THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



NEW YORK COPPERHEAD RIOTS. For several days the rioters had complete sway in the city of New York. Most of the business houses were closed in certain streets, on account of the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of property. The block of buildings in which the Marshall's office was loca ted, was burned and some of the papers belonging to that officer destroyed ; thus, for the time being obstructing the drait, which seems to have caused the outbreak. Many other depredations were committed by the ri oters. The hanging of the men, the beating to death of negroes, the burning of private houses and of an Orphan Asylum, the tearing up of railroad tracks and the cutting down of telegraph wires, the robbing of stores, etc., are among the lawless deeds perpetrated by this band of desperadoes, who, it seems, were led by a Virginian named Andrews. This wretch, it is said, was afterwards arrested in a sink of iniquity in New York city, where he was living in concubinage with a negro prostitute, whilst he has a white wife and children in Virginia-surely, a fit representative of Jeff Davis, and his allies.

Does any man doubt that Jeff Davis has sympathizers in the North ? If so, let him observe the expressions made use of by some of the copperheads. For instance ; at a gathering a few days since near this place, when the resistance to the draft in New York was announced, one of the leaders exclaimed, "Good, good ! I wish to God it would extend all over the North." Whilst some are thus openly rejoiced over a resistance to the drait, others are more cautions, yet, their beaming countenances betray their feelings. In view of such facts, can honest men much longer doubt as to the true intent of the leaders of the copperhead clique ? We trow not.

Thus, one fact is evident. While the friends of the Union, no matter of which political party heretofore, are rejuicing at the victories achieved over the rebeis by our armies, the copperhead leaders are rejoicing over the successes of a New York mob, who have defiance the laws of our Government.

THE FATE OF THE SYMPATHIZER. As the gleamings of victory begin to dawn on the land, and the power and majesty of the Government assume their proper shape, no class of men in the country occupy a worse position than the Northern sympathizers with Southern treason. For the mass of men who engaged as soldiers in the rebel army, we can now, in the hour of victory, feel less resentment and more of pity, than we can for the wretches in the loyal States who made use of their social safety and political privilege to give and and comfort to the rebel government and army. When the leaders of the Democratic party started in their opposition to the National Administration, and when they attempted by artifice and argument to obstruct and embarrass the policy to put down the rebellion, it was with as direct a purpose to destroy the Government as was the same design the object of the rebellion itself. When the Government was most embarrassed the Democracy of New York were most offensive in their treatment of its Constitutional representatives.

When the rebellion seemed most likely to succeed, the Democratic leaders of the North were most zealous in their denunciation of the acts devised for its suppession. When Lee and his satelites were marching in triumph to the invasion of Pennsylvania, a Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg, from the proceedings of which the broadest and the strongest inference of aid and comfort could be drawn for the rebel cause, while some of the delegates to that Convention actually denied the ability of the Army of the Potomac to re' sist invasion. All the acts of the Democratic leaders sought the success of the slaveholders' rebellion merely to gratify a partizan hatred of those in power at Washington. The Woods, of New York, Woodwards of Pennsylvania and Vallandighams of Ohio, labored to overthrow the Administration, not that they had a conntry to defend or a principle to advocate, but solely and only because they had a party to

maintain. National honor, unity and peace were all prostituted to the uses of party, until the partizan passions of the Democratic leaders assumed a worse shape than even the worst purpose of the armed leaders of the rebellion. What has been the result of all this double dealing on the part of the Democratic leaders? Let the flames with which an incendiary mob light the streets of New York city answer. Of what profit has been this teaching of the Democratic leaders ? Let the ruin and devastation of certain parts of the same city answer. What has been gained by this Democratic duplicity? Let the blood which yet flows in New York testily. All this has been the result of the doctrines taught by the Dem-

ocratic leaders. The mob was assured that la s passed to insure public safety, were unconstitutional, were oppressive on the poor man, and should be opposed. Democratic teaching has had its reward. Democratic sympathy for rebellion has borne its fruit. Hence forth it will not be hard to tell who are opposed to the government. - Need we attempt to write the fate of those who have thus been conspicuous in working than can be gathered from any other source. thinking men, and the Government will be all evil to the country ? No. Time will produce the stronger on account of the occurrence ; as the redress for these evils. Peace will bring July 8th, in relation to the great battle at their victims to assassination and other dread its reward for these men. The judgement of the people, when calmness and reason again prevail, will award a proper punishment for the men who strove to make use of the misfortunes of the nation to ensure its irretrievable ruin. The fate of all traitors is the same ; and we can therefore safely estimate the fate of the present Democratic leaders by that which overtook Benedict Arnold. As his name is now a subject for hissing scorn and contempt, so will the names of the leaders of the Democratic party become hereafter .- Telegraph.

APOLOGETIC AND REPENTANT. The last Copperhead organ in this place contains a brief article on the battle at Gettysburg.

from which we take the following extract : "Nor OUR FAULT .- Perhaps some of our

readers will expect an explanation from us this week, inasmuch as the cheering news we sent forth in our last issue about the result of the great battle near Gettysburg, has turned out to have been, in a great measure, mere moonshine."

