



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Aug. 20, 1862

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

- FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLEEKER, of Union co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny co. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. FOR PROTHONOTARY, 20, B. F. FITZWELLER, of Clearfield. FOR COMMISSIONER, THOS. DAUGHERTY, of Penn tp. REGISTER & RECORDER, ISAIAH G. BARGER, of Bradford tp. FOR ADDITOR, HIRAM WOODWARD, of Huston tp. FOR SURVEYOR, HENRY B. WRIGHT, of Decatur tp.

HENRY B. WRIGHT Esq.

The political integrity of this gentleman, who received the nomination as the Democratic candidate for County Surveyor, at the late Primary Election, having been questioned in the Convention of Justice Judges, the Chairman of the County Committee, under instructions from the Convention, addressed Mr. Wright on the subject, which he elicited the following reply, straight-forward, and unequivocal reply: GLEN HORN, 19th Aug. 1862. Dear Sir:—Your note of the 11th inst. came to hand yesterday, with information that my fidelity to the Democratic party was questioned by some member or members of the convention at Clearfield, held after the primary elections, and that you were directed to interrogate me on the subject. Your questions I now answer with pleasure: You ask, "are you a Democrat?" I am—always and always will be. Your next question—"do you subscribe to, and endorse the resolutions passed by the State Convention, 4th July last?" I do. I would say, let us be united; let us support our nominees whoever they may be; and put away minor differences, and we will have a greater majority than ever in this county. Yours truly, H. B. WRIGHT.

Arrests of Democratic editors are taking place every day or two in different parts of the country. One in Iowa, and one in Maryland, were arrested last week and sent to different government prisons. The Hon. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, formerly a member of Congress, was also arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette—all on the charge of discouraging volunteering.

Democracy, whether editors or not, should be amenable to any law they may violate; but we submit that the experiment of filling our battalions with men without affording them a hearing, and an opportunity to establish their innocence, under the suspension of the privileges of the habeas corpus—cannot be attended with any good result. We should not forget, in this hour, when Heaven's protection is so anxiously sought for by our beloved and bleeding country, what the Divine injunction is regarding the escape of the guilty, rather than that the innocent should suffer.

Provost Marshals are being appointed in the various counties throughout the State. Mr. Kurtz, one of the editors of Bellefonte Press is announced for that county. Of course he will keep a sharp eye upon the Democratic competitors of the Watchman. What a convenient plan of bolstering up Abolition papers, and suppressing those of Democratic tendencies, if strictly adhered to. We have not heard who the fortunate individual for this county is to be.

The Enrollment and Draft—Additional Regulations.

Washington, August 14.—The following was issued to day from the War Department: Additional Regulations for the Enrollment and Draft of the Militia. Ordered: Eighth.—That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated terms of service shall not have expired.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Order from the War Department Regulating the Payment of Bounties and Advance Pay—Time Fixed for the Draft. Harrisburg, Aug. 14.—The following order has just been received by the Government from the War Department: Ordered: First.—That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments new in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full. Second.—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet full, will be received and paid the bounty, and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, incomplete regiments will be considered and superior officers mustered out. Third.—Volunteers to fill up the old

The Rebel Government's Refusal to Exchange Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The dispatch from Henry Berdan, writer in charge of Captain Stevenson, of the Pennsylvania Artillery, arrived here to-day, bringing Adjutant General Thomas. The Richmond Dispatch, of Monday the 14th, says that a day of negotiation is at hand for the exchange which have long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31

As Assistant Inspector-General, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following orders published for the information and observance of all concerned: Second.—Whereas, by a general order dated the 22d of July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no prohibition is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military command of the enemy.

A CARD.

As no newspaper will be listed in this place for some days, I take this mode of meeting a series of base slanders on me, which appeared in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph, of the 15th inst., over the signature of "Venetas," and dated at this place, the 13th. So far as the unbecoming epithets applied to my Father, by this coward and cowardly author are concerned, I am not permitted to speak; nor have I any explanation to make, of the inaccuracies of an article that appeared in the Patriot of Union of the 11th to which "Venetas" assumes to reply. Those inaccuracies show sufficiently that this article was not dictated by any member of my family or by any intimate friend. But it is the specific falsehoods of "Venetas" about myself that I desire to meet.

