

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861

Democratic Nominations.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

DR. C. R. EARLEY.
R. J. NICHOLSON.

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By order of Co. Com.

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Wm. Wilkin, Sec'y.

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The resolutions adopted, while they pledge the party to the cordial support of the Constitution and the integrity of the government, favor a restoration of peace to our distracted country; believing a civil war will inevitably result in the subversion of both and the ruin of the entire people.

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Interesting Letter from the Surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment.

Washington, August 14, 1861.

Dear Sir—I enclose, for the information of the friends and relatives of the members of the Seventy-ninth regiment, New York State Militia, the casualties and other incidents connected with said regiment that came under my observation after the battle of Bull Run. During the din and rattle of battle, seeing numbers of our men, as also those of other regiments, fall and retiring severely wounded, I seized upon a two story stone house which had been deserted by its former occupants. I thought it a very desirable location for a hospital, particularly as there was here a good well of water. I accordingly gave orders to have the wounded taken to it. The result was that forty-three were brought in, all severely wounded. Of this same house the Richmond *Enquirer* says:—

"The stone house above noted was, it will be seen, not far from the center of the scene of the shifting battle. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's generals had been invited by General Beauregard to send surgeons and attendants to their relief. In this building were thirty-two (forty-two) wounded, many of them dreadfully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single surgeon, men lay on the floor with their throats and chests unattended, some had died and not been removed. On the road side, two wounded Northern men, who lay there, begged our informant to report their case to their surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The surgeon said his officers had sent him no help, he was there alone. The wounded in the hospital, he said, had all been brought in by the Confederate men."

I have a correct list of the names of the fifty five officers, prisoners; but your catalogue, as published yesterday, is pretty accurate. I therefore do not send it.

There is one thing I cannot refrain from alluding to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners toward our government. If the passive treatment they are now receiving is continued, and which is hostile to every principle of civilized warfare, there will be such a howl from those who are held in captivity as will be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and will do more to damage our cause than two such battles as at Manassas, besides, it will bring down on the administration the condemnation of other Powers—in short, the whole civilized world. It would be injudicious to say more on this subject at present. You may hear from me in a future communication. I had a petition to his Excellency the President from the imprisoned officers, I showed it to Gen. Winder, of the Confederate forces. He said he could not allow it to pass without showing it to the War Department, and if they passed it, it was to be sent by Adams Express; The prisoners anxiously await the result of the petition before giving vent to their feelings.

I have brought with me about four hundred letters from the prisoners and wounded. Should any of their relatives or friends wish to communicate with them, address their letters, "Prisoner of war, care of Gen. Winder, Richmond," and delivered open at Adams Express office; I have been assured by the General that he will faithfully see them delivered. The same with clothing and money.

In concluding this letter allow me to bear testimony to the uniform kindness to us—wounded and prisoners—by the Confederate authorities they did all in their power to ameliorate our condition. To Col. Stone, of the Fourth South Carolina regiment, and Dr. Smith, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, I am under an ever lasting debt of gratitude for supplying the wounded in my hospital with food when we were starving, my hospital being

In a will, unknown to public view. The farmers and soldiers in camp often brought good substantial tokens of their visits.

I, myself, have been wounded in the leg, which has been aggravated by fatigue. Eleven of us have been liberated on the following parole of honor:—We the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, in the service of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of honor, that we will not bear arms, information or otherwise during the existing hostilities between the United States and Confederate States of America, aid or abet the armies of the Confederate States, or any of them in any form or manner whatsoever until released or exchanged? We were sent from Manassas to Richmond on this parole, accompanied with the following notes:—

"The parole of these doctors was taken to prevent the necessity of guarding them whilst they were attending to the enemy's wounded, with an understanding that it was to be continued by the War Department after leaving here, and that they were to be permitted to return to their homes when their services would no longer be required, on the ground that they were non-combatants and might have got off if they had imitated their fellow officers."

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding. In Richmond there are upwards of thirteen hundred wounded and prisoners of our forces; Our Colonel (Cameron) was shot through the left breast after the second volley we received from the enemy. He is buried about three hundred yards from my hospital.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast; Not in sheet, nor in shroud we wound him.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES NORVAL,
Surgeon Seventy-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M.

