



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, August 5th 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

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

How to Avoid "Very Serious Trouble."

The leaders of the Democratic party in Clearfield borough, according to the last niggerhead organ, must be very potent fellows. They are not only responsible for compelling the Government to resort to a draft, and preventing enlistments, but a "very few words from them would have the effect of having the Conscription law fully carried into effect in Clearfield."

THE DRAFT.

At the present writing we are still unable to answer whether the draft in this district has yet been made? or if not, when it will be? This interesting ceremony has been performed in several districts, including Philadelphia, Lancaster, &c. In the latter county, so the Inquirer (an Abolition sheet) of the 30th ult., says, that but fourteen of the conscripts, out of some 2,500 in all, had been equipped and mustered in; and that military squads had been despatched to all parts of the country to drum up the recruits at the point of the bayonet.

The Question Settled.—The Administration at Washington, having decided that a negro could not be mustered into the military service, as a substitute for a white man, we last week incidentally inquired of those who ought to know, to inform us whether a white man would be accepted as a substitute for a negro?

An esteemed friend informs us, by letter, that this question has now been settled in favor of the negro, as all questions affecting the two races, are by the present negro loving Administration. Our correspondent being in Allegheny county, New York, last week, while the draft was in progress, and scarce as the unbleached "American citizens of African descent" are in that county, the lottery wheel nevertheless rolled out the name of one of Father Abraham's brethren, to the great horror of the "colled pussen."

BARRELY FAIR.—The last niggerhead organ contained the following:

Q. —Wander if a certain State Senator, reading neta thousand miles from our town, will whilst at Niagara, tender to Vallandigham the use of the Senate Chamber, which he last winter, by his vote, refused to Andy Johnson, Governor Wright and Gen. McClellan, for defending the cause of the Union and denouncing the Rebellion.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.—We heard a gentleman remark the other evening, that the best political document the Democrats could circulate is the Harrisburg Telegraph, that if they could get a copy of it into every Republican's hands, it would not be six months until every man of them who possessed an ounce of sense, or a spark of patriotism, would forsake the party and join the Democrats.

EDITORS NOT FORGOTTEN.—It is gratifying to note that our old friends, Col. Wm. T. Alexander, of the Clarion Democrat, and J. M. Magel, Esq., of the Perry county Democrat—both members of the last House of Representatives—are again nominated for re-election.

WE ALSO NOTICE that the veteran Democrat and editor, Col. Tate, of the Columbia Democrat, is in a fair way to receive the Senatorial nomination in that district.

REPLY FOR BAWLY.—The last niggerhead organ contained less stolen editorial than that sheet has for a long time.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.—The Conference from the several counties composing this Representative District, will meet at Ridgway on the third Thursday of August (20th inst.,) at 4 o'clock, p. m.

AN ORDER has been issued from the headquarters of the army at Gettysburg, prohibiting the disinterment and removal of dead bodies from the vicinity of Gettysburg during the months of August and September.

THE JOHNSTOWN (Pa.) Democrat, published by James F. Campbell, is one of the best, neatest, and most energetic country papers in the State.

YOUNG LADIES who faint on being proposed to, can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ear you were only joking.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. MORGAN.

Interesting Details of the Affair. The Cleveland Herald, furnishes the following interesting particulars of the capture of John Morgan and his men, on the 26th of July, in Ohio:

"On Saturday General Brooks, commanding the department, proceeded to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburg depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraph resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about six o'clock on Sunday morning, with a regiment of six-months Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stumping into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children. In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance coming round a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry, they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in. Major Way, with two hundred and fifty men of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired but in utter confusion the whole party broke in utter confusion. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, while others galloped round wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and, galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horseflesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan, were found his "raisons," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whiskey.

The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of rebels killed was set down at from twenty to thirty, but this must be overated as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterward.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio river higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff from which there was no escape except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cornered, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and "came down" as gracefully as the con did to Davy Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Colonel Shackelford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable "John," and is said to be a distant relative."

MORGAN AND A LARGE NUMBER of his officers were immediately taken to Cincinnati, where they arrived on Monday night.

The Commercial says: A large crowd was assembled at the depot, and as the prisoners moved immense numbers were constantly added to it. When they marched down Ninth street not less than 5,000 persons surrounded the famous guerilla and his aids. Many of these lookers on seemed excited, and cried, "Hang the cut throats," "bully for the horse thieves." Several of the spectators were flourishing pistols, but the guard quickly drove them away.

The field band of the One Hundred and Eleventh discoursed "Yankee Doodle" on the march, while the prisoners endured with complete sang froid. Morgan, on the way, interrogated the captain commanding the guard concerning the whereabouts of his brother.

They were ensconced in the city prison shortly before eleven o'clock. Before locking them up they were deprived of a large number of pistols, which they stated they had been permitted to retain by the terms of surrender. There was about a bushel of pistols, all loaded, stowed away in the office of the city prison, all of them revolvers, many of the officers carrying a brace.

Morgan is fully six feet high, and of prepossessing though not imposing presence. He was attired in a linen coat, black pants, white shirt and light felt hat. No decorations were visible. He has rather a mild face, there being certainly nothing in it to indicate the possession of unusual intellectual qualities.

Col. Clarke is very tall, rising probably two inches over six feet. He was attired much after the manner of his chief. He is slender, has sandy hair, and looks like a man of invincible determination. His countenance is not devoid of certain savage lines, which correspond well with his barbarities as a leader.

Morgan claims that he surrendered to Captain Burbridge, of the militia of Columbiana county, who paroled them. Gen. Shackelford, who was within a short dis-

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION.

