

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. ISAAC SLENKER, of Union co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny co.

Democratic District Ticket. FOR STATE SENATOR. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c. D. F. ETZWEILER, of Clearfield. FOR COMMISSIONER. THOS. DAUGHERTY, of Penn. tp.

THE TASK BEFORE US.—Col. Wilcox of Michigan, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run in 1861, and who was fellow prisoner with Col. Corcoran until the late exchange was made, made a speech at Detroit a short time since, in which he is reported as saying that the Confederates can, when it is necessary, raise from "one million to fourteen hundred thousand fighting men," and that, counting the advantages of an invaded people possess over the invaders, it would require us to raise "two millions as many," if we expected to whip and conquer them.

Col. Wilcox is an army officer, an intelligent man, and has had the very best means of judging the character and strength of the rebels—and he made this declaration in a *war speech*, urging his fellow citizens to fill up the broken ranks of the Michigan regiments.

If he is correct we have no difficulty in seeing exactly the nature of the task before us. Taking the rebels even at the lowest estimate of Col. Wilcox, and we must send to the field of battle *two millions* of men. This we might possibly do. But it would take all—leaving not a single man at home. The plow would stand in the furrow, the workshop be closed, and famine and desolation surely cover the land; but if his higher figure of one million four hundred thousand men can be raised by the rebels, an army of *seven millions* will have to be raised by us, if we expect to put down the rebellion by the sword. This is simply beyond our reach. It is not in the wood; and Col. Wilcox ought to have been arrested for "discouraging enlistments!"

In the face of such evidence, what must the people think of such declarations as that "Not until there has been a funeral in every family will the government and the people make up their minds to wage this war as it should be waged"—that is, we presume, emancipate the negroes; or that "the man who talks of yielding to a compromise is a traitor." Such yielding, it is declared, would be "disgrace and ruin."

In such a strait, what, in the name of heaven, are the people to do? Col. Wilcox *proves* that it is certain ruin to go ahead; and the *Journal* tells us that it is "ruin" to stop.

Col. L. W. HALL.—The Republican Senatorial Conference, which met at Altoona last week, nominated this gentleman for reelection to the State Senate. This result was fully anticipated.

The contest is now fairly open. In Mr. WALLACE, Mr. HALL will find a foe man worthy of his steel in every respect, and one who, while he seeks no mean advantages, will see that none such are taken of him; but that the yomanry of the district shall be permitted calmly, coolly and deliberately to make their choice between them.

Death of Capt. Joseph Baird

The remains of Capt. JOSEPH BAIRD, who was killed in a recent skirmish with the guerrillas near Glasgow, Mo., arrived here on Friday last, accompanied by his bereaved widow and the Chaplain of the regiment to which Capt. B. was attached. The deceased was a native of Centre county, and came to this place about 1850, where he afterwards married a daughter of the late William Merrell, Esq., and some four years ago removed to the State of Missouri. When the present war broke out, he actively entered the service in defense of the Union, and soon raised a company of cavalry, of which he was the Captain at the time of his death. That he was one of the most active and efficient officers in the service, and that he was esteemed by his companions in arms to an extraordinary degree, is clearly evinced by the fact that those companions had his mortal remains placed in a metallic coffin and transmitted to this place—some sixteen hundred miles—in charge of the worthy Chaplain of the regiment.—Rev. Dr. LANDIS, formerly of Philadelphia. His remains were followed to the grave by one of the largest civic and military processions ever witnessed in this place. The Rev. Mr. Galloway, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, assisted by Dr. Landis, conducted the services.

Our community was taken completely by surprise, as no notice of the disaster had reached us, (the telegram which had been sent announcing the fact had failed to arrive) and only a short time before, letters had been received here from Capt. Baird himself. The facts of his death appear to have been these:—Word was brought to the Camp at Glasgow on Saturday morning that a guerrilla band was lurking in the brush some 8 or 10 miles north of Glasgow, and Capt. Baird and a portion of his command were detailed, along with some of the State militia, to proceed against them. Having reached the place the advance was fired into by the enemy, and Capt. Baird, having ordered his men to dismount, advanced at their head into the brush, where the guerrillas were concealed. In the first charge of the enemy upon this advance, Capt. Baird fell mortally wounded, the femoral artery having been severed, and he survived but a few moments. As he sank down, however, he discharged his revolver twice at the foe, who were now in sight, and animated his men to the charge. The guerrillas were entirely cut up and defeated, and the man who shot Capt. Baird fell pierced by four balls.