REV. HIRAX EDDY SAFE.—Rev. Mr. Eddy, of the Connecticut Third, who was wounded missing after the battle of Bull Run, has been heard from, as the following letter addressed to Mr. Wm. M. Eddy, will show:

NORTHAMPTON, Ct., Aug. 9, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER.—After weeks of suspense, we have intelligence of Hiram. He is alive and well—a prisoner at Richmond. Sister Fanny has received a letter from a gentleman in the rebel army, written at Manassas, July 20th and mailed at Baltimore, Aug. 6th, informing her of Hiram's capture and health.

Yours, in haste,
ZACHARY EDDY.

The *Tribune* has a paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner* which is supposed to have reference to Hiram Eddy. It is a very dark-complexioned man. The *Examiner* says:—Among the prisoners here is a free negro, who came as chaplain of one of the Connecticut Regiments. That's a good joke on Eddy, and no one would enjoy it better than him.

MAJOR SLEMMER.—It is stated that the Douglas Brigade, Illinois, has elected the gallant Major Slemmer to become its commander, and that he has consented to do so. If the proposition meets the approbation of the United States Government.

The Ohio troops for the war will probably number forty regiments, which, with the artillery and cavalry companies, will make an aggregate of forty-five thousand men.

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ELK COUNTY.—The Democracy of Elk,

at their recent convention, nominated the following County Tickets:—Associate Judges, E. C. Saultz and V. S. Brodway; Treasurer, James Colyer; Commissioner, Julius Jones; Auditor, Henry Warner; Surveyor, Geo. F. Schaffer; District Attorney, J. A. Ryble.

During our visit to St. Mary's, we had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. HARRIS of the *Tribune* and BARRICK of the *Advocate*, and found them, as editors usually are, gentlemen eminently genial and with large capacity for enjoyment. We hope to renew their acquaintance.

In our next we shall give some particulars of the battles at Bull's Run, and Springfield.

M'KEAN RIFLES.—J. K. HARTLEY, visited this County, a few days ago, on recruiting service; Col. KANE's regiment being required to fill up the companies to one hundred and one each, before entering the service of the U. S. He left Bradford, Monday, the 12th inst., with nearly fifty volunteers. Among the number was Rev. C. R. CONYERT, pastor of the Baptist Church at this place. A large number of our citizens accompanied the boys as far as Bradford on Saturday evening, Hazard's Hill, was filled to overflowing, and addresses were delivered by various persons. On Sunday Rev. Cornforth preached at the Union Church, Littleton, his subject was the present war, in which he labored to show that war was not opposed to christianity, as taught in the New Testament—his success may be judged by those familiar with his sacred teachings. Our friend E. S. Mason was detailed to take charge of the volunteers as far as Harrisburg.

The President's Message, which we had in type, is published for future reference. On the fourth page will be found the Declaration of Independence.

General Scott and the Cabinet.

We know that Gen. Scott was opposed to this plan of the campaign from the beginning; he deemed it unwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided against him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficult route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended, and which must be held by a strong force after it had been once taken. This was known to be true; and in spite of the deliracy of such a course, we shall not be late to state the authority for it. It is that of Gen. Scott himself.

On Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single genl., discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct and well defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close; if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of blood and treasure.

It is true, he said, that the rebels have a large body of men; but he said, that the object of the war was to destroy 500 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at the cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Henry he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every seaport point on the Atlantic and Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes; and another large one in the Mississippi for offensive operations. The summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction; and with the first frosts of autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well disciplined troops down the Mississippi and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. It could have been done, he said, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight halting places for our army would have been secured for us. The Mississippi would have been compelled by the natural force of its current, to keep us from returning to the Union, except from the run that would speedily overwhelm them. Out of it, "This," said he, "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked; and to obey orders when given. I shall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and expediency—and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country—how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the Capital of the Rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when an where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."—N. Y. Times.

Democratic Representative Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the convention held at Ridgway, Aug. 1860, the Representative Conferences of the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and M'Kean, met at St. Mary's on Thursday August 15, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this district in the Legislature.

The convention was organized by selecting Geo. Weis, Esq., President, and J. B. Oviatt and Lever Flegal, Secretaries.

