

McKean County Democrat.

Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS. WILLIAM PATTON, OF Erie county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. DR. O. R. EARLEY, OF Elk county, DR. T. J. BOYER, OF Clearfield Co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

TREASURER. DR. W. Y. MCCOT, COMMISSIONER. ANDREW RILEY, AUDITOR. M. E. SUNDERLAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. SAMUEL C. HYDE, CORONER. PHILO ACKLY.

PROPHCY FULFILLED. IF THERE WERE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS, EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS...

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the delegates from the several Townships of McKean county, met at the Court House in Smethport, on Wednesday the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Convention was organized by electing William Burton President, and J. L. Dean Secretary.

The following persons presented credentials: Liberty—W. J. Davis, E. Fitch and E. B. Dolley.

Bradford—Wm. Burton, Philo Ackley, C. T. Chamberlain, Hamlin—Wm. Fields, O. Petty, Charles Woodruff.

Amnion—F. S. Sherwood Corwin Bellows, H. Brodley, Keating—James O'Daly, W. F. Ormsby, J. L. Dean.

Otto—James McCord, Jesse Garey, Eldred—C. Doyle, M. Doyle, Wm. Bruder, Corydon—M. Sunderlan.

Hamilton—Wm. Blew, M. F. Powell, Oren Webb, Smethport—Miles Irons, S. B. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.

Sergeant—Peter Barnes, B. Lucas, Lawrence Boyer, Norwich—Geo. Smith, J. L. Worden, James Carter.

The Chair appointed a Committee of three to report on credentials. Committee reported the delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

On motion, A. B. Armstrong, W. J. Davis, and J. L. Worden, were appointed a committee on resolutions, and report at the evening session.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

On re-assembling the Convention proceeded to nominations.

For county Treasurer, W. Y. McCoy received a majority of all the votes, when on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

For Commissioner, Andrew Riley having the majority of votes, was declared nominated.

For Auditor, M. E. Sunderlan was unanimously nominated.

For District Attorney, S. C. Hyde, was nominated by acclamation.

On motion the Congressional delegates were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of A. S. Arnold, at the Congressional election.

On motion, J. A. Backus was nominated for Senator, subject to the decision of the Senatorial convention.

On motion, the following persons were elected as a standing committee for the ensuing year: J. B. Oviatt, Wm. Wilkin, A. K. Johnson, J. Carter, and B. D. Hamlin.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democracy of McKean county, wishing the expression of their views upon questions rendered imperative by the imperilled condition of their country, hereby declare:

First, That they will continue to tender the Government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it is, and maintain the Constitution as it is—believing that that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second, That by the following resolution, unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy, indicated therein, and which cannot be departed from without violation of public faith, viz:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war, which has been forced upon the country by the disunion of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Third, That we are willing to set in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agree with us in the principles herein expressed, and that we hereby invite the co-operation of all citizens in giving the most emphatic expression to these principles by supporting the ticket nominated by this Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the McKean County Democrat.

On motion, adjourned sine die. WM. BURTON, Pres't J. L. DEAN, Sec'y.

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19. The great battle was resumed this morning at Sharpsburg. Heavy cannonading is now heard at Hagerstown. No particulars yet received.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, confirms the statement of the reporter of the Associated Press at headquarters in every particular.

He says that our forces occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except upon our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day.

Our informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen. McClellan, and says that the results of the day were regarded by him, and his staff as a glorious victory, though not a final one.

There was no faltering at any point of the line of our whole army. Our soldiers were exultant at the results of the day's fight, and G. in McClellan was in the highest spirits.

The opinion of Gen. McClellan and those around him was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first.

Our informant says that nothing had been heard on the part of the capture of General Longstreet or the killing of General Hill, and that there is no truth in either report.

Twenty thousand more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburg.

Our informant thinks the loss of the rebellion equal to ours.

The gentleman who furnished us of the foregoing intelligence is one of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, and says that while the battle of Wednesday was not a decisive one, it was a contest in which all the advantages were with Gen. McClellan, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Sept. 19. Adjutant Stauson, of the 17th Indiana Regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this city.

He reports that the garrison there numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the 17th, 30th, 60th, 67th, 68th and the 69th Indiana Regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, have surrendered.

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 50. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Sunday.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16. The following is to the Baltimore American. The intelligence from the front this morning is the most cheering character, notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. General McClellan was pursuing them with a vigor most distressing to the enemy.