We like the *prophetic* of the Altoona *Tribune* very much, on the subject of "no party" at this time; but we very much fear that its *practice* is of a very different character. The editors had a most splendid opportunity of signaling their professions of indifference to party very recently, but utterly failed to embrace it. The nomination of Mr. Wallace for the State Senate afforded that opportunity. His opinions touching our present national struggle are precisely those demanded by the *Tribune*. If the *Tribune*, therefore, had sincerely desired to keep down party spirit, why did not its editors use their influence against the nomination of a candidate in opposition to Mr. Wallace? What causes "agitation of political questions"—which is so much lamented by the *Tribune*? It is mainly by the presentation of candid, unbiased, antagonistic political principles. Therefore all such "agitation" would have been entirely avoided in this district, had the Republicans permitted Mr. Wallace to have had the race to himself; and the *Tribune* would have been saved the remark that no "stronger nomination could have been made" than that of Mr. Hall.

But these Republicans are all the same, no matter in what shape you find them: They are, to a man, opposed to "political agitation" so long as Democrats will support their candidates; but for them to permit the election of a Democrat, in any district where it is possible for them to defeat him, is next to treason.

GEN. ISAAC I. STEVENS.—Among the gallant spirits who offered up their lives in defence of their country's institutions, in the late battles at Bull Run, no one was more conspicuous than he whose name is above appended. Who was Isaac I. Stevens? He was a citizen of Oregon, a member of Congress—a statesman and a Democrat. What was Isaac I. Stevens? He was Chairman of the National Breckinridge Committee. And yet the Abolition stay-at-home hounds can take great delight in characterizing every Democrat who voted for Breckinridge as a secessionist. When we see the record of the death of the chairman of the Republican Committee, in defence of the rights of his country, we can consider that party equal in patriotism to the "Breckinridgers" of the North.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of the Clearfield Senatorial District have nominated WM. A. WALLACE, Esq., as their candidate. He is an able, honest and patriotic man, and would do credit to the Senate as well as to his district and party. C. K. EARLY has been unanimously nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of the Elk district. This, too, is an excellent nomination, and a well-deserved compliment. Dr. E. was one of the best Representatives in the last Legislature. CLINTON DEM.

The Meeting To Night

We hope to see a general attendance of the Democracy of the county at the Constitutional Meeting to-night. To show that a right feeling is abroad in the land, we ask a personal of the following private letter from a friend in a distant part of the county.

Sept. 8, 1862. Dear Sir: We expect a large Democratic Meeting in Clearfield town on the 17th. Every Democrat in the county should be there, and among them you may expect your humble friend. We have no later war news than afforded us in the last Republican. It is generally believed here that the North has been badly looked, and that the killed and wounded are much larger than we have the account. The urgent call for nurses, surgeons, &c., would seem to indicate that the slaughter has been terrible. Oh! the horrors of war—and such a war—among ourselves. No stop or alleviation to it seems to be entertained by the administration. I fear the country is going madly to destruction by their bad policy. I can see no hope for it, only in the organization of the Democratic party, which embraces all conservative men of the country. What a contrast the history of our country exhibits when the Democrats and the Opposition govern.—Our Union or Democratic Government, administered by Democrats has been whole, sound, prosperous and healthy.—Her history records no decline or disorder while in their hands. On the contrary, how is it when the Opposition govern?—This opposition, sectional party in power, in their vindictiveness and mad administration and the ravings of their crazy supporters, reminds me of the "Reign of Terror" under the administration of the older Adams. Then as now, the Democrats were represented as the enemies of the country—called all kinds of names, disgusting and disreputable; their persons insulted, abused and imprisoned for the expression of their opinions. The liberty of the press and the right of speech denied them. Their tyranny our republican and patriotic fathers did not long put up with. They organized and formed the Democratic party; elected democrats to office, with Tom Jefferson in the lead and at their head, they hurled them out of power and drove them to their holes, where they have remained to this day. As then, so now, the country has the remedy in the organization of the Democratic party. Let us only elect democrats to office, and hurl the sectional opposition party out of power, and the evils will be cured, the Union saved, and a violated Constitution restored. Yours in haste, J. G.