The following persons presented their credentials and were admitted as delegates: Clearfield—Lever Flegal, Mathew Ogden and Dr. T. J. Boyer.

Jefferson—John Conrad, H. Kretz and Lorenzo Haskell.

Elk—Geo. Weis, Charles Lutz and Julius Jones.

M'Kean—Seth A. Backus and J. B. Oviatt. On motion the Delegates from M'Kean were allowed to cast three votes in the convention.

The convention was addressed by Messrs. Backus, Dr. T. J. Boyer and John Conrad.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate candidates.

Mr. Conrad presented the name of R. J. Nicholson; Charles Lutz presented the name of Dr. C. R. Earley; T. J. Boyer presented the name of James H. Larimer.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. Dr. C. R. Earley had 6 votes, J. H. Larimer had 3 votes, R. J. Nicholson had 3. No choice.

On motion Dr. C. R. Earley of Elk county was nominated by acclamation.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, and at the 12th ballot R. J. Nicholson of Jefferson county, having received 7 votes was declared duly nominated.

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Dr. C. R. Earley, being called on addressed the meeting in a spirited and patriotic manner. He was followed by R. J. Nicholson both speakers pledging themselves to use their best efforts to bring about an honorable peace.

On motion of Dr. T. J. Boyer, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the President to draft resolutions; Dr. T. J. Boyer, Seth A. Backus, John Conrad and Julius Jones were appointed said committee.

On motion of T. J. Boyer, it was resolved that the next Representative convention be held at the Borough of St. Mary's, on the third Thursday of August, 1862.

The committee on resolutions, through their chairman Dr. T. J. Boyer, reported the following which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every lover of the country of Washington, of all ages, sexes and conditions, to stand decidedly with it; to stay the fugitives, of the hour, which must crush the boys, and extinguish the brightest sun in the constellation of Governments; to counsel moderation, arbitration, compromise; showing by unequivocal acts that the interests of the South shall be equally safe in all their extensions in the future as they will have the supremacy of power, as ours were in the past, when they had the ascendancy; and in the parting words of the Father of his country, "Frown indignantly upon the first effort to separate from the other, or to dissolve the political bonds which hold us in Union;" knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, but uniting in one common brotherhood, in the spirit of compromise, the entire combined interests of men.

Resolved, That the courage and patriotism manifested by our brave and loyal citizens in responding to the call for 75,000 men to defend the Capital is worthy of our most profound approbation and reflects lasting credit on those brave spirits. But that we most solemnly and in the spirit of humanity, justice and christianity protest against the late acts of the administration, which have for their object the subjugation of the South and the betrayal of our brave soldiers into acts of lawlessness and opposition to the principle and feeling which prompted them to march for the defence of the National Capital.

Resolved, That with all good citizens we deeply deplore the recent slaughter of Americans in Virginia. We pity the Northern widow and the Northern orphan; we pity the Southern widow and the Southern orphan. And we swear again, that we will exert our means to bring about peace, and restore to their friends our young men now sickening from the effects of a Southern summer.

Resolved, That the threats of Abolitionists pass as like the idle winds which we regard not. We are freemen—American citizens, and we will protect ourselves, and each others in the exercise of the rights of American citizens to the last extremity, and with our lives if need be.

Resolved, That in the language of Senator Douglas in his late speech in the Senate, "we don't understand how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of people in the Union. It cannot be covered up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union."

WAR IS DISTANT, INEVITABLE FINAL AND IRREPRESSIBLE.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy settlement of the present difficulty by compromise.

Resolved, That when one section of our country shall have been subjugated by the other, we have already become the slaves of a military despotism.

Resolved, That we are ready to defend freedom of speech and of the press, against those who have tried hard to suppress this constitutional right.

Resolved, That when the chief Magistrate of this nation has failed to administer Government agreeable to the Constitution of the United States, he is deserving the rebuke of every good citizen.

Resolved, That the small patriot band of Senators and Representatives in the last session of Congress, who dared to maintain the integrity of the constitution, under the means of expulsion and imprisonment, are entitled to the gratitude of every American citizen; and impartial history will award them an enviable distinction.