McClellan pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops. The enemy took the road towards the river at Harper's Ferry, and at Shepherdstown, and he was pursuing them and shelling their retreat with great loss.

In several combats on Monday, where they made a stand, our troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell back with great loss. The battles and advantages obtained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday.

Drayton's South Carolina Brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded or prisoners. The 17th Michigan, a new regiment, "one-liner" this brigade, first with bullets and finally with bayonet.

Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner, and will be back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he would.

McClellan was pushing the night before, however, very close, and had already sent to the rear 8,000 prisoners and four batteries.

Col. Sturge, of the 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 3d South Carolina, were killed on Sunday last. Their bodies were left in our possession.

The South Carolina brigade was severely handled. Gen. Hatch, commanding Keyes' corps, who is sick, is slightly wounded.

The Major of the 76th Pennsylvania, whose name I do not remember, was killed. Capt. Brady, of the 111 Pennsylvania Reserves was killed.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18. The prisoners, one hundred in number, captured yesterday by the New York and Illinois regiments, and sent to Chambersburg, were this morning brought to this city, and sent to camp Curtin. Chas. E. Fry, a resident of the vicinity of Chambersburg, was among the number. He has been furnishing information to the enemy since their raid in Maryland.

The dead body of General Garland was found concealed in one of the wagons captured by the same party of cavalry, between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The wire to Hagerstown, is again in good working order. HARRISBURG, Sept. 16. Despatches received from Hagerstown say that McClellan came up with the rear of the rebel army at Sharpsburg, and that a battle is now in progress.

THE STATE TROOPS ARE PUSHING FORWARD TO THE BATTLE.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17. A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. The carnage on both sides was awful. Gen. Longstreet was wounded and taken prisoner.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—10 P. M. Despatches just received at headquarters from Hagerstown say:—

"We have achieved a glorious victory.—Longstreet is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. Gen. Hooker was wounded in the foot. No particulars are received."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. Wounded officers, who arrived here to-night from Western Maryland, say that when they left at 7 o'clock this morning, the battle commenced at Buckhills, which is about two miles from Outertville.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—Evening. Reports just come in here, state that the whole rebel army has been driven this way, and are retreating to Hagerstown.

Longstreet is reported captured, and D. H. Hill killed.

Ten thousand Pennsylvania militia will meet the foe at Hagerstown to invade Pennsylvania backwards.

A severe engagement occurred yesterday between our army and the rebels, near Sharpsburg, in which the enemy were well thrashed, with terrific slaughter.

Five hundred of their dead were buried by us as early as nine A. M. to-day, and the work was still going on.

This morning the battle recommenced at 5 o'clock, near Gettysville. Jackson joined Lee's forces at Antietam creek, while our forces were reinforced by thirty thousand men from Washington. Jackson's reinforcements to Lee are reported at 30,000 men.

Our last advices victory illuminated the standards and the impression prevailed at Harrisburg that the whole rebel army of Virginia is annihilated.

Confidence prevails here, and enthusiastic admiration of Gen. McClellan and the army.

We have undoubtedly won great and decisive victories both yesterday and to-day.

All the facts I previously telegraphed you have not, however, been fully confirmed up to this moment.

Among our trophies are whole batteries and thousands of small arms and prisoners.

The rebellion is virtually subdued. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17. The Governor States that 72,000 men have responded to his call for the defence of the State, and that he expects that the number will be increased to 100,000. These men arriving furnished with equipments and moved to the State border as possible.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

BOONSHOWN, Md., Sept. 15. The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battle-field was located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonshown. During the forenoon the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength and position.

About 12 o'clock the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock Gen. Reno's troops got into action. The rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this action was considerable. We had not a General or field officer injured at this point excepting Major Gen. Reno who was killed, a Minnie ball passing through his body. Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountain on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebels, left. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy about two hours before sundown. Here we saw the case on the other ridge of the mountain our troops were successful; driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any point of the battle.

Gen. Hatch, commanding a division under Gen. Hooker, was wounded in the leg. General Gibbins' brigade, composed of the 21, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and 19th Indiana regiments, were ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action till after dark, which last did not nearly nine o'clock. The brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. Among the dead is Captain Caldwell, of the 21 Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's D. H. Hill's, and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight, the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escaping being a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed were General Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the 19th Virginia. The latter's body was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.

At daylight this morning our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of night had left on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place, five miles from the mountains, and there took the road towards Sharpsburg. They left all their dead on the field and those of their wounded not able to walk were found in the churches in Boonshown.

