



The Dispatch of the 7th inst. says that a correspondent in Clearfield calls attention to an article in the paper of the 13th inst. "denouncing the leading qualities of the Southern troops, as compared with the Federal." The Dispatch has at once sent the correspondent, in the person of a messenger, to produce the alleged offensive article. It would have been that the alleged offense was only attributable to the ignorance of its correspondent—the utter inability to comprehend the plainest sentences in the English language.

Our paper of the 13th inst. contained any article denouncing such communications as were sent, and are not aware of it. The only sentence in that number on the subject, was the following, which we now reproduce, in order that the Dispatch may have no excuse for failing to print out whatever we have done in injury to our readers:

The two editors of Bull Run have demonstrated not only that these communications will stand their ground and fight, but that they can fight just as well as their counterparts of the North; and if there is any difference, they demonstrated that the Southern is a little better than we do.

Now how when the New York Herald, whose support of the war policy of the administration is above suspicion, says on this very subject:

"They [the Southern officers] fought with a bravery which made the conduct of the Union officers into the shade."

With the Dispatch, and all such John Brown organs and disciples, to be a Democrat is to be a secessionist; and not to endorse all the secessionist interpretations of President Lincoln, is to be a traitor to the Union and the Constitution? We are told these gentlemen that this attempt to inaugurate a reign of terror, and a censorship for the press, however well it may suit the atmosphere of Pittsburgh, is about played out in most other places. The people will open their eyes, and whether "the power that be" frown or smile.

"Hester" and "Lippincott"—President Lincoln has found himself in a great deal of trouble ever since he crawled upon the Chicago Platform. Gen. Scott says he is a good man, yet he is not; he is being used by others. Mr. Beckwith says the same thing of him the other day in the Senate, adding that he believed him to be "infected" and the late Senator Douglas has frequently expressed similar language. All these expressions go to show that if Mr. Lincoln is wrong it is owing either to mistaken judgment, or it is because he is not "let alone."

However correct these gentlemen may be in their opinions, Mr. Lincoln has certainly maintained his consistency as an advocate of Abolitionism and negro equality, to say nothing of secession and "secessionism." In his inaugural address, the following remarkable passage occurs, which, if our system of government is as it was understood by Alexander Hamilton, and others who assisted in framing our Constitution, is a complete vindication of the right of secession as claimed by the Southern people:

"This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it, whereas they shall give every of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISSOLVE OR OVERTHROW IT."

If a Democrat would use such language he would be called a rank secessionist, and Jeff. Davis may search all the writings of secessionism and nowhere will he find language so useful to his present purpose.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact of the total defeat of the two greatest enemies to the peace and prosperity of our beloved country—we allude to Major General Horace Greely, and Major General Whisky. While the former had control up to the Battle of Bull Run, the latter, in a great measure, commanded the Soldiers and the tentacles.

The "Kobler" defeated the first on the 21st of July last, and the second was captured and imprisoned at Washington by Congress just previous to the adjournment. Our country will no doubt be glad to learn that those two great moral and political evils are about being banished from the councils at Washington and the army.

If the Cabinet spurns the wares than sequester advice of Greely, and our soldiers are prevented from holding any communication with Gen. Whisky, both may yet succeed in establishing themselves in the affections of an indignant and outraged people, and save our country from national ruin and everlasting disgrace.

New York Office—Little Toby, Clearfield county, James McClelland Post Master.

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Second Annual Fair of the CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

- List of items for the Second Annual Fair of the Clearfield County Agricultural Society, including various agricultural products, livestock, and prizes.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Latest from Missouri—General Lyon's Success at Springfield—Retreat of the enemy—General Lyon Falls back on Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug 1.—Advices from Gen. Lyon's army to Springfield have been received. The cavalry charge heretofore reported was made by a scouting party sent out by Gen. Lyon to ascertain if the enemy was approaching, after our troops had encamped for the night at Dog Springs. Seeing a regiment of Infantry coming along the road, the Lieutenant in command of the cavalry ordered a charge, which resulted in killing thirty of the rebels and wounding forty.

The charge was not intended by Gen. Lyon, but probably prevented the rebels from attacking his main body, where they would unquestionably have been routed with severe loss. A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken a position on high ground to observe our position and strength, was dispersed by a few shells from Totten's battery, wounding some thirty of them.

On Sunday morning our forces moved forward cautiously, and on approaching Curran, the rebels numbering some three thousand, were seen posted on the hillside southwest of that place. Gen. Lyon immediately formed his army for battle and gave orders to advance. As our column approached a piece of timber to flank the enemy, Capt. Deboer's battery opened fire on the rebels, who quickly retreated. It was not known whether any of the enemy were killed in this last engagement. We did not lose a man, but took several prisoners.

Our army encamped for the night at Curran, and on Sunday morning Gen. Lyon determined to retire to Springfield, fearing that, as most of the rebels are mounted, they might by a rapid movement flank him and take Springfield. Gen. Price, Hains and Parsons are said to have 20,000 secession troops under their command, and Ben McCulloch 4,000. The latter force is well armed and effective troops.

New York State Democratic Central Convention—No Coalition with the Republicans. ALBANY, Aug. 8.—A meeting of the

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PROFESSIONAL.—A private letter from Pensacola, Florida, dated July 23rd, says: "Two or three of Billy Wilson's Couriers deserted from Fort Pickens and went across the bay to our side. They were taken in charge by Colonel Gladden. One of the deserters brought his gun, cartridge box and knapsack with him. We are having pleasant weather here, and there is not a case of sickness in our company."

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

It is stated that the report of the Secretary of War, just presented to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, shows that one hundred and sixty-two regiments and thirty-two battalions have already been accepted, besides various detachments of artillery and companies of cavalry not yet sent into Congress for consideration in secret session. The report is not the acceptance and organization of three hundred regiments.

A DEKETER'S SHOT.

The Charleston Courier says: Mr. J. A. Thompson, of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, relates to a member of the commission from this city that which explains in great part the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the Hampton Legion in the late battle.

VARIOUS STORIES OF THE S. A. PRISONERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Courier writes: In conversation with one of the wounded prisoners this morning, I remarked to him—"Stranger, there is no disposition in this country to exalt over a fallen enemy; but, if it is not inconvenient, I should like to ask you a question. What did you expect when you left Washington?" "Well," replied the soldier, "we were told that our soldiers could whip all the forces you had at Fairfax and Centerville; that we should have a small skirmish at Bull Run, and probably a smart brush at Manassas, from which place we expected to go on to Richmond."

"Then you had no thought of defeat?" "Not the slightest. The word wasn't uttered, and nobody believed defeat to be possible. When we got to Fairfax we