



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY, O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF, JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER, J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER, GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

AUDITOR, DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER, JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

A Raid on the North.

On Friday night last, when the excitement over the expected visit of the rebel cavalry, was at its highest pitch, a body of about 1500 militia men from Blair and Cambria counties, were marched into our quiet borough and took up their quarters around the town and in the immediate neighborhood. The citizens of this place did all that was in their power to feed them and make them comfortable. But what was the surprise of our people when they found that instead of friends, they were really harboring foes! For, no sooner had they arrived than they began to plunder the stores and to scatter abroad through the country, stealing horses, shooting hogs and cattle, and destroying property generally. They seemed to be under no restraint from their officers; indeed some of the latter, as we are informed, encouraged the men in their lawless conduct. True, there were many well-behaved and quiet men among these militia, and we, of course, except such in our animadversions upon the conduct of their rowdy companions. A company from Ebsenburg was an honorable exception and we make this mention so that injustice may not be done them. Nor do we advert to this matter in anger or with any desire to disparage the military. We speak of it in sorrow and in shame, for how are our people better than the rebels, when they rob and pillage and destroy instead of defending and protecting the country? May heaven protect us from both rebel and rabble raids!

Democratic State Convention.

We publish, elsewhere in this issue, the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. Notwithstanding the great war excitement, every Senatorial and Representative district was fully represented. The Convention did its work deliberately, harmoniously, and did it well. For Governor, HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, Chief Justice of the State, received the nomination. Judge Woodward is a sound Democrat and a pure as well as an able man. His nomination gives great satisfaction all over the State. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny county, was nominated by acclamation. It is universally conceded that Judge Lowrie stands among the first jurists of the country, and of his character as a citizen and his soundness as a Democrat, not a word can be said in disparagement. Woodward and Lowrie are a strong ticket and the people will elect them by a most overwhelming majority.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Franklin High School, Martinsburg, Pa., under the charge of Prof. P. Williard. We know this to be a most excellent school and can recommend it to all who desire to enter an institution of this description.—Prof. Williard was an old classmate of ours and we have reason to know that he is a good scholar and a gentleman of high character.

Visit of Gen. Milroy.

Gen. Milroy's headquarters are at present at Bloody Run, where he has a considerable force. It would be improper to mention anything in regard to the strength of his command, and, therefore, we shall say nothing upon that subject. On Wednesday evening last, the General paid a visit to our town, escorted by his staff and a squad of cavalry. A reception speech was made by Alexander King, Esq., to which Gen. M. responded in an address of some length. His remarks, of course, tended Abolitionward, though he claimed to be a Democrat, a popular dodge which a good general, most certainly, would fully understand.

Exciting Times.

The past week has been one of unusual bustle and excitement in this community. Cavalry men galloping hither and thither—militia men marching and countermarching—artillery wagons rumbling and rattling—with "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—kept our town in continual uproar and confusion. We have had a very slight foretaste of what must come if there is no change for the better in the management of public affairs. We are at the mercy of Southern rebels and Northern incapables. What the future may have in store for us, God only knows.

Back-biters and Treason-smellers.

Last week, when Gen. Milroy's men began to gather at this place, they were immediately informed that a great many "Secessionists" resided in this place; prominent merchants, lawyers and physicians were pointed out as "disloyal," and our office was designated as the "headquarters of Secession." But the soldiers did not heed the false and malignant stories of the liver-livered wretches who were so anxious to stir them up to violence. The soldiers were men of sense and saw through the motives and purpose of these devils incarnate. They saw that it was only party spite that actuated them, and the back-biting, treason-smelling Blacksnares had to slink away in utter discomfiture. "Republican" politicians will please hereafter remember that soldiers know what is the matter when they are told long stories about secessionists and traitors here in the North.

We have not the space to comment at length upon the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, held on Tuesday last, and can only say that they were characterized by great harmony and unanimity, and by a prevalent desire to promote the best interests of the party and the country. We think the Democracy of the county for their endorsement in our own case and can say with all our heart, of the rest of the candidates, that they are true and worthy men, whose election is beyond doubt. We are only sorry that all our friends who were candidates for nomination, could not be successful, but we hope that they will have better luck next time. Wait and win.