LETTER FROM CAMP.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—It has been some time since I have had the pleasure of perusing your welcome columns, so I thought I would embrace this opportunity of giving you an idea of my military experience, and my humble opinion about the conduct of the war. First, we have a most delightful and healthful place here. We are encamped on the north side of Washington, at Camp Wadsworth, on Meridian Hill. I think this is the most salubrious climate ever saw; there is an abundance of fresh air passing over our tent all the time; and the air here seems so refreshing and healthy, inasmuch that nearly every vestige of the sickness contracted in that miserable hole, called Camp Curtin, has passed away. The countenances of our soldiers are beginning to brighten up, and they no longer bear the appearance of inmates of a hospital.—I believe if we had stayed at Camp Curtin two weeks longer we would all have been on the sick list. But now we have our quarters scraped and swept as clean as any street you ever saw. But while we were engaged in that business the cannon was continually roaring in the direction of Bull Run. I thought that war was a funny trade, while some were needing death at the cannon's mouth; but a few miles off others were engaged in sweeping and scraping up their quarters with as much precision as though they were intending to stay there for a twelvemonth. But we are becoming accustomed to such things, for yesterday the cannons were booming up at Edward's Ferry, and we thought that Pope was giving Jackson hell, (as the soldiers say). But this morning the papers announce that Gen. Pope, Sigel, Sumner, &c., were in Washington yesterday, boasting of the bravery they exhibited on the field, with as much gusto as though the rebels were annihilated. When we got the news this morning that the rebels were crossing the river at Leesburg, we Bucktails began to open our eyes, and discuss our chance of getting in to a fight soon. But Messrs. Editors who encourage me to have a soldier to go into battle when the officers are idling their time away in that hot-bed of political corruption, Washington city? Where is the necessity of enlisting such working men as we are into the service, and then employ us in sweeping the streets of our quarters, and washing dishes in the capitol, as we were engaged a day or two ago, instead of drilling continually to prepare ourselves for rugged service?

I enlisted in the Bucktail Brigade, and think to be engaged in active service, and not lay around camp to guard street corners and city hospitals. We have a delightful place here to be sure, but then our living in a beautiful camp don't do much to crush rebellion. But there is no remedy. We must conquer this impatient spirit and submit everything to our superiors, be they honest men, or drunkards so: This is military tactics, and us Clearfield Bucktails must sacrifice our honest patriotism for military slavery.

We are not learning to drill any, for our company is nearly all detailed as guards in different parts of Washington and Georgetown, where they are of no more use to the country than the fifth leg would be to a dog.

I will write no more at present, for least said is soonest mended. With the most profound respect I subscribe myself W. C.

were about one hundred and twenty-eight civilians, nurses and attendants taken and afterwards paroled. Dr. Coolidge says that the field of his operations extended over a space of thirteen miles, and the consequent tax upon the energies of the surgeons and attendants was exhausting in the extreme. He thinks that the suffering of the wounded men from hunger was not so great as supposed, as within forty-eight hours of the battle, food was carried to the field in quantities sufficient to supply all. The great extent of ground over which the wounded were scattered rendered it impossible to supply the sufferers as fast as could be desired.

THE WAR NEWS.

Since our last issue the rebels have been performing some extraordinary exploits. After crossing the Potomac in force variously estimated at from fifteen to three hundred thousand, they occupied Frederick City helping themselves to such articles as boots and shoes, and other things necessary to their comfort—and which were probably kept there for the express purpose—they pulled up stakes and started for the North, as if they were going to pay Harrisburg and Philadelphia a visit, by way of the Cumberland valley. Of course great excitement was created, and Gov. Curtin issued two proclamations in as many days,—the one calling upon those subject to military duty to organize and hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, and the other calling for fifty thousand volunteers for immediate "service to repel the now imminent danger of invasion by the enemies of the country." But the next thing we hear of this army of invasion after reaching Hagerstown from Frederick, instead of bearing North, it turned to the South and left, and were re-crossing the Potomac at Williamsport fifteen thousand strong, with 75 pieces of artillery. Such, at least is the last account of the rebels we have at this writing.

