

# County Democrat

Friday, Jan. 12, 1863.

**REVENUE TAX.**—We are requested by P. F. Colburn, to say that he has received the duplicate and license for the Internal Revenue Tax, for the Counties of McKean, Elk and Cameron, and is ready to receive payment.

**U. S. SENATOR.**—We publish the statement of J. J. Borne, in regard to the attempt of Simon Cameron to buy a seat in the Senate. It is a straight-forward, frank statement, and tells the whole story. It should be understood, however, that the Senate, which is Republican, had resolved to refuse to go into an election unless a Republican could be elected; hence it became an object to allow them to be deceived.

The most humiliating feature of the whole transaction is, the fact, that the Republican members of the Legislature, without an exception, acquiesced in the corruption of Simon, in allowing his nomination in caucus dependent on his giving a bribe. David Wilnot was the choice of the Republicans, but he would not get any Democratic votes; in the meantime it was announced that Cameron had bought his seat, leading to the assertion, a committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Borne and ascertain the facts. When the committee reported Simon Cameron received the nomination, and every member was pledged to vote for him. Mr. Lipotte, after it was found Borne had fooled them, threw away his vote. We ask our citizens, especially those professing to be honest and moral—our church members, and God's Holy Ministers—to consider whether we are lending the latter have been mainly instrumental in building up and giving power to the Republican party. Will they continue to debase their office in sustaining this corrupt party? This corruption cannot be called an isolated case; the entire party leaders in the State of Pennsylvania are parties to the attempted fraud, and the National Administration is more than implicated.

**LAURENCE FORD.**—This officer, who was shot in an attempt to arrest an alleged deserter named Forsay in Fulton township, was not dead as was reported; the surgeons regard him as a hopeless case, however. Mr. Forsay from Warren and is known to many residents of this County, having formerly worked at the Milling business in this place.

**ATTEMPT TO ARREST DESERTERS.**—One night last week a warrant was made upon the house of John G. Smith, in Liberty township, by U. S. Marshal, for the purpose of bagging a party of deserters, who were concealed in the house. Their entrance was disputed by Mrs. Grimes, until those in the house had time to make their escape from the bank window, at length the door was forced and the party got within the house and fled to face with Mrs. Grimes, whereupon she fired a shot, which caused the deserters to flee; she was severely wounded. Failing in their object they withdrew; subsequently a deserter by the name of McIntosh was arrested and taken to Fort Allegany, but succeeded in making his escape during the night.

Warrants were issued and the officers arrested on charges of assault and battery. A hearing was had by Justice Wilkins, with what result we have not learned, except that the officers were allowed to depart.

**PETITION FOR FREEDOM.**—In another column will be seen the terms of a petition being generally signed and signed throughout the State. We trust the people of McKean county will not be behind in this good work. Town meeting will afford a good opportunity.

**ABOLITIONIST.**—The people of Smithport were agitated on Wednesday evening last, with the news of Wendell Phillips, being the ability from Hon. E. F. Chace, of Ironton Ohio. We will not attempt to follow the proceedings in the various papers. Suffice it to say that he started out with the foolish assertion that slavery caused the war, and slavery must be put down before we would have peace; advocated the arming of negroes to assist in the wholesale butchery of the citizens of the rebel States; this humanity in this respect is not appreciated when it is known that the speaker is the brother of a man who is a member of the same party as the President of the United States.

Of course, one appreciates the division of the country but the great majority of the people of this County contribute to a peace and all hope shall have vanished. When that time comes, if unfortunately it shall come, I will then do what it becomes an American Senator to do on the State of facts. Many of the Republican leaders desire a dissolution of the Union, and urge war as a means of accomplishing disunion; while others are Union men in good faith. We have now reached the point where a compromise on the basis of mutual concession, or disunion and war, are inevitable. I prefer a fair and just compromise. I shall make a speech in a few days.

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
**THE U. S. TRANSPORT HATTERAS** was sunk off Galveston on the 17th, by a vessel supposed to be a Confederate privateer Alabama. The circumstances as related are these: The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston on the 17th, when a strange vessel appeared in the offing. The Hatteras got under way to peak her, and in answer to her hail, "Who are you?" the strange vessel replied, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire," almost simultaneously with which she poured a broadside into the Hatteras, which sunk in nine fathoms of water. The Brooklyn pursued the stranger, but lost sight of her soon after, night coming on. The Hatteras was a transport vessel, carrying four light guns.

Wheeler's rebel cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin on Sunday, and succeeded in destroying two of them.