Gen. McClellan was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all movements in person. Between 1,500 prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by the troops under General Hooker. Yesterday Gen. Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain pass six miles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy and heavy loss. Our loss in action was about 250 killed and wounded. The rebel loss during the day and night was fully 15,000, killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonshown that they had been defeated with terrible loss in killed and wounded will probably reach 3,000. We lost but few prisoners.

THE FANATICISM OF ABOLITIONISTS.

Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that slavery is a wrong and sin in itself, it does not therefore follow that every scheme of liberation is right and good. We can easily conceive how God might curse and blast a false scheme, even though it be acknowledged to have a right and good end in view.

Whatever we may be disposed to say of the end, which Abolitionists have in mind in the present circumstances, their organized plan to accomplish it is sufficient to brand them as fanatics of the vilest and craziest school. If slavery be an evil at all, it is a moral evil, and as such looks to moral agencies by which to be destroyed or removed. Abolitionists have given up these, and now look to the sword. This is itself to be fanatical, just as much so as for a man to look to physical agencies for the spiritual regeneration of his nature.

Moreover, they look to the sword through false pretences, making the liberation of slaves the purpose of the war, while the ostensible object is stated to be the preservation of the Union. It is fanaticism to treat in the permanent success of a lie. Besides, the scheme rests on the principle of presumption, arbitrary power, theft and robbery. What rights are claimed under the Constitution of this country, to break over the guaranteed pro-privileges of the States? And what rights can any class of men claim in wresting property from the hands of their neighbors without adequate compensation, even granting that said property is bought lawfully.

Can a scheme which, if carried into execution, would disrupt the whole order of society, and convert objective laws by which our relations are determined into the mere subjective notions, prejudices and lawless passions of individuals, be avowed of God or sanctioned by sane men? We cannot, for a moment, believe it.

Either, even granting that through the present war the slaves of the South should be liberated, can any well regulated mind imagine that it would be a benefit, in the circumstances of this country, either to the slaves in themselves, or to the white population, North or South? Here again Abolitionism stands convicted of the same fanaticism. Just think of four millions of dependent and irresponsible colored people of the South turned over upon the North. The condition of those now among us, as contrasted with that of those of the South, is certainly sufficient to convince any reflecting mind that it would be no benefit to the slaves themselves.

The very necessity to compete freely with the white population would be their destruction. Can this be the ultimate end had in view by those who claim so much affection for and interest in the colored race? Fanaticism and hypocrisy always meet and work hand in hand. And what benefit could it be, in the meantime, to the poor laboring population of the free States? Would it increase their means of subsistence? Would it bring them into a higher social circle? Would such a forced equality of races, which God has created with sufficient and which differences, His providence has ever maintained, tend to the elevation and continued improvement of the white race? The very thought of a force that might be so, is fanatic in the core. It contradicts authority and experience. Happily for the interests of this country, people are beginning to see the reckless drift which crazed Abolitionism has given to the life of this government.

The steam is burning, and we to those who have been seeking to direct it into false channels. But, say they, "we mean to colonize them." This is the next fanatic plunge of this fanatical class of men. Colonize four millions without means! Colonize and expect them to manage the affairs of a free government, when the powers of self government, even in the case of ourselves, is yet in the throes of a doubtful experiment! View the case in whatever light you may choose, and who can resist the conviction that Abolitionism is a self-destructive fanaticism for this country? It can only destroy what the wise and good, and great men of this Republic have established. What it has already done, in the view, is a significant warning to all as to what it will do in the future, should the people be weak and foolish enough to clothe it with official power. Though we have heard the brink of ruin, it is not too late to save our noble institutions. Let the Union according to the Constitution be the watchword of the nation, and we are still safe. We can have but little confidence in any form of patriotism that does not thus ennoble the heart and life of the Republic.—Patriot and Union.

SENTIMENTS OF A REPUBLICAN.

Horace Greeley is an acknowledged leader of the Republican party. His paper, the New York Tribune, is an acknowledged organ of the party. The doctrine that he preaches, the sentiments he expresses, may, therefore, be fairly considered Republican doctrines and sentiments.

In the Tribune appeared originally that most intemperate song addressed to the American flag, commencing "All hail the coming flag," from which we extract one verse:

"Tear down the Bunting list! Half meet the stars and stripes! Tumble down every flag! With Hays's pollard rag. Destroy it who can. Deep sink it in the waves."