When speaking of the tender of service to the Government by my old company, he says that when the company had resolved to go "Young Bisher" was of course compelled to yield and accompany his company; thereby forcing the inference that I had been virtually driven into the service. No imputation could be more unfounded and unjust. So far from this, very many citizens, if not all, know that I was amongst the first to declare my determination to go, and that I exerted myself to the utmost of my influence thereafter to raise the company and have it accepted by the Government.

Then again, he says that a "few hours before the commencement of the seven days fighting at Richmond, this valorous young Bisher resigned and took up a position far away from the line of battle." On this point the over zeal of this slanderer has defeated his purposes, for every military man knows that a resignation does not release the officer until it is accepted; and how could the resignation be sent to the proper Department, be considered in its turn, with hundreds ahead of it and be returned in a "few hours."

With this complete answer I could drop this point, but it is due to truth and myself that the circumstances connected with my resignation should be known.

The truth is, I sent in my resignation about the middle of May last, whilst the Regiment was lying idle at Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, and when no one anticipated a fight. On the 5th or 6th of June the Regiment was ordered to advance towards Richmond and no action was taken on my resignation, till the twentieth of June, six days before the fighting commenced, when an honorable discharge reached me from the proper officer. It will thus be seen that had I been especially anxious to avoid the dangers and privations of the fight, I could have left the field immediately, for the North; but I remained during the entire struggle, and for days after it and did what I could properly, though most of the time I was too far exhausted to do much more than take care of myself. My position was peculiar. I had no command and no one had command or care of me. It may be proper to state, in addition that it is well known to many of my comrades, that although I was laboring under a painful infirmity, which rendered me unfit for severe service on foot, as certified by both the Regimental and Brigade Surgeons, I should have withheld my resignation had I known that the Regiment was about to be advanced towards Richmond.

It does not become me to talk of my own actions. I only pretend to have done my duty, and to have an honorable discharge from the service for reasons deemed sufficient by the proper officers. I served fourteen months to the best of my ability, and now I would not hesitate to make all that I have of this world's goods, that if the man who has slandered me, because he bears political malice towards my Father, will give the public his proper name, it will appear that he has never served his country in the field, a day or an hour in his life; and I hereby brand him, whoever he may be, a slanderer, poltroon and coward, and pledge myself, that whenever he comes out from his cowardly retreat, and gives me his name, to convince him that there is quite as much courage in my blood as he will choose to deal with.

JOHN W. BIGLER, Clearfield, Aug. 16, 1862. The Enemy's Fourty.—This gallant regiment, we venture to say, has done more fighting and hard service than any other regiment in the war, for the time it has been in the service. We have not heard any particulars showing what particular companies, or what portion of the regiment, was engaged in the late battle of Cedar Mountain, but we notice several names belonging to the 84th among the wounded.

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THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

General Pope's Official Report.

Only part of the following important despatches were received in our regular edition yesterday, and there was also a number of errors, arising out of the haste with which it was put in type from the telegraphic copy. We therefore reprint it to-day with the required corrections.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 22, 6 P. M. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Ruffin's Ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the heights between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate to 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 a feint, to detain the wings of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks and McDowell's corps.

Brig. General Bayard with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible and capturing some of the men.

The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night, Banks's corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of Sigel which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the objective of which they 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 observe the enemy's movement.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and to attack by the enemy, to demand his position and send back timely notice.

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 forenoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishes were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed.

The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until 5 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was hot and unceasing.

Throughout the morning, which at first was doubtful and three of nearly 18,000 men were engaged, but that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the darkness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Ricketts's division to the support of Banks and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon 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.

I found Banks holding the position he took early in the morning. The losses were heavy.

Ricketts's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks; the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the center.

Before this change could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Ricketts's Division.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

General Pope's Official Report.

Only part of the following important despatches were received in our regular edition yesterday, and there was also a number of errors, arising out of the haste with which it was put in type from the telegraphic copy. We therefore reprint it to-day with the required corrections.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 22, 6 P. M. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Ruffin's Ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the heights between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate to 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 a feint, to detain the wings of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks and McDowell's corps.

Brig. General Bayard with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible and capturing some of the men.

The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night, Banks's corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of Sigel which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the objective of which they 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 observe the enemy's movement.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and to attack by the enemy, to demand his position and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all