed their determination to place white soldiers upon a level with negroes or beneath them.

When the time came, under the skillful direction, the great armies of the West drove back the rebellion to the shores of the Gulf, and then he took the field in person to drive the Eastern rebels to the wall.

General McClellan.

Republicans are sometimes ungrateful, but the great body of the American people will, we are persuaded, not be ungrateful to one who has served them as George B. McClellan has served his country.

Under which he received the call and answered it, may not be written just now. They will form part of his history in future years.

It is not possible for a man to be a traitor and a patriot at the same time. He who is a traitor is a traitor, and he who is a patriot is a patriot.

It appears that Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has ordered the persons engaged in making out the enrollment of that State, to put down whites and blacks indiscriminately.

While this is going on, and while tens, hundreds, and thousands of our brave soldiers are in the field engaged in the same noble business of raising negro brigades, we are pompously told by the administration telegraph, that Old Abe will not accept negro regiments.

When the time came, under the skillful direction, the great armies of the West drove back the rebellion to the shores of the Gulf, and then he took the field in person to drive the Eastern rebels to the wall.

his work. He was no longer able to control his plans, but with the army which he had, he drove superior numbers before him to the rebel capital, and there the resources which he had reason to expect, filled him.

The fearful work accomplished, he remains in the field, the servant of the nation. His inferior is appointed his commander, but he rejoices in the appointment, in place of following the example set him by another high officer and retiring from the command because of personal dignity infringed.

We have written this much solely because it is the duty of grateful Americans at this moment to thank the young General with voice and heart, and put to shame the politicians who are seizing the hour of public depression to injure him in the people's estimation.

Black Soldiers.

It appears that Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has ordered the persons engaged in making out the enrollment of that State, to put down whites and blacks indiscriminately.

While this is going on, and while tens, hundreds, and thousands of our brave soldiers are in the field engaged in the same noble business of raising negro brigades, we are pompously told by the administration telegraph, that Old Abe will not accept negro regiments.

When the time came, under the skillful direction, the great armies of the West drove back the rebellion to the shores of the Gulf, and then he took the field in person to drive the Eastern rebels to the wall.

When the time came, under the skillful direction, the great armies of the West drove back the rebellion to the shores of the Gulf, and then he took the field in person to drive the Eastern rebels to the wall.

The Abolitionists out in Favor of Disunion.

Wendell Phillips has been making a speech in which he reviews the policy of the Administration, and objects to it for not being more strongly anti-slavery.

The following is an extract from his speech: 'Lincoln is as good as the people of the North want him. In years gone by, in yonder grove the Whigs fired cannons to another the voices from the stand then occupied by the speaker, and what is the result? The sons of those Whigs now fill graves in Chickahominy swamps.'

Nothing short of a proclamation of unconditional emancipation will suit Phillips, though Mr. Lincoln keeps all the time telling those who urge this upon him, that an open and avowed policy of that nature would lose him the Border States and 50,000 soldiers.

But here a most important inquiry suggests itself: Why is it that Wendell Phillips, and other abolitionists may openly preach up a dissolution of the Union, and disapprove age enlistments while Democrats, who express the slightest objection to the war, are sent to Fort Lafayette?

Why is it that Wendell Phillips, and other abolitionists may openly preach up a dissolution of the Union, and disapprove age enlistments while Democrats, who express the slightest objection to the war, are sent to Fort Lafayette?

An Eloquent Extract.

We groan amid the ruins of a system that we loved, and that was worthy of our love. All over this once fair land arbitrary power has usurped the place of constitutional and equal laws.

Here beloved readers of the FREEMAN is your work and ours. You and we must work together as a Brotherhood of the Peace of God. Let us raise the standard of freedom, with energy, and with the true heart of charity that it requires, and, either we, or those who will come after us to complete what we thus nobly undertake, will accomplish this grand work.

Let us raise the standard of freedom, with energy, and with the true heart of charity that it requires, and, either we, or those who will come after us to complete what we thus nobly undertake, will accomplish this grand work.

Let us raise the standard of freedom, with energy, and with the true heart of charity that it requires, and, either we, or those who will come after us to complete what we thus nobly undertake, will accomplish this grand work.

Official Report of Gen. Pope.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13 1862, 5 P. M. To Major General Halleck Gen. in Chief.

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Brown's ford in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpeper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpeper and Sperryville ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely feint, to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpeper.

The force of Banks and Sigel, and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during Friday and Friday night.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the side of which the occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to the engagement.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely for McDowell to advance Rickett's division to the support of Banks, I directed Sigel to bring his men on the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock P. M. and found the action raging furiously.

The infantry fire was incessant and severe. Good Banks holding the position took early in the morning. The losses were heavy.

Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks. The Brigades of Crawford and Girgen being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the center.

Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of their dead unburied, and his wounded on the ground, along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's dispatch.

A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,000 of whom 300 were taken prisoners.