Senator Wade introduced a bill on Monday to establish a national guard of two hundred and fifty regiments, with one hundred and fifty men to each company and ten companies to each regiment, equal to 275,000 men. The guard is to be subject to the call of the President during rebellion or invasion of any armed resistance to the Government, and at all other times under the control of the States.

The President has determined that the uniform width of the Pacific railroad and all its branches shall be five feet.

Acapulco, Mexico, was bombarded for three days by four French vessels of war and taken on the 10th. The French landed a few men and spiked the guns, when the fleet left. Thirteen Mexicans were killed—the people abandoned the town.

Hon. Lemuel S. Bowden, of Williamsburg Virginia, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of West Virginia.

Our gunboats on the Mississippi had a sharp engagement with the rebels on the Bayou Teche on the 14th inst., in which they captured a number of the rebels; but unfortunately we lost the commander of the expedition, Tomas M. Can Buchanan, who was shot through the head from the enemy's rifle pit.

The programme of the administration is said to be:—A vigorous prosecution of the war; Major General Hooker to attack Richmond; (he had better get there first.) Rosecrans to be heavily reinforced. Vicksburg and Port Hudson to be attacked by overwhelming forces; the Mississippi to be cleared of the enemy; these plans failing, the administration will accept the mediation of Napoleon and recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, they agreeing to gradual emancipation. This is what Bennett says.

**HAVANA, JANUARY 14, 1863.**  
The news from Mexico is a highly interesting and exciting character.

French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerrillas, and can only be re-established and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the route.

The Mexican guerrillas are in strong force all along the road, and worry the French incessantly.

**TORN BACK.**—The United States of America may be fairly likened at the present moment to a man who, having a journey to take through a country unknown to him, has neglected to follow the directions of experienced travelers, has paid no attention to the guide posts, and has gone on in his own way until he pauses suddenly on the verge of a precipice, and looks at the depths below, into which one more step will plunge him.

There may seem to him to be yet a narrow path along the edge of the chasm: Shall he take it? He will find it impossible to follow it far, and if he goes on it will soon be impossible to turn back. There is but one course for him to pursue. It is to turn back now; retrace his path to the point at which he left the right road, and there find safety.

It is unnecessary to apply the analogy. The mind at once grasps it. But men are not wholly ready to believe that ruin is so imminent. Or, if they believe it, they do not take the idea home to their hearts. They do not act as if they believed it. A heavy, depending, desperate condition of mind possesses them. They go on with business, pleasure—the ordinary employments and enjoyments of life—and try to shut out of their view and thought the terrible political state of their country. But is this duty? Is this courage? Is this honorable, honest, patriotic sensibility.

The men on whom to-day the responsibility of saving the country rests with more weight than on any others, are the conservative Republicans. We are standing on the verge of the precipice. If we are to be turned back it must be by their interference. They and they alone can lead the men who have our fate in their hands to turn back to safety. It is of no use for Democrats to attempt it. Their warring and ridiculing their demands are pronounced disloyal, factious. So long as the conservative Republicans remain silent members of their party, just so long they add the weight of their influence to the forward pressure. It is in vain that they attempt to escape responsibility by denying that they approve the present course. They are held by the Administration and by the world to approve it because of their silence. In Connecticut and New Hampshire we are approaching elections. What will conservative Republicans do in those States? Will they vote for the radical ticket? Will they stay at home and say or do nothing? Do they thus escape responsibility if by any chance the Administration receive from those States an approval of the radical programme?

Gentlemen, it is too late to hesitate, or to cast off responsibility. One or the other side must now be taken by every honest man. Either you approve the next step into the abyss or it is your duty as men, as patriots, as Americans, husbands, brothers, fathers—by every bond which can be named, it is your duty to speak out, plainly, and to endeavor by united concerted action to stay the swift progress we are now making to ruin.

Look into the d-eps that yawn before you. Behold the inevitable future. Remember that wise men wrote our guide-book long ago, and we have neglected it. Remember that the nations who have gone before set up monuments in the way that cannot be mistaken, except willful. Go to the Administration which you placed in power, and warn it to turn back. Do not go to sleep in the feeling that one day you hear from the entire land the voice of conservative Republicans ready to rescue themselves if not their party from the ineffaceable disgrace of having caused the destruction of the noblest of human governments by a persistence in the folly and madness of radicalism.

