

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Sept. 4, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. R. EARLY, of Elk county.
R. J. NICKOLSON, of Jefferson co.FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
J. D. THOMPSON, of Curwensville.
JAMES BLOOM, of Bloom Tp.FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PERKS, of Morris tp.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp.FOR TREASURER,
JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence tp.FOR AUDITOR,
CHAS. S. WORRELL, of Chest tp.FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfield bor.FOR CORONER,
J. W. POTTER, of Girard tp.

MONSTER MEETING!

GRAND OUTPOURING OF
THE DEMOCRACY.THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION
AND ENFORCEMENT OF
THE LAWS.

One of the largest, most imposing and most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever made in the county came off in this place last night. But three days notice was given, yet every part of the county was represented, and that too, by the true and genuine representative men of the people. But one feeling pervaded the masses, and that was an abiding love for the Union and the Constitution, and a firm determination to sustain the organization of the Democratic party, and secure the election of its candidates, as the only means through which our country can be restored to its former condition of prosperity and happiness.

The meeting was called to order by L. J. Crans, Chairman of the County Committee, by reading the call and moving that John M. Cummings, of New Washington, act as President; when,

On motion of W. A. Wallace, the following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Grier Bell of Ferguson tp.
Amos Hite of Lumber city.
Jno. Flegal of Penn tp.
Cyrenus Howe of Decatur.
H. J. Hite of Girard.
Francis Coudriet of Covington.
James Daugherty of Lawrence.
Geo. Heckendorf of Karthaus.
David Tyler of Ironton.
Andrew Perks, Jr., of Brady.
Jacob Wilhelm of Graham.
Isaac Kline of Bradford.
J. H. Jones of Morris.
Dr. G. W. Stewart of New Washington.
W. W. Worrall of Chest.
Andrew Tauer of Pike.
Robt. C. Shaw of Goshen.
Philip Miller of Boggs.
David Whley of Union.
Patrick Kerns of Curwensville.
A. K. Wright of Clearfield.
Conrad Baker of Knox.
C. M. Cadwallader of Woodward.
Secretaries—P. T. Hegarty of Covington,
S. Flegal of Penn, A. C. Tate of Lawrence,
and D. F. Etzweiler of Clearfield.

On motion, L. J. Crans, Hon. J. P. Hoyt, Dr. J. W. Potter, Hiram Woodward, Eli Bloom and D. W. Moore were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After the Committee had retired Ex-Gov. Bigler was loudly called for, who appeared and addressed the meeting during the absence of the Committee.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee through their Chairman, Mr. Crans, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, A wide spread rebellion exists which has for its object the dismemberment of our glorious Union; and the Democratic party of Clearfield county, having assembled in Mass Convention, to express their views touching the present condition of the country—

Resolved, That the history of the country is the history of the Democratic party; that as in the past, the Democratic party has ever zealously and actively supported the powers that be in maintaining the national honor, and defending the symbol of our nationality, so in the present and in the future when stout hearts and willing hands are needed, the Democracy will cordially give to any administration all the moral, material and physical force necessary to crush rebellion, to resist invasion, or to wipe out any indignity which may be offered to the Nation.

Resolved, That we will stand by the present Administration and aid it in all legitimate measures whilst its objects may be the preservation of the Union, the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of the people, but will not countenance any effort to destroy the institutions of any section of our common country.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever held that the Constitution, with the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, constitute the Supreme law of the land; and we deny that the right exists in any State to secede from the Union, or to nullify the laws thereof.

Resolved, That this is no time for dissentions, animosities, or useless discussions as to the origin of the war, or where the responsibility rests; that a rebellion exists, and all should strive to bring about such a speedy and honorable adjustment of our difficulties as will make us again a happy, great and united people.

Resolved, That inasmuch as such a state of affairs as the present was never anticipated, and no provision exists which enables the President, or any other power in our government, to propose terms or adjust difficulties, and as this may cause the war to be prolonged and the bitterness and horrors thereof increased; and since a National Convention is the only competent authority to adjust differences between the States, we are in favor of early provision being made for the call of such a Convention that thereby a prompt and lasting peace may be made.

Resolved, That whilst we think the condition of the country may demand extreme and unaccustomed measures, yet we regard any attempt to control freedom of speech and freedom of the press, as a dangerous experiment. Error may be preached with impunity, if truth is left free to combat it.

