

# McKEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5.

SMETHPORT, McKEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

NO. 30.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the 18th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed July 21, 1852, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held and conducted in such manner as to be elected, to be proclaimed therefor, I, A. N. LILLIBRIDGE, High Sheriff of the county of McKeen, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me by the Act referred to, and the provisions thereof, cause this proclamation, giving notice of the elections of the county of McKeen, to be made to the voters of the county, to wit: to meet at their several election districts on

**Tuesday, the 10th day of October,**

A. D. 1865, (it being the second Tuesday in the month,) and there to receive the votes of the electors in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of said day, to vote for the election of the following officers, to wit:

One person for Auditor General.

One person for Sheriff General.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 15th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 16th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 17th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 18th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 19th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 20th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 21st Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 22nd Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

One person for the county of Pennsylvania from the 23rd Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, York and Luzerne.

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## THE MILITARY RECORD.

### LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON.

#### Democratic Candidate for Surveyor-General.

We are indebted to Adjutant WILLIAM H. ROSE, of the 54th regiment, P. V., for the following succinct and graphic history of Col. Linton's military services:

#### His Military Life.

Col. Linton comes of good Democratic stock, being the eldest son of Robert P. Linton, who has been a life-long Democrat, and who has served three terms as sheriff of Cambria county and has all along been a working partisan. He was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, in the year 1833, and is thirty-two years of age. He was a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, but his eyesight failing, he was compelled to leave college. He did not, however, entirely give up his studies, but continued to store his mind with a vast fund of useful knowledge, gathered under such adverse circumstances as were never utterly deterred. His eyesight was sufficiently restored to enable him to study, and he at once entered the law office of Hon. C. L. Perabing, of Johnstown, where for three years he was an industrious student. In 1855 he was admitted to the practice of law. Immediately thereafter he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, Hon. C. L. Perabing, in which he continued until 1858.

#### He Serves in the 3rd Months Campaign.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call was made for troops. Col. Linton was composed almost entirely of a volunteer organization, and he at once volunteered as a private in the 54th regiment, and he at once selected him Captain, and he marched it to Camp Curtin, where it was designated as Company C, Third Pennsylvania Infantry.

#### He Goes in for Three Years.

Immediately after the termination of three months campaign, under Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Linton, in conjunction with his preceptor, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, set about raising a regiment for the three years' service. This was accomplished, and Linton by the unanimous vote of his companions of the three months' service, was selected as Major. The regiment was designated the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

#### Where the Regiment was Stationed.

The regiment was stationed at a long period along the Baltimore and Ohio road, guarding it, as well as protecting the lower tier of counties in Pennsylvania. We may here say that, although for a long time unknown to fame, this regiment occupied and protected fifty-six miles of that important artery of supply for Washington and the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was the most arduous and trying, requiring the utmost diligence and watchfulness of both officers and men; but a single company exposed to very imminent danger of being cut off and captured.

#### A Slight and Skirmish.

Major Linton was stationed at South Branch, the extreme western post, until Lee invaded Maryland. The regiment at this time was a part of Col. D. S. Miles' command. When Harper's Ferry fell, the 54th was the only regiment of the command that escaped the surrender. Back Creek Bridge, the extreme eastern post, being threatened by the enemy, Major Linton was transferred from the west and assigned to the command of the same. Whilst investing Harper's Ferry, marching with one of the divisions of the Army of the Potomac, Major Linton with thirty men picked out from the rebels into confusion, thinking them selves attacked by a large force, fled in every direction. Returning to his post, Major Linton continued to hold it in the very face of the enemy, being constantly in sight of their lines, and liable at any moment to attack.

#### He Guards a Bridge with "Quaker Guns."

After the battle of Antietam, the whole rebel army was concentrated at Martinsburg, engaged in destroying the railroad. Major Linton with a single company of infantry held a post guarding an important bridge, but twelve miles from the main body of the rebel army, and in constant sight of their scouting parties. By constantly scouting, by repeated skirmishes by erecting log breast-works, and mounting "Quaker guns," by blowing up the works of artillery, he deceived the rebels effectually as to his strength. In this he was, of course, sustained by Col. Campbell, who assisted in the deception by bringing companies from other posts by rail to Back Creek, which were marched and counter-marched in and out of the breast-works and in face of the enemy, with a great show of strength, when they were then quickly moved off to their proper posts, leaving Linton alone to keep the works. By these devices two weeks, but they were morning they marched with a large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to attack, and by their superior numbers compelled the Major to fall back slowly three miles to Cherry Run, where he was met by Col. Campbell with reinforcements. An effort was made to dislodge the rebels, but it failed, and Major Linton was left with two companies of infantry at Cherry Run to watch the movements, and defend as best he could the road. By constant diligence and activity, suddenly appearing at unexpected points, he succeeded in his perilous duty. At Maynard's Mill, three or four times he forced the rebels completely routed them. Not content with this, he how affairs stood, Major Linton always directed their movements, after penetrating the rebel lines, and once barely escaping them.

#### Promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

At length the regiment was, in December, 1862, concentrated and raised to the status of a regular regiment. Lieut. Col. Metromann having been compelled to resign an account of ill health, Major Linton was, February 1, 1863, promoted to fill the vacancy. In March, 1863, we find the 54th at Romney, Va. Colonel Campbell having been assigned to the command of a brigade, Colonel Linton took command of the regiment. Here Colonel Linton assiduously labored to perfect his regiment in drill, and by his untiring energy and knowledge of tactics, made it what we believe it was, among the best drilled regiments in service, and certainly second to none in the Department of West Virginia.

#### He Commands the Regiment.

Gen. Lee having again crossed the Potomac, Col. Linton concentrated his troops, crossed the Potomac, and occupied Hedgesville, near Martinsburg, the 54th formed a part of the second brigade, of which Colonel Campbell was the commander. Gen. Lee's force was a heavy skirmish, being likely to be surrounded and captured, were withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac, leaving Colonel Linton with a swollen river in their rear and the rebel forces in front. But the rebels contented themselves with throwing a couple of shells into the regiment, and then withdrew. Thence the second brigade marched through the country to its old camp at Romney, Va.

#### He Commands an Attack.

In September, 1863, Mulligan was lying in an exposed position at Petersburg, Va., and Colonel Linton marched to his relief. Whilst pushing rapidly along, he was suddenly attacked by the rebels, but they were promptly put to flight. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Springfield, Va., from which place Colonel Linton made two efforts to capture the notorious McNeill, but infantry could not march as rapidly as cavalry, and McNeill escaped him.

#### He is Wounded in the Throat.

When Sigel started on his expedition up the Valley, the 54th was assigned to the Second brigade of the First division, and Col. Campbell took command of the regiment. On the 15th of May, 1864, the disastrous battle of New Market was fought. The 54th was on the extreme left, and although it bore the brunt of the battle, was the last to leave the field. Almost surrounded with the enemy in front and on both flanks—the gallant fellows were at last compelled to doggedly yield. Whilst doing his utmost to rally the men and continue the fight, Col. Linton received a wound in the left thigh from a musket ball. He succeeded, however, in getting safely back with the regiment. Having now credit for home, he received a leave of absence and went home. While he was absent the regiment marched up the Valley with Hunter.

#### He Commands a Battalion in Battle.

Promptly at the expiration of his time, his wound still unhealed, he reported to Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg. As he could not then reach his regiment, he was assigned to the command of a battalion in Col. Mulligan's brigade, which started to join Gen. Hunter, but was met by a rebel force of the enemy and compelled to fall back on Sigel. On the 3rd of July, 1864, the rebel Gen. Ransom attacked Mulligan and a brisk battle ensued. Col. Linton doing his full share with his battalion, a number of his men being killed, wounded and captured. The rebels were held in check. Sigel withdrew his forces to Maryland Heights, where he was defeated. In the meantime Col. Campbell had been assigned to the command of a brigade by Gen. Hunter, and Col. Linton took command of the regiment, which was now a part of Gen. Crook's command.

#### He Commands a Brigade at Snicker's Ferry.

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#### Another Battle—A Fall and Another Wound.

On the 23rd of July the rebels attacked Crook, but were, after a good deal of fighting, repulsed. July 24th, they renewed the attack. The brunt of the battle for a long time was borne by Mulligan's division, in which was Linton's brigade, and which he still ably commanded. The fighting was desperate. Crook fought his men with the courage of a lion, but the force of numbers compelled the stubborn old warrior to yield. The retreat began at first orderly, but it almost ended in a rout. The night was extremely dark. Linton, still suffering from his wound, kept together his small brigade, wasted by hard fighting, but little more than a regiment. Slowly he fell back, keeping his men from stampeding. Riding off the side of the road to ascertain what force was nearest him, his horse stumbled over a stone pile and fell, throwing the Col. wounded shoulder came in contact with the bit of his sabre, which broke the collar bone. Although suffering the most excruciating pain, he did not yield until the danger was over. He was then sent to hospital, and obtaining a leave of absence, went home, but promptly returned to duty when his leave expired, although his wounds were still unhealed and painful.