LATEST.

News received by telegraph states that a large rebel force is at McConnellsborg, marching in this direction. The rebel operator at that place says they have 25,000 men. Our own operators say that 27 rebel regiments and 10 pieces of artillery are at Shippensburg, heading toward Harrisburg.

The Burning of Darien, Ga.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Hilton head, says: "Col. Montgomery, with his command, is down in Georgia with headquarters on St. Simon's island making little dashes into the country, picking up recruits for his regiment, burning houses, and destroying things generally. On Friday last he visited and burned Darien, Ga., leaving but a mass of ruins. I have not learned any of the particulars of the affair. It is not probable he met with much opposition. The coast seems to be generally exposed to incursion of an active enemy, as the rebels have doubtless removed themselves, their negroes, and a portion of their movables, some distance back from the coast line, and have left no force in front except a few small bands of partisan rangers, who cannot meet even Montgomery with any show of resistance. Montgomery's force has been considerably reinforced from Beaufort, and is not at all insignificant now, the rebels may be assured. His raids into Seecassia will stir up the rebels from the lowest depths, and will make his name familiar from one end of the so-called Confederacy to the other."

A Raid into McConnellsborg.

About day break this morning, a force of about two hundred rebel cavalry made a dash into town and surrounded it in a few seconds. They then commenced their work of plunder, taking horses, negroes and a large amount of store goods. Scouts were then sent out in every direction, and returned with a large drove of fat cattle that had been stopping here for the night. We are sorry to say that Capt. States, of Bloody Run had fourteen fine horses taken. A number of our citizens succeeded in getting their horses back again through the pleading of the ladies. Shortly after the cavalry entered, the town some refuge, it is said, fired a pistol, wounding one of the number, which caused considerable excitement among them. They left town about nine o'clock, in the direction of Hancock. During their stay in town, they went to the jail and released a rebel prisoner that was arrested near Greencastle, this week; and also John Forney who was in prison for the murder of Lieut. E. N. Ford. The rebels took both of them away.—Fulton Dem.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to notice the Democratic County Convention assembled at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by J. W. Lingerfelter, Chairman of the County Committee, after which the list of townships was called over, when the following named persons appeared and presented their credentials as Delegates: Bedford Borough—G. H. Spang, Wm. Hartley.

Bedford Township—John Amos, Wm. Leary. Bloody Run Bor.—Robert Steckman, F. C. Doyle.

Broad Top township—William Foster, John A. J. Pearson.

Colerain—Wm. S. Beagle, Sam'l H. Feather. Cumberland Valley—Archibald Blair, Adam Zembower.

Harrison—Jacob C. Devore, Adam F. Miller.

Hopewell—Samuel Ake, Abraham Fluke. Juniata—L. N. Fyan, Wm. Keyser.

Liberty—Samuel Bolinger, George Rhodes. Londonderry—Jas. Mattingly, B. L. Devore.

Monroe—Jacob Fletcher, Daniel Miller. Napier—R. M. Taylor, Isaac Graziar.

Providence East—Wesley M. Akers, C. M. Barton.

Providence West—A. J. Morgart, E. F. Kerr. St. Clair—John W. Crisman, Adam Oster.

Southampton—John Cavender, John Bridges. Snake Spring—John McCleary, John Koontz.

Schellsburg Bor.—S. W. Stader, B. F. Horn. Union—Samuel Burket, Francis Beard.

Woodberry Middle—Wm. M. Pearson, Geo. Potter.

Woodberry South—Samuel Crisman, Levi S. Fluke.

On motion JAMES MATTINGLY, of Londonderry township, was chosen President, and Samuel Ake, of Hopewell, and F. C. Doyle, of Bloody Run, Secretaries.