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions passed at the St. Mary's conference as conflict with the above expressions of opinion, do not reflect the views of the Democracy of Clearfield county, and we disavow and refuse to be held responsible therefor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Standing Committee inform the candidates in the county and the District of the action of this meeting and request a response.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by W. A. Wallace and Israel Test, Esq., and Dr. C. R. Early and Dr. T. J. Boyer, both giving their hearty approval of the resolutions as adopted.

At the conclusion of Dr. Boyer's remarks Mr. Crans addressed the meeting, stating that he had consulted with all the candidates in the county and district excepting Mr. Nicholson, that he was advised that Mr. Nicholson had since his nomination entered and left with a company, and had a son in the army—and that each candidate had declared the sentiments of this meeting to be their sentiments, as each candidate name was mentioned, three hearty cheers were given.

Wm. F. Johnson, T. J. McCullough, Esq., and Maj. Jas. Bloom, severely addressed the meeting.

Hon. J. P. Hoyt moved that this meet'g pledge the support of the Democracy to all the county and district nominees, and that the proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of the district.

On motion the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union and the Democratic ticket.

Three cheers were then given for our gallant boys who now are defending the capital of the nation—and the assembly then quietly dispersed.

THE WAR NEWS!

Another Battle in the Kanawha Valley.

Col. Tyler's 7th Ohio Regiment Surrounded by 3000 Confederates.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—We learn from the Kanawha that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville, Va., were surrounded and badly defeated by the rebels under Floyd early yesterday morning. No particulars have yet been received.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, 10 o'clock P. M.—The next boat is due at Gallipolis tomorrow morning, and nothing further from Kanawha Valley can be obtained till then.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The following are all the particulars we can learn of the battle at Cross Lanes, near Summersville, on the 26th, (Monday,) which appears to have been a bloody affair:

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in front, simultaneously; our men immediately formed for battle, and fought most desperately and bravely, while they saw but little chance of success. The enemy proving too powerful for Colonel Tyler's force he sent forward to his baggage train which was coming up three miles distant and turned it back towards Gauley bridge, which place it reached in safety.

Companies B, C and I, suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the enemy's ranks.

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Resolved, That we will stand by the present Administration and aid it in all legitimate measures whilst its objects may be the preservation of the Union, the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of the people, but will not countenance any effort to destroy the institutions of any section of our common country.

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Resolved, That this is no time for dissentions, animosities, or useless discussions as to the origin of the war, or where the responsibility rests; that a rebellion exists, and all should strive to bring about such a speedy and honorable adjustment of our difficulties as will make us again a happy, great and united people.

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SHOCKING.—The Corning Journal says that one day last week, a young man named Sherwood, was killed at Bath, by being accidentally thrown upon a circular saw at which he was at work. It cut across his hip and into his back to the waist. He rose, and walking a few steps, fell dead.

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Peter Ritner, a brother of ex-Gov. Ritter, of Pa., and formerly a resident of Clearfield county, died in Cass county, Ind., on the 10th Aug., at the age of 67.

DEATH OF A FEMALE CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Mary Parmenter, of Rochester, died recently at the age of 162 years. For a century she had never known but one day sickness, except that incidental to thirteen additions to the American population.

THE PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY BY THE STEAMERS ISAAC NEWTON AND NEW WORLD HAS BEEN REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS.

CAUTION.—ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, hiring or trusting my son JOHN, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

SOLOMON HAMMERSLAUGH,
Decatur township, July 29, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Advances of the Rebels—Rolla Threatened—Gen. Fremont Fortifying the Cities—Gen. Siegel's command, etc. The St. Louis correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing under date of August 24, says:

The most important military line south of the Missouri river and west of Jefferson city, is now in the hands of the enemy. A glance at the map of Missouri will at once show that this line is drawn by the Osage river, and that its military occupation is of the highest importance. This line is almost completely in the hands of the enemy. Bodies of troops belonging to Jackson's Southwestern Army, have taken possession of Warsaw, Tuscarilla and Ossceola. And what makes it worse, the most important strategical points on the Missouri river, north of this line, viz.: Kansas city, Lexington and Booneville, are unoccupied, and the last two places are now virtually in the hands of the enemy. Should Kansas city be added to the list, and Gen. Hardee's or Gen. Price's forces at the same time make an advance from the south, the western half of the State will be entirely lost to our forces.

