



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, July 1st, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Of Luzerne county.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

JUDGE WOODWARD

The nomination of this gentleman for Governor, by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th ult, was the fittest thing, under the circumstances, that it was possible to do.

But the editors call upon their copperhead friends to stop the pay of clergymen who do not see fit to denounce the Federal Government and the war.

We never said anything of the kind—and for a class-leader to give utterance to such an infamous falsehood, adds but little to his fitness to superintend the moral training of Sunday-School children.

This political weather cock continues: "As to stopping pay, that is a game at which those who make up the quartette of clergymen can, perhaps, play as effectually against copperhead editors themselves."

This menace, which we print in italics, we have already realized to our gratification and profit. Four Abolition subscribers have, within the last two weeks, stopped the Republican, adding \$23.50 to our cash receipts.

Now, suppose we ask that this "game" be played by the Democrats of this county, against niggerhead editors? How will that work? But we cannot stoop to such meanness. It receives the contempt of all upright men.

JACOBINISM.—After narrating the circumstances attending the shooting of Mr. Cathcart, the enrolling officer for Knox township, the legal scribbler in last week's Journal, remarks,

"But, when a man reflects for a moment and reviews the teachings of a certain political clique, he need not be surprised that such lawless deeds are perpetrated."

UNJUST CENSURE.—Pennsylvania patriotism is just now very much contemned at Washington, for the apparent apathy throughout her borders in repelling the invaders of her soil.

To Arms! To Arms! They come! They come!

The soil of Pennsylvania is again invaded. The Governor calls for 60,000 Militia—apportioning to each county its quota. The number for Clearfield county is stated at 365.

A MISTAKE.—The parlor Chatham who does up some of the truthful (?) work for the Journal, accused us, two weeks ago, of being in favor of "mob law," and opposed to "free speech."

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THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. FULL DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald furnishes full details of the late desperate two day's battle at Winchester between Gen. Milroy and Gen. Ewell, which terminated in the retreat of the Union forces to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

South and eighty seventh to charge down to the timber, and also ordered General Elliott, with the two regiments who had been skirmishing south of the town, to advance towards Mill creek; but as soon as the troops on the east of the town reached the timber they found the rebel division drawn up in force, and before our troops could realize their position, the enemy opened upon them a murderous fire from the whole line.

THE REBELS IN FORCE. About five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy appeared in strong force, with two eight-gun batteries, directly west of the main fort, north of the Romney road, and about fifteen hundred yards west of the outworks held by the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio regiment and Company L, Fifth regiment artillery.

THE FINAL ATTACK. General Milroy, finding that the enemy were already on three sides of him and were moving around toward the Martinsburg road, ordered all the troops and artillery from the south and east of the town within the line of earthworks enclosing the main works, where the fight between our own and the rebel artillery was continued until nightfall.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER. After the council had concluded to retreat, at about three o'clock on Monday morning the troops were quickly put in motion, taking nothing with them except what they had on their person. They had marched out on the Martinsburg road only about 4 miles when they were fired upon by a strong force of infantry and artillery, which had been posted in the woods to the right of the road.

OUR LOSSES. Our losses have indeed been terrible. Not a thing was saved except that which was worn or carried upon the person of the troops. Three entire batteries of field artillery and one battery of siege guns—the artillery of the command, in fact—about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all commissary and quartermaster stores and ammunition of all kinds, over six thousand muskets and small arms without stint, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of the enemy.

PENNSYLVANIA COLORED PEOPLE. The preliminary report of the Superintendent of the Eighth Census has been printed. The following statistics, relating to people of color, cannot fail to be of interest.

GENERAL MILROY'S ATTACK. During the morning of Sunday, and in fact all the day, skirmishing had been going on between the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiments and the skirmishers of General Rhode's (rebel) army, who had followed Col. McKeynolds' command in from Berryville, and were posted in the woods a mile east of Winchester, on the road to Front Royal.

THE CRISIS.—It is believed that we are just now at the turning point of the present war. The total fighting force of each army seems to be marshaling on the plains of Maryland, for a last, desperate and decisive struggle.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Democratic Primary election will be held on the 1st Saturday of August next, according to the Rules. Proper notice will be given next week.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock—every county in the State being fully represented, and an immense number of Democrats from every part of the Commonwealth being in attendance.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on permanent organization reported Hon. FINLEY PATTERSON, of Washington county, as President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to settle certain contested seats, and then adjourned to give the Committee on Resolutions time to prepare their report.

Resolved, 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

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, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

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 law.

Resolved, That a free government can not 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 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, 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 please and keep the whole nation and Union together under one Federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledges 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 was not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or any purpose of conquest or subjugation for purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or establishing institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights the several States were entitled to; 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 frantic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor.

The first ballot stood: William H. Witte, 47; Hiester Clymer, 33; William B. Franklin, 4; George W. Woodward, 9; Jeremiah S. Black, 2; William Bigler, 1; John Cessna, 0; George Sanderson, 6; George W. Cass, 13.

The eighth ballot stood as follows: Hiester Clymer, 62; William H. Witte, 51; George W. Woodward, 19; William B. Franklin, 7.

Hon. F. W. Hughes arose, after this result had been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte in favor of George W. Woodward.

The ninth ballot stood as follows: Hiester Clymer, 53; George W. Woodward, 75; Nimrod Strickland, 5.

Hon. George W. Woodward having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, (tremendous cheering) and he was afterwards declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Victor E. Piolet moved that Walter H. Lowrie be made the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amid the wildest applause.

THE NEWS. The last two weeks have formed a period of the utmost excitement. On the 14th of June our forces were attacked at Winchester, and completely routed, (an account of which is published in another column) the route extending all along the upper Potomac, the baggage trains and fleeing contrabands never stopping until they reached Harrisburg on the 16th. A squad of rebel cavalry pursued them as far as Chambersburg, where they remained for a day or two and then returned to Greencastle and Hagerstown. Since that, Gen. Ewell's (late Stonewall Jackson's) whole force have followed, and were reported to be within twelve miles of Harrisburg, 20,000 strong at noon on Saturday, which is again said to be followed by Longstreet's corps. It is also asserted that Gen. Lee and staff had also crossed the Potomac which would indicate that Lee's whole army is now north of the Potomac.

This is about the condition of affairs, so far as the invaders are concerned, up to Saturday evening last. A large force is at Harrisburg, including some ten thousand New York and New Jersey troops, and formidable defensive works are erected on the opposite side of the river. We also learn that a large number of troops, estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 passed Tyrone eastward, on Sunday last. It is supposed they must be a portion of Rosecrans' army. If so, there is good hope that our State Capitol will be successfully defended.

JOSEPH R. NUMMURA. Wholesale Dealer in New Washington, Clearfield Co. July 1st 1863.

NEW GOODS! A FRESH ARRIVAL. Spring & Summer Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Respectfully invited to call.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Sarah, left my bed and board without any authority...

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned has been licensed an Auctioneer, and will sell the citizens of Clearfield county...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I am hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Searles...

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase, or take, an interest in either of two notes of hand given by the Hon. of Burnside township...

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Carson...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I am hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Searles...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I am hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Searles...

Wool and Flax Spinning Wheel WARRANTED.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or in any manner control of a certain note given by me...

WOOD.—50,000 POUNDS OF WOOD.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, Justice of the Peace.

W. W. SHAW, Physician & Surgeon.