The Convention being organized, then proceeded to select a candidate for Prothonotary. Mr. Keyser then read the following letter of declination from J. H. Schell, Esq.:

Bedford, June 23, 1863. To the members of the Democratic County Convention of Bedford: GENTLEMEN:

I hereby most respectfully withdraw my name from before your honorable body, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and I recommend my friends to support O. E. Shannon, Esq. for said office.

I am respectfully, yours, &c., J. H. SCHELL.

Mr. Statter presented and read the following letter from Judge Snively:

Bedford, June 23, 1863. To the Democratic Convention of Bedford County: GENTLEMEN:

In order to promote the harmony of the Democratic party and the success of our County Ticket, I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, Register, &c. With many thanks for the confidence and favor shown me by the Democratic party, I remain, truly yours, &c., A. J. SNIVELY.

Mr. Ake, by authority, withdrew from before the Convention, the name of John B. Fluke, Esq.

The names of the other candidates being all withdrawn, a resolution was offered by Mr. Spang that O. E. Shannon, Esq., be nominated by acclamation, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the different offices which resulted as follows:

Assembly, B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Borough. Sheriff, JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair township.

Associate Judge, Maj. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Borough. Treasurer, JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Borough.

Commissioner, GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty township. Poor Director, HENRY MOSES, Bedford township.

Auditor, DANIEL BARLEY, Middle Woodberry. Coroner, JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry tp.

The following County Committee was then selected for the ensuing year: John P. Reed, Bedford borough, John G. Hartley, Snake Spring, Thomas Gephart, Bedford township, Peter M. Barton, East Providence, A. J. Morgart, West Providence, James McCleary, Hopewell, William Foster, Broad Top, Lewis Houser, Monroe, Thomas Donahoe, Southampton, A. L. Beckhoffer, Middle Woodberry, John Grove, South Woodberry, William Gillespie, Juniata, William Bonnell, Londonderry, George R. Bailey, Harrison, Isaac Kinsinger, Liberty, Henry F. Smith, St. Clair, John A. Gump, Cumberland Valley, John Smith, Esq., Schellsburg borough, Robert Steckman, Bloody Run borough, David Wheatstone, Colerain township, Samuel W. Miller, Esq., Napier, Michael Wertz, Union.

Robert M. Taylor, William Keyser and John Palmer, were then chosen Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the counties of Somerset and Huntingdon, to put in nomination a candidate for the office of State Senator.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Spang, and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of June, inst.

Resolved, That we fully endorse and approve of the nomination of the Hon. George W. Woodward, as the candidate for Governor, and Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we recommend the ticket this day nominated, to the Democratic Freeman of Bedford county, for their suffrages, as the regularly nominated ticket, which we, in Convention, individually and collectively have pledged ourselves to support, by all fair and honorable means at the ensuing General Election.

The labors of the Convention being ended, O. E. Shannon, Esq., was called for and appeared, and in a neat speech thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and made some useful suggestions as to the proper method of conducting the coming campaign, which were listened to throughout with merited attention. JAMES MATTINGLY, Pres't. SAMUEL AKE, F. C. DOYLE, Secretaries.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, FOR GOVERNOR;

AND HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE, FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. NEUBINGER, of Philadelphia, and R. BRUCE PETRIKIN, of Huntingdon, were nominated for temporary chairmen; and, after some discussion of points of order, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

George W. Neubinger, 75 R. Bruce Petrikin, 50

Dr. Neubinger was therefore declared elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and, on taking his seat, made a brief address of thanks. Messrs. John C. Barr and William H. Butler were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The printed list of delegates was then called over, and all the districts were represented.

Hon. FINLEY PATTERSON, of Washington county, was then elected permanent chairman, supported by thirty-four vice presidents, and the usual number of secretaries.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES, from the committee on resolutions, said he had the honor to report the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted in committee:

PREAMBLE. That we approve the resolutions, upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be "the first enemy of the Republic; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with the oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice, and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worst men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free.—Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence, are the enemies of this government, and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clement L. Vallandigham; and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly

to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "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."