It may be impossible to prevent this, since the first and most necessary duty of the Western Department is to secure St. Louis and Jefferson City. For this purpose we need all the troops that can possibly be spared from other States, until the fortifications thrown up around these places shall have been rendered sufficient to make it possible for a small number of troops to secure their defense, while the great body of the army can be pushed forward in offensive movements against the enemy. The most important strategical points for the defense of the city of St. Louis and Jefferson City from an attack from the South are Rolla, Ironton, and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be considered safe from its superb natural advantages, to which a few judiciously erected batteries have added material strength. A position at Cape Girardeau could be much easier secured by the Confederate troops; and in that case they would have complete control of the navigation of the Mississippi. Boats might be secured to convey the troops within a very short distance of St. Louis, if that should be the design; and the late attempt to erect a battery at Commerce seems to warrant this conclusion.

Unfortunately, Cape Girardeau is not very strongly defended, nor is it at present possible to send down more men—We must simply risk it, and if we lose the position, try to get our troops in time back to St. Louis.

The most exposed point at present is Rolla; and all the movements of the enemy seem to be directed towards the place. The greatest portion of Gen. Siegel's army consisting of the Third and Fifth Missouri, First and Second Kansas, and First Iowa, all three months volunteers, whose term of service had expired long before the battle of Springfield—have returned to St. Louis, to be mustered out of service, and reorganized for three years. This leaves little more than six thousand men at Rolla for the present emergency.

Gen. Siegel is still here, arranging plans for future operations with Major General Fremont. His chief want is artillery and cavalry, which the Department is at present unable to supply. The only cavalry we have at present is Col. Marshall's First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, now at Jefferson City.

Jefferson City itself is garrisoned at present with five thousand troops under the chief command of Gen. Grant. Fortifications will be erected, and Home Guards organized in a similar manner as has been done in St. Louis, with a view to secure a proper defense for the capitol at the least possible expense of men, who will all be needed when the proper time arrives for offensive demonstrations.

The forces of McCulloch and Price are for some times advancing towards the north. Both Price and McCulloch have issued proclamations to the people of Missouri, inviting them to return to the government of their legal Governor, Jackson, and promising pardon to all Union men who will so acknowledge allegiance to his Excellency. McCulloch is especially profuse in his proclamations of mild treatment, and to give the devil his due, he has been not only mild but even kind to our prisoners, who all unite in praises of his gallantry and courtesy.

Lieutenant Colonel Creighton captured the enemies colors and two prisoners.

The following is a list of the officers known to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Co. D, of Painesville; Capt. Shurtliff, Co. C, of Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, of Co. I; Adj't L. De Forest, of Cleveland; Lieut. Charles Warren; Sergeant King, of Warren. The other field officers are all safe.

[Summersville is the county-seat of Nicholas county, and is about fifty miles from Charleston, the central position of the Kanawha Valley. It is about twenty-five miles from Gauley bridge, and up the Gauley river. On the 17th instant the Richmond Enquirer stated that General Floyd's command was ten miles west of Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, only about fifty miles distant from Summersville; that Gen. Floyd's brigade had been reinforced and supplied with improved arms, and that he would "advance against Colonel Tyler in a few days."]

Advance of the Federal Pickets to Bayley's Cross Roads—The Confederates Throwing up Entrenchments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Bayley's Cross roads yesterday, and drove those of the secessionists half a mile beyond, where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence and are throwing up entrenchments.

There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results.

The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere, some of them to this city.

A dash of Secession cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon—After about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their hewitzers, on making a near approach, they discovered it to be a sham, some of the Michigan boys having for sport deceived the enemy by mounting a stone pipe on an old pair of wheels.

Daniel Knipple, of the Second Michigan Regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

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To the Democrats of Clearfield County.

We the undersigned Democrats, believing that the only way to gain an honorable peace and to preserve the Union, is to utterly crush this wicked rebellion by bringing to bear upon it all the military and moral powers of the government, that it is the duty of all good citizens, without respect to party in this our hour of trouble to rally to the support of the government against the assaults of traitors, whether such assaults proceed from rebels in arms, or those in our midst who are seeking to give them aid and comfort, and believing further, that any half-way policy or pretended scheme of compromise with the rebels in arms, is only calculated to encourage rebellion, divide the Union, and disgrace us as a nation; and that the patriotic course of such Democrats as Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Dix, and David S. Dickinson, of New York; and the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, in giving their powerful aid to the administration in suppressing treason and rebellion, merits the approval and imitation of all true Democrats.

We therefore utterly repudiate and spit upon, a great portion of the platform laid down by the late representative convention held in the Borough of St. Mary's.