Union Township. The Democrats of Union Township are a club fully organized. The following are the officers: President—John Dreeser. Vice Presidents—H. A. Conroy, J. Wally.

ABOLITION.

When the Abolitionists first began their work in the city of New York, the instincts of the serpent in Eden, taught it that the worst enemy of the black race was in venomous life and action. Accordingly it drove them out, as a decent man would drive out of his house a fellow who preaches "free love" to his children, with kicks and curses. An Abolitionist in England or in a slave State is a man to be respected and admired, because slavery is his business, and the burden of his extinction falls on him alike with other members of the community.

Resolved, That we will stand up for unshaken fidelity and determination to the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, to each which, as citizens, we must look for protection and support; and that we will make all efforts to defeat the free exercise of rights they guarantee, as gross violations of the principles of free government, and fit only to be attempted by a tyrant.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of humanity and common decency against the efforts of the Administration to bring the negro to a level with the whites, and as is shown, actually above his level, which we can see fit properly in association with those whom God has made inferior.

Resolved, That we have flung our own names to the breeze, and in its broad bosom have inscribed the patriot's motto, "Constitution as it is—the Union as it was," for the support of these we firmly join ourselves to peacefully appeal to the lot box; and if this right is denied, we have but one course left, and that is insupportable right which God has placed in the hands of all whom He deems worthy of freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially acquiesce in the wisdom of the nominations of Woodward and Lowrie, and will resist in no manner by a majority of 75,000.

Resolved, That these proceedings published in the Clearfield Republican.

J. W. COX, Secy.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

frequently been asserted, and is yet denied, that the terrible battles of Gettysburg were fought under the leadership of Gen. McClellan in command.

that that belief inspired the men to do of daring and heroism. The New Hampshire Register publishes a letter from a war officer at Gettysburg, dated the 20th of July, from which the following is an extract: "I deem it proper to state here, none will have the hardihood to deny, on the second day of the engagement, when our men began to feel most dependent as to the result, it was no doubt to the soldiers that Gen. McClellan had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, in place of Gen. Halleck, and actually on the field directing movements of the army. This announcement was received with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm by our troops, the shouts passing from division to division, and from corps to corps, until the air was rent with acclamations of praise along our whole line, every body understanding from the intensity of the cheering that it meant McClellan. We have since heard more than one group of officers bitterly complaining of the fault was practised upon them—declaring that the battle was won in due the leadership of McClellan's name, and that it was burning shame he could not have been there to share with them the honor of victory."

The Boston Courier has a private letter from a Massachusetts officer of high rank, which alludes to the same matter as follows: "Late in the night before the battle of Gettysburg, whilst on the march, our men so tired that they could hardly move, and their numbers were diminishing foot before the other, a rumor General started that McClellan had command of the army; it put new life to the men, and they forgot their fatigue, and as the report passed down the column, cheer after cheer went up. McClellan and victory. God grant he may be again put where his talents would be the head of the Army of the Potomac."

WHAT GEN. HUNTON THINKS OF THE REFERENCE to the declaration of martial law by the rebel government, Gen. Hunt says:

"For the confederate government to send its military officers to a superior to supersede the governor in the exercise of his authority, as has been done in Texas (altho' I have heard of it nowhere else) does not seem to be exercising executive power, but central and absolute power. It may be that this is not a time for these matters. My answer is, this discloses the principle of liberty in laws trampled under foot! Arbitrary usurpation is slavery! Is necessary in behalf of such things? My answer is, the plea of necessity, and the course of unrestrained will the throne of a tyrant."

This doctrine is correct and forcibly applies as well here, in the loyal States in the confederacy.

STATE INTEREST.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Saturday, containing following gratifying announcements: "The State Treasurer is in the city to-day commenced paying the annual interest on the State Bonds of the Farmers and Mechanics. The whole amount, in round numbers, is about one million of dollars, and paid in coin. Thus Pennsylvania maintains true to her pledges to her creditors."

Don't take too much notice of the affairs of your neighborhood. per cent will do.

The Loss at GETTYSBURG.—As yet no official announcement of the losses on either side at Gettysburg, has been published.

The following table has been furnished by a distinguished medical officer, who was on duty at Gettysburg:

Table with columns: UNION, REBEL, TOTAL. Rows include: Sent from Gettysburg to July 22, 7,608, 3,817, 11,425; Sent to Baltimore from Westminster, 2,000, 0, 2,000; From Littleton, 2,000, 0, 2,000; Total, 11,608; Deduct rebel wounded, 3,817; Total Union wounded, 11,608; Union wounded remaining July 22, 3,995; Total Union wounded in the battle, 15,603; Rebel wounded sent off, 3,817; Rebel wounded remaining, 2,922; 6,739; Total on both sides in our hands, 20,342; Of course this only includes the rebel wounded that fell into our hands. How many they carried off with them can only be estimated, and ranges from 5,000 to 15,000.

THE MONITOR.—We have heretofore neglected to notice that the Monitor, published at Huntingdon—and which our readers are aware was destroyed some time in May last by an abolition mob—Phoenix like has risen from the flames of abolition malevolence very much enlarged and otherwise improved, under the editorial management of J. Irvin Steel, formerly of the Blairsville Record.

A second attempt to destroy this office was made a few nights ago, but the work had scarcely commenced when the perpetrators were discovered by some soldiers there encamped, who made good their escape.

THE GREAT issue before the country is this: Shall abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down abolition.

—Henry Clay, 1851.