But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid enthusiastic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Nine ballots were taken, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT. Hoister Clymer, 23 G. W. Cass, 16 W. H. Witte, 47 Richard Vaux, 1 Geo. W. Woodward, 4 Jacob Fry, Jr., 2 N. Strickland, 3 W. Bigler, 1 John Cessna, 9 Geo. Sanderson, 6 Gen. W. B. Franklin, 4 Jeremiah S. Black, 2

The balloting then continued without much variation, except by the withdrawal of the names of some of the candidates, and the increase of the votes for Mr. CLYMER and Mr. WITTE, until, on the seventh ballot, they stood equal, each having 55 votes, Judge Woodward 13 and Gen. Franklin 8.

EIGHTH BALLOT. Hoister Clymer, 62 William H. Witte, 51 George W. Woodward, 13 William B. Franklin, 7 F. W. Hughes, Esq., arose, after this result had been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte, and called upon his friends to go for the Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

The ninth and last ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

NINTH BALLOT. Hoister Clymer, 53 George W. Woodward, 75 Nimrod Strickland, 5

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, amid loud and prolonged cheering, and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

Mr. Victor E. Piolett moved that WALTER H. LOWRIE be made the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst the wildest applause.

Mr. Lambertson offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it be the desire and request of this Convention that Hon. George W. Woodward will continue to occupy his seat on the bench until his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania.

After some debate upon the propriety of leaving Judge Woodward to act in this matter as his own inclination shall prompt, the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a State Central Committee of one from each Senatorial District, and to name the Chairman of said Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

RATIFICATION MEETING. A mass meeting was immediately organized, and Hon. SAMUEL HEBBURN was unanimously called upon to preside. Messrs. WITTE and CLYMER were invited to address the meeting, and responded in eloquent speeches, pledging their hearty support to the nominees of the Convention. The meeting was also addressed by CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., of Philadelphia, V. E. Piolett, Esq., of Bradford county, and others. The following are brief sketches of the speeches of Messrs. WITTE and CLYMER:

MR. WITTE'S SPEECH. Mr. Witte said he was glad the Convention had begun a work which would reach the powers at Washington that there is a point beyond which they must not go; that there is a sovereignty here in this State, independent and separate, which, by the help of God, will be maintained indelible. The day is not far distant when we shall no longer have a servile, truckling Executive, content to be the mere tool of the President of the United States.

Referring to his failure to receive the nomination, the speaker said that if, in aspiring to the office of Governor, he had no higher motive than his own ambition, he would have been unworthy of the position. He thanked the friends who had supported him, and also those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right and their views of duty, had supported others. He could say that no one of his friends had been called upon to make any explanation or apology with regard to his fealty to the Democratic party. That fealty nothing could shake. He referred feelingly and indignantly to the attacks that had been made upon him, but he had not a word of complaint to utter with regard to those who had been his competitors for the nomination. He yielded, he said, as gracefully as could be expected from a man who had twice before been called upon to yield. In regard to Judge Woodward, his character was so high that it would scarcely be just to praise him, since that might imply that commendation was necessary. With him as Governor, there would be no kidnapping under his nose. The rights of the citizen would be protected at all hazards.

MR. CLYMER'S SPEECH. Mr. Clymer returned his thanks for the support which had been given to him. He had never had any personal ambition in regard to the nomination. He had felt that in the midst of this crisis he, personally, was nothing, while principle was everything. The standard bearer whom they had chosen had illustrated Democratic principles through a long lifetime, and in the future, with God's help, he would be a safeguard and protector to the people of this Commonwealth. (Applause.) My friends (said the

speaker) have claimed for me a precedence in the affections of Berks county; but I pledge the county to give more votes for George W. Woodward than she would for me. (Cheers.) If any man would be a friend of mine, he must be a friend of George W. Woodward. With him in the gubernatorial chair, whatever the emergency, we shall have a man with shoulders broad enough, head stout enough, and brain big enough to meet that emergency. If we had in the Executive chair at this time a man true to Pennsylvania and to her sons who are now unjustly discarded officers of the Federal Government, there would now be 20,000 men here to defend the State. If the present Governor of Pennsylvania were true to his duty, he would have summoned in this emergency George B. McClellan, who would again have defended the State as he did at Antietam. [At this point earnest cheers were given for McClellan and Franklin.] The speaker concluded by expressing his belief that the nominees of the Convention would be triumphantly elected.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

Further reports from Yazoo—Position of the Rebels—Another Assault on the Rebel Works.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—The arrival of several boats from below has placed us in possession of some additional news from Vicksburg.