That they were by no means as strong as reported, must be evident; and if so they have made a most fortunate escape, as Gen. McClellan was only a few miles in their rear when they evacuated Frederick.

What the real purpose of this raid into Maryland was, can only be conjectured at present. If it was a faint, to draw McClellan's forces from Washington, so as to weaken our defences there, it does not appear to have been sufficiently successful, as no attack had been made at last dates. If it was for the purpose of causing an uprising in Maryland, a sort of recruiting and foraging expedition, it was only successful in part. No uprising has occurred in Maryland; but we presume they picked up many recruits, and materially replenished their commissary stores. But if it meant a threatening of Pennsylvania, then was it a most miserable failure.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Skirmishing has been going on all the afternoon. The advance guard of the enemy, about three thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, have been in sight since 11 o'clock, about 5 miles from Covington. Late in the afternoon they were moving to the right in heavy masses, to pass about two miles from Fort Mitchell.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., September 10.—Major Kennedy, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, had a skirmish to day, near Aftonsville, with Woodward's guerrillas. Our troops left one killed and four prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—Hon. Richard Anderson from Mount Sterling, reports that Humphrey Marshall is there with 4,000 troops, including cavalry and artillery, arresting citizens, searching houses, &c.

It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry took possession of Eminence, K., last night. John Morgan now occupies the Observer and Reporter office at Lexington, as his headquarters.

Hon. Joshua P. Bell, who was recently unconditionally released, arrived at the Galt House to-day.

It is rumored that a force of 4,000 rebels left Lexington last Sunday, and took possession of the town of Lebanon to-day.

side, and Col. Moore of the loyal Virginia cavalry was captured by the rebels, but afterwards rescued. A rebel train of 100 ammunition and subsistence wagons was captured by Franklin, and about 150 prisoners had been sent to Frederick.

The exact whereabouts of the rebels is very difficult to define, so contradictory are the reports. Their main body left Frederick on Tuesday the 9th—northwardly Jackson is positively stated to have turned to the left at Hagerstown towards Williamsport, and then to have crossed the Potomac with 15,000 men and 75 pieces of artillery. The subsequent firing heard at Harper's Ferry leads to the impression that this movement was made for the purpose of attacking the latter place, under the command of Col. Miles.

Another account says that Longtree's division is at Hagerstown, 20 to 30,000 strong, and that our pickets had been driven across the line into Pennsylvania. Another report says that Gen. Lee is at Hagerstown—that the rebels claim a force of 100,000 in Maryland, and 225,000 in Virginia. This is manifestly an exaggeration.

It was clearly the general opinion that the rebel force, whatever it was, had recrossed the Potomac into Virginia the latter part of last week, and hence all idea of an invasion of Pennsylvania vanished and a report prevailed that no more troops were needed at Harrisburg. But this was officially contradicted, by the State authorities on Sunday last, and the forwarding of troops urgently demanded. They were being forwarded up the Cumberland valley as fast as they arrived. A very large force had been sent up, extending to Chambersburg. Gen. Reynolds, who commanded a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve before Richmond is chief in command, and the utmost confidence is felt that, should the rebels attempt an invasion of the State, their destruction is certain.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Governor Todd has ordered home the militia here for the defence of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky, the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with the people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported at Walton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., was evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling back towards the Ohio.

OUR NOMINEE.—According to adjournment the Democratic Conference of this Senatorial district, re-assembled in Altoona, and after several ballots, nominated William A. Wallace Esq., of Clearfield.—The nominee is a good and reliable Democrat, and his reputation is that of a first rate lawyer, a sound reasoner, an eloquent and sensitive speaker and withal a man of integrity and unswerving devotion to the principles of the Democratic faith. We are well satisfied with the candidate; but our preferences were for a Cambria county man and we ardently hoped and eagerly expected the nomination of R. L. Johnston, Esq., as our nominee for Senator, because we believe Cambria was entitled to the choice. We shall, however, abide by the result and forgetting our preferences will endorse the nomination and labor zealously for the election of Mr. Wallace and the entire ticket, believing that the interests of the party are paramount over our personal wishes.—Des. & Sent.

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