This is conclusive as to Greeley's sentiments in regard to the Stars and Stripes, our glorious National ensign. It is supranumerous in the right of secession is also plainly expressed in the Tribune. He says:

"The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless."

"Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles proclaimed in the immortal Declaration of Independence."

"(We do not see why the Declaration of Independence) would not justify the secession of five millions of Southern from the Union in 1861.")

This places Greeley on the Yancy platform, and makes him about as good a secessionist as Jefferson Davis or Stonewall Jackson. His feelings towards the Constitution and the Union are quite as clearly expressed. The Journal of Commerce has declared: "We contend for the Constitution. The nation is fighting for that, and that only. All other objects of the war are delusions." Greeley replied: "Not so, sir! The nation is fighting for life, its own life, and it is determined to live, though all the paper constitutions on earth be scattered to the winds."

In relation to the Union he is equally as explicit. He says: "Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly

say that for that old Union we have no regrets and no wish for its reconstruction. Who wants any Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacerate Fourth of July orations withal?"

These are the sentiments of a Republican leader—of the man who thrusts his advice upon the President, abuses the bravest and best generals in the army, dictates policy to the Abolition-Republican party, and proclaims negro emancipation as the price of his adhesion to the Administration.

Is the party entertaining such sentiments, and proposing such a measure in the very teeth of the Constitution, is a loyal party, then we confess we do not belong to the loyalists. If this be loyalty, treason is a virtue which honest men should cherish as the apple of the eye.

But rarely these are not loyalists. They are, says the Journal of Commerce, the trouble-makers of our peace, the old-time enemies of our Government, the foolish enthusiasts or fanatics who imagine the American Constitution a paper to be torn in pieces whenever their notions of reform demand it. They are men who never learned the first principles of national Union, who go all day long, and through their lives, with their feet on a State that is to be governed by moral reformers, and that the time has come for the talents to judge, the world, always believing themselves to be the saints and judges. This is not too sweeping condemnation. It is in their lives, their speeches, their writings. The underlying structure of their radical theory is the doctrine that unity of religious principles, unity of racial principles, is necessary to Union of States. They demand that all the States think and legislate like in one subject, as the sole condition of peace and Union. They declare Union impossible otherwise. They avoid hostility to the Union unless this be the principle of the Union.

In all ages and countries there have been such men. They have, for wise reasons doubtless, been permitted by God to curse the earth and strew it with the wrecks of national grandeur. Their track is visible all along the march of the human race, erratic, disturbing, destructive. History passes here and there to lament their existence among men, and to wail over the disasters of God in permitting them to destroy nations.

Mr. Lincoln stands to-day in the way of these men's madness. He, and he alone, is the wall against which they dash the waves of their insane desires, their destroying passions. It is not himself but the Constitution of the United States, of which he is the sworn protector, that they would overthrow. If he were out of their way who can foresee the future terror? We look to him as the defender of the Constitution. Who are we? One solitary citizen of the best country God ever permitted man to fall his country, one poor man standing alone in the midst of popular madness thus calling on Abraham Lincoln. But the voice is not ours alone. It is the voice of the glorious past which speaks to him in the tones of the Fathers who speak to him as with us. It is the voice of the living nation, millions on millions of whom utter the same words to-day. It is the voice of posterity, speaking from the womb of time, that calls on him to save the Constitution which was made not for the duration of a human life, but to be the blessing of all men and all nations until the end of thrones and earthly powers.—Patriot & Union.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of July 31, 1850, entitled "An Act relating to the election of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every County to give notice of such election to be held in the said county on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 11th day of October, 1862; for the election of the following officers, to wit: One person for Auditor-General for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress, for the XIX Congressional District, comprising the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield.

One person for State Senator for the XI District, comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Warren.

Two persons to represent the counties of McKean, Elk and Clearfield, in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for County Commissioner.

Two persons for County Auditors.

One person for District Attorney.

One person for Coroner.

All the qualified electors of said county of McKean, shall hold their elections in the several districts as follows: The township of Amnion, at the river school house in Smethport.

The township of Bradford, at the school house in Littleton.

The township of Corydon, at the school house near J. J. Barber's.

The township of Eldred, at the Elford school house.

The township of Hamilton, at the school house near Littleton.

The township of Keating, at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty, at the school house in Port Allegany.

The township of Lafayette, at the school house near Littleton.

The township of Norwich, at the house of C. B. Berdick.

The township of Otto, at the school house in Preston.

The township of Sergeant, at the house of Joseph Lucas.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. JAMES B. BLAIR, Sheriff.