**THE HARRIET LANE.**—Captain Hannum, of Boston, sailing master of the Harriet Lane, was the only surviving officer of that gunboat after her capture at Galveston. A letter from Captain Lavender, of the U. S. steam transport Saxon, to a friend in this city, dated New Orleans, January 8, says: "I have just returned from Galveston, where I witnessed the defeat and capture of the Harriet Lane. Captain Hannum came on board the Westfield after the fight, on his parole of honor, and reported that of 160 men, he had only 11 left when he surrendered to the rebels. She was attacked by three rebel boats containing more than 700 men; after sinking one boat and keeping the other at bay for about two hours, they boarded her over the sides and stern, and then the butchery commenced. The first gun was fired at half past 3 A. M. She was boarded at five P. M. At the firing ceased under a flag of truce. The Harriet Lane was not surprised, but fought as only brave men could fight. Capt. H. is now a prisoner at Houston or Galveston."

**INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.**—The following resolutions passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, by a vote of 34 yeas to 37 nays, all the Democrats present voting for them, and all Republicans against them. We notice that Mr. VINCENT, of this county, was the only member of the House who spoke against the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the perpetuity of our free institutions and to the citizens of Pennsylvania that the electoral franchise be preserved inviolate; And whereas, it has been extensively reported and is believed by many, that unlawful means were employed to procure the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday last; And whereas, it is due to those whom suspicion may rest as also to the citizens of this great Commonwealth, that this subject be investigated; therefore,

**THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF MCKEAN CO., RESPECTFULLY SHOWNETH.—That Whereas,** The unhappy condition of the Country at this time, is due to causes which, in the opinion of patriotic men, require for their correction certain amendments to the existing Constitution of the United States, for the effecting of which, when deemed proper, the Constitution itself makes ample legal and peaceful provisions; And Whereas, several such amendments have been regularly proposed before the Congress of the United States by an eminent Statesman without leading to definitive action on the part of that Honorable body; Therefore we earnestly desire and request that in the interest of peace and harmony, the Legislature of Pennsylvania do now enact a Constitution call for the holding of a National Convention of the people of the United States; to consider and effect such measures of pacification and reunion as may arrest the discord and heal the political wounds which now divide and are rapidly ruining our Country—a Country favored by God beyond all others, and destined, unless destroyed by its own crimes, to live thro' out all time the beacon star of hope to all Nations and the heaven-commissioned regenerator of mankind. And to this end your petitioners pray that your Honorable body will take the lead in this great movement, inviting all of the other States to unite with Pennsylvania in this only remaining means for accomplishing a purpose so much desired by us—and would doubtless meet with a WORLD WIDE APPROVAL. And as in duty bound we will ever pray.

**THE TRUE REASON.**  
But the great secret of the power of the rebels lies in the fact that they have a force of slaves; by whose labor the whole white population can be supported.—Washington Chronicle.

The Administration organ finds a thousand reasons for the success of the rebels, because they are determined not to look in the right direction for the cure—the incapacity of the President, his Cabinet, and our Generals. The South succeeds because they are governed with sagacity and led with skill and courage. The North fails, because it is governed by imbeciles and fanatics, who misdirect affairs in the field as well as in the Cabinet. True, the Southern States have slaves at work, as they always have had. They have 3,000,000; the loyal States under LINCOLN'S Proclamation, 1,000,000. But the productiveness of the two sections has not altered the fortunes of the war.

The cutting off of the Southern market has kept the Northern productions at home, so that we have had meats, corn, wheat, vegetables and fruits at lower rates than in former years. The production of food in the South, on the other hand, has been scant and uncertain, and has caused enormous prices. We have been able to put into the field one-third more men than the Confederates, and to sustain them at one-third the cost. We have not done it; but the cause is not to be found in the existence of slavery on one side, or in any inferiority of white labor.—N. Y. Argus.

**CAUSE AND EFFECT.**—A few days ago the leading radical paper in this city concluded an article as follows:

If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant Fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts—let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace.

It has heretofore been the worst form of treason to give comfort to the public enemy; but here is a paragraph over which all rebelism is in ecstasies, and sympathizers everywhere begin to predict an early peace, with the independence of the Southern Confederacy recognized. Here is what they say in Canada:

We have never been very sanguine of an early peace; and we are not now disposed to over-estimate those appearances which indicate an early cessation of hostilities. But we think there are, at least, some undoubted premonitions of a desire on the part of the North to cry—'Holla, enough!' We do not refer now to the wide-spread feeling of hostility to the Administration which manifests itself so plainly every day in various parts of the North. Nor do we base our supposition on the immunity from arrest and imprisonment with which the most outspoken language against the war is uttered in the free States. These are floating streams which show which way the wind blows. But there is something even more tangible than these, and that is the remarkable change which has come over the tone of the leading Republican journals.