The expedition up the Yazoo is not as successful as at first hoped, although not a defeat. The cost of holding Sartoria would be more than the position was worth to our forces now operating against Vicksburg. The gunboat expedition was more fortunate, having succeeded in destroying 4 steamboats—the John Walsh, Lagoon, Golden Era and Scotland. They were burned at or near Yazoo City. There is a considerable force of rebels on the west bank of the Mississippi.

It was reported by passengers on the Belle Memphis that the rebels were in possession of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad track from DeSoto, immediately opposite Vicksburg, to Monroe, on the Ouachita river, and that they were bringing supplies to the besieged city by means of an immense fleet of dug-outs. The rebel force is supposed to be from 10,000 to 15,000. Later arrivals contradict these reports to a considerable extent.

Reports have been circulating to the effect that Johnston was at Haines Bluff, and had captured and was now occupying it. These stories turn out unfounded. Our forces were secure in the possession of that strong and important position as late as Saturday morning, the 13th. There was not even a possibility of attack in that direction. Gen. Grant is receiving reinforcements every day and making his position stronger. All the strongest positions around Vicksburg except one are now ours. The rebels are in possession of Richmond and New Carthage, La., and have destroyed all the cotton gins on the plantation leased by Government to the planters of the vicinity.

The Confederates, under Joe Johnson, are said to occupy the banks of the Yazoo river, in the vicinity of Sartoria.

The rebel prisoners now confined in the Irving prison of this city, give very contradictory statements in regard to the state of affairs inside of Vicksburg. Some assert that Pemberton will hold ground until Johnston raises the siege. Others say that he cannot hold out much longer.

A REPENTANT GOVERNOR.—A despatch from Springfield, Illinois, of the 11th inst., says: "Gov. Yates would give his ears this morning to undo his action of yesterday. He now begins to realize the results to which his insane course will inevitably lead, and bitterly despises the bigoted Abolitionists of the Senate who, taking advantage of his enfeebled physical and mental condition induced him by false representation to take so ruinous a step."

STRAW PAPER.—In Batavia, Illinois, one mill turns out a ton and a half of straw paper daily. A new company for the manufacture of straw paper with a capital of \$75,000, is organized in New York, and at Mechanics' Falls, Me., Denison & Co., will begin making the same kind of paper in August. The business is rapidly increasing.

A Come-outer. We are authorized to state that SOLOMON CLITZE, formerly a prominent Republican of Londonderry tp., has united himself with the Democracy. Mr. Clitze is only one of many who are daily taking this step.

Soldiers, Attention! Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying and Strengthening Pills you can endure all these and still retain health. Only 25 cents per box. 220

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA. The advantages afforded by this institution commend it to all who may desire a cheap, as well as thorough, education. Students are prepared for any class in college, whilst the elements of a sound, practical education receive special attention. No pains spared to secure the advancement of those committed to our care.

Next quarter opens Monday, August 3rd. For particulars, address P. WILLIARD, Principal. June 26, 1863.—Gts.

\$50.00 REWARD. The undersigned will pay the above reward to any one who will return to him a wooden box, containing a pair of gold spectacles, many valuable receipts and other important papers. JOHN C. BLACK, Bedford, Pa.

Judge Taylor's Estate. NOTICE. It is hereby given that the business of the late firm of Taylor & Mowry will be settled up by the undersigned. It is desirable that those who owe or have claims on, and whether they have the money to pay or not, call and close up their accounts as speedily as possible. JOHN A. MOWRY. June 19, 1863.

J. B. Magill. Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE, opposite Hافر's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BRIDLES FROM \$1 UP TO \$10, COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Ladies, give him a call. June 12, 1863.