Resolved, That the persistent determination of the majority of the members of the late extra session of Congress to frown down every measure that had for its object the peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties, indicates a fanatical mania that would have much better

become the crusaders of centuries ago by;

than the representatives of a free, intelligent, and christian people of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated this evening, Dr. C. R. Early and R. J. Nicholson are worthy of the support of every Democrat, and that we pledge our determined support to them on the October election.

On motion resolved that these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

The convention on that adjourned.

GEO. WEIS, President.

T. B. OVIATT, Secretary.

LEVER FLEGAL, Secretaries.

Political Parties again in Motion.

It will be seen by referring to the proceedings of the respective State Committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties of the State, that the antagonism between them is to be continued at least in local elections. The proposition of the Republican Committee to unite the two parties in the choice of State officers, has been rejected by the Democratic Committee; and each has issued a call for delegate Conventions at Syracuse, the former to be held on the 11th Sept., and the latter on the 14th Sept.

The best that can be claimed for this proposition of the Republican leaders, is that it originated with commingled patriotism and selfishness. If it came from the masses of the Republican Party, we might tolerate the idea that there was something laudable in it, for they are doubtless honest in their party associations and instincts. After what has transpired in high quarters in the Republican Party, and especially the well sustained charges of prominent Republicans, it is not charity, but folly, to suppose that there is anything more noble in the most intense and dangerous of its seeming liberality. What was it but an insidious attempt to put out of the way the only obstacle to a continuance of their abuse of power and a prolongation of their corruptions? What was it but a proposition to the Union men of 1860 as in 1861, to share the responsibilities of Republican misrule and take State plunder off pay through the few Democrats the Republican leaders might accept as fit associates? What was it, further, but the lion inviting the sheep to a feast in his den, and the guest to furnish the feast?

The Union men of 1860 have already shown their patriotism beyond question, and they will only cast suspicion upon themselves by making an alliance with an organization that will all have religiously believed such an one as Washington proclaimed of parties to the Union.—The Union men of last fall have revealed themselves true to the country and the Constitution. They have fallen to the defence of a Government which they would not have believed a Government immensely exceeding the Republican constitution. Nobody now denies that at least two-thirds of the Federal Armies are composed of those who voted against Mr. Lincoln; and that of the general commanding officers who have distinguished themselves thus far, nine out of ten are political opponents of the Republican Party.

As an organ looking back to conservative Whiggism as its source of guidance as also of honest pride, we find nothing there now, as we have never found anything, tolerating the support of such an organization as the Republican Party. That good teacher, justice for constitution powers that be, and reverence for the fundamental law—all which we have fulfilled to the extent of the most laudable construction of our duties—but it does not impose allegiance to the party which elevated Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

For six long years we have conscientiously maintained that the very existence of the Republican Party was hazardous to the Union.—Our columns within that time were prophecy, and their burdens are now taking the form of history. Can we at this time do anything which would be a past that everybody—man, woman and child—now sees was fidelity among unfaithful? Can we spend our opposition to a party whose defeat has to us seemed the only means of averting calamity to the past and to contribute to whose destruction seems now the first great political duty of every patriot?

We will be aware that in saying what we do, we shall be subject to misconstruction. Be it so, if so it must be, and let the consequences come. We shall labor for the overthrow of the Republican Party; and that with all our might, for we feel doubly sure that the nation will never know peace or safety until the great end is attained. Meanwhile, we shall make no fictitious opposition to the Republican Administration. We shall leave that hereafter, as we have heretofore, to such kindred of the country whose fall we denounced in advance of its terrible result, and for which the very Republicans who are now loudest in anathematizing the *Tribune*.

Just so it will be with many of those who take exception to our determination to pursue the Republican organization to its extinction. The masses of it have been misled by the knaves who have led it on; and when the scales shall have fallen off the eyes of the confiding hosts, they will rise to admonish us of duties unperformed if we do not perform them, or join with us in denouncing their false guides as they are now turning upon the *Tribune* and so forth.—*Pennsylvania Advertiser.*

Braham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the United States Government, and declared the independence of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction, to maintain their independence at all hazards.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White President Judge, and the Hons. J. Darling and S. Holmes, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Saturday, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smithport, on Monday, the twenty-third day of Sept. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the County, that they be and they are, in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other memoranda, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are due shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean; and to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smithport, August 22nd, 1860, and the 35th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAS. E. BLAIR, Sheriff.