The whole North was united, and may be reunited, in a war to crush rebellion and preserve the government. The North is not, and cannot be, united in prosecuting an Abolition war. The people did not accept or follow 'blind guides' as politicians—guides who would not even have slaves free unless by stealing them, or enticing them to run away; and follow them in a crusade which is not only to cost us our Union and our government, but as it is always the fate of fanatics, to insure and precipitate its own discomfiture. Abolitionists were, as a Governor of South Carolina confessed, the best, friends of secession. They are now, practically, the 'best friends' of rebellion.

**THE SPOILS OF ARKANSAS POST.**—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat at Napoleon Ark., Jan. 17th, writes as follows:

About 3,000 prisoners have already been shipped to Cairo, and others are being brought in every day. All the small arms, ammunition and cannon of the enemy fell into our hands; while all the boats have been loaded to repletion with captured horses, mules, corn, cornmeal, and other commissary stores. Eight hundred mules constitute but one item in the list of spoils. And in addition to this, tens of thousands of bushels of corn have been burnt, besides over a hundred wagons, for which there was no room on board the transports. The rifle-pits, works, and fort have all been destroyed and the Post cannot again be made as strong a point of defense.

On yesterday the work of destruction at the Post was completed; and all the stores, that the transports would hold, had been loaded.—Twenty more steamers could easily have been filled had they been here. This morning the last of the fleet came to this place, leaving behind it many a sad remembrance for the rebels. Napoleon is almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, they being afraid to encounter, even in friendly relations, the terrible Yankees, who had done such fearful work at the Post. The stores and shops had all been emptied of their contents, which have been carried away. Our soldiers have now broken into them, and are fast tearing them down.

General McClernand has been reinforced since his arrival here, and now goes down the river leaving it open behind him, and intending to open it in front of him as he receives proper cooperation. If he does not, mark my words, he will fail. If Banks and Grant do not do their share promptly, this expedition will meet with disaster.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and alias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at the Sheriff's Office at Smithport, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1863, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The following real estate in Corydon Township, McKean County, Pa., viz: Warrant No. 216, of the 23rd day of February, 1862, for three hundred acres more or less, about six acres improved, one shanty house, one saw mill in good order for business.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of R. P. Bailey at the suit of John H. Hungerford.

All of the Defendant's interest in a certain Railroad track and ground on which the same is located in Bradford Township, commencing on the road leading up the Tunawang Creek at or near the land of J. F. Cowan, and running southerly through the land of J. F. Cowan, about eighty rods long, and ten feet wide, more or less, the northwest line of land of B. Chamberlain, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Anthony Ray, Samuel W. Bradley, Benj. Barker and D. Hano, et al, at the suit of Benjamin Chamberlain, G. E. Warner, John Scott and G. V. Hare.

in the village of Bradford, McKean County, Pa., all improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of T. W. O'Lea at the suit of Mark Hottel, now for the Sheriff's Office at Smithport, Jan. 31st, 1863.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold as follows: to wit: Being known on the map attached to the article of agreement from the trustees of the estate and land of William Bullcock and bounded and described as follows: to wit: Being known on the map attached to the late Will of William Bullcock as lot No. 115 (one hundred and eighty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord. Lot No. 116 (one hundred and twenty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord. Lot No. 117 (one hundred and eighty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord. Lot No. 118 (one hundred and eighty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord. Lot No. 119 (one hundred and eighty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord. Lot No. 120 (one hundred and eighty seven acres and six tenths of an acre) bounded on the north by what are known as "farm lands," lot number 97, on the east by the "Bingham lands," on the South and West by lands of Daniel Kinsbury and fields; on the west by lands of George Lord.

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**LICENSE PETITIONS.**  
The following named persons have filed their respective petitions for a Tavern License, according to law: THOMAS GOODWIN, Keating Township. P. M. FULLAN, Bradford, do. A. H. HOLLAND, Erie, do.

Witness my hand and seal of Court at Smithport, January 31st A. D. 1863.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that H. W. BURLINGAME, Administrator of the Estate of J. P. KING, has filed in my office, his last and final account, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphan's Court, to be held at Smithport, February 23, 1863.

**TO NEVERT-GENTLEMEN OF BOTH SEXES.**  
A Reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means or cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used.—Direct to Dr. JOHN M. D'AGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.