#### He Commands a Brigade in the Battle of Berryville.

One of the companies of the regiment having been mustered out, and the regiment thus reduced to less than a maximum, Col. Campbell, whose term of service had expired, tendered to proceed to Snicker's Ferry to re-muster out. He was mustered out Sept. 3, 1864, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Linton. Linton being in command of the regiment. Col. Linton having been injured by a fall, Col. Linton took command of the brigade and with it fought through the battle of Berryville, where the rebels were repulsed, Sept. 3d.

#### He Leads the 54th in the Battle of Winchester.

At the last great battle of Winchester, Col. Linton was destined to receive his last and most severe of his many wounds. Gallantly leading his regiment to the assault, amid a perfect storm of bullets, gray and white, he received in his seemingly fatal right arm and shoulder, a canister shot, which deprived him of the free use of that good right hand which dealt so many blows to the enemy. For some time it was feared that he would lose his life while in the hospital; but thanks to a merciful Providence and a robust constitution, he recovered. His wound, however, continued to secrete, and was not quite healed until

## THE PLAIN CASE STATED.

The government has been advertised as "The Patriotic Loan," and those who have invested in them have been lauded as doing their country a very essential service. Without disputing this, the enquiry is a fair one, if, while serving their country, those who have loaned have not served themselves. A Troy real estate owner, to the amount of \$20,000, concluded last March to sell out and invest in the "Patriotic Loan." He had the ready money to pay down. Let us follow the two from March to March, and get at their profits as near as may be.

Real estate in ordinary times, should return in gross ten per cent. We will say B gets this (but he won't) this year. Income from rents, &c., therefore, \$2,000 00.

The following are his expenditures:

State, city and county tax, 3 per cent, \$2,000 00

Insurance (any)..... 40 00

R-pairs (any)..... 300 00

..... 1,340 00

Deducting this sum from income from rents, &c., leaves..... \$660 00

Deduct further, government income tax, 3 per cent..... 19 80

Total profit on investments..... \$640 20

This is B's account. Let us see how A, who invested in government securities, comes out. His investment is free from every species of tax except the income tax. He receives an interest of \$7.30 on the hundred, making his annual interest on his investment, \$1,460 00. Deduct income tax,..... 43 80

..... \$1,416 20

Here, while A has made \$1,416.20 on his \$20,000 investment in government securities, B, who took \$20,000 real estate off his hands, but \$641.20.

Suppose the New Hampshire law should be generally adopted, and called upon to pay his twenty-five per cent. tax on his government securities, he would pay \$354.05, leaving A still an income of \$1,062.15, or \$412.35 more than B receives on his real estate.

A, as days go by has no cares about his investment. He knows his interest is certain. He enjoys all the privileges of good streets, gas light, police, fire department, sends his children to the free schools, votes at elections, relies upon the State law for protection of his property, and to secure justice to himself and his family—for all of which he pays not a cent, because his property consists of government securities. But all the while B pays roundly in the city, county and State taxes and he pays double because A don't pay anything.

We submit that this sort of "patriotism" may as well be a little modest. The self-sacrifice for one's country which shifts burdens from its own shoulders to the shoulders of others, may be entitied to a crown of glory, but people who stop to think, don't see it.

Troy Press.

To tax a farm worth a thousand dollars \$50, and exempt \$100,000 in bonds?

Mr. A. has \$2,000 invested in a grocery store one week before the assessor calls. Mr. B. has \$100,000 in money. Mr. A. puts in his \$2,000 stock on the assessor's books, and is taxed \$60 for it. Mr. B. has his \$100,000 in bonds the day before he meets the assessor, and thus escapes paying an "honorable tax" of three hundred dollars. He also makes several thousand dollars interest, making an increase of ten thousand dollars.

Why?

Because all despotic and aristocratic governments seek to win the interest of the wealthy in favor of the Government against the labor of the poor.

Beware of the scorpion for he will sting.

The wealthy bondholders want the negroes to vote, for with their money they expect to control that vote hereafter.

If a poor man votes for negro suffrage and is in favor of exempting the wealth of the bondholder he will find that he has been working out his own damnation.

When an abolition politician, who has been twisting and hunting office all the days of his life, tells you he won't want office, tell him he is a liar and the truth is a stranger to his tongue.

What is the use of a man being "integrated"?