"Some of our readers will expect an explanation from us," say these editors. What portion ? The Copperheads ? And why ? Because "the great battles near Gettysburg," have turned out to be "mere moonshine." How very encouraging it must be to our soldiers and all true Union men to learn that this great battle was "mere moonshine." What extreme satisfaction it must be to the friends of the dead to the friends of the wounded and to the friends of these who fought for three days against the most inveterate foe that has been marshalled for the destruction of the Union to learn that all this suffering and deprivation has been for "mere moonshine." Yea, it is "mere moonshine" to leave thousands of our brave dead and wounded upon the battle field. "Mere moonshine" to defeat and drive back over the Potomac, with a loss of perhaps near one half of his army. Lee and his maranders who invaded Pennsylvania. This may all appear as "mere moonshine" in the eyes of our neighbors, but we presume there is room for regret on the part of Lee, Jeff Davis & Co., who, no doubt, would be very much elated, should they have an opportunity of perusing the Clearfield organ, to learn that the great battle near Gett, sburg, "has turned out," af ter all, "mere moonshine," Indeed, we should not be surprised if the Rebel Congress would award these astute editors a leather medal. with a rattlesnake on one side and a copperhead on the reverse, for their most astonishing and unparalleled discovery. They cer tainly deserve some consideration at the hands of their dear "southern brothers." and we think that Jeff would be a most despicable ingrate it he does not the amende hourable to our neighbors for their consolutory epistleespecially, when he remembers, that "some" of the "readers" of the organ may have been deceived and discouraged by a former publication. But, then, that was -not their fault. It was done inadvertantly. They by mistake got hold of some lying correspondents production, who had not the fear of brother Jeff before his eyes; and hence the misstatement. They have acknowledged their error,-have repented in "sackcloth and ashes," yea, crawl ed in the dirt, and offered an explanation to some of their readers, for the great wrong they com mitted against the authorities at Richmond.

Thus, it will be seen, that our neighbors have extricated themselves from a great responsibility by making a proper acknowledgment ; and, we presume that, hereafter they will be more careful. In fact, to avoid futur

The best account of how wire pullers like Fernando Wood make nominations and ex cite the dregs of the populace to deeds of violence which will further their ends, is found in George William Curtis's novel of "Triumphs." The case there described is that of nominating a member of Congress. The leaders of the party have a sociable dinner and fix on their man ; one or two of the most energetic, accomplished and diplomatic of the wire pullers then proceed to get their candidate's name before "the people." This is done by going to the rum-holes, gambling hells, and other resorts of Ward politicians, and quictly paying the leading demagogues and bullies in each Precinct to have their gangs ready to elect the right delegates to the Nominating Convention. Of course with the strings all pulled right, the nomination is easily brought about in the Convention, and the result is looked on as the act of the masses themselves. Mr. Curtis, in a few felicit-

ous touches, describes the entire operation,

and we have no doubt but that his picture

was drawn from actual life in New York. The Peace Party in New York have been working up the movement which culminated on Monday the 13th, for many months. Their newspaper organs have been .. fixed," and have done the work of the rebels well. Their mass meetings have all been "seen to," and their great Peace Convention has been held. The next step was to plunge the mob into violence whenever their passtons had been sufficiently excited, and whenever something tangible was to be attacked. The draft presented the point of assault, and the leaders passed the word to their subordinate bullies and assassins to begin the work on Monday. One of the underlings, a Virginia rebel, named Andrews, showed the hand of the Joabs who manipulated the aflair during the afternoon, as will be seen from the following statement by the reporter of the Express. The scene was in Third Avenue, where a block of buildings was burning, and after murder and violence had raged for several hours. The Express re porter says :

"About this period Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, ascended a shanty which stood opposite the burning ruins, where thousands were assembled. Behind this was an open space of untilled ground occupied by dense masses,

whom Mr. Andrews proceeded to address : "He wished he had the lungs of a Stentor and that there was a reporter present to take down his words. He said he had lately addressed them at a meeting at the Cooper In stitute, where he totd them Mr. Lincoln wanted to tear the hard working man from his wife and family and send him to the war. He denounced Mr. Lincoln for his conscription bill, which was in favor of the rich and against the poor man. He called him a Nero and a Caligula for such a measure. Had the country not given to this war plenty of men i Were they more liberal in supplying men and money in the time of their Revolutionary fathers, or in their war with England in 1812. than in the present unhappy st uggle ? tainly not. He then advised the people to organize to resist the draft, and appoint their leader; and, if necessary, he would be their leader. [Uproarous cheering.]"

HOW BIOTS AND PARTY MEASURES ARE (time of holding the Fair has been fixed so as "WORKED UP." to enable farmers to purchase their seed from to enable farmers to purchase their seed from the wheat entered for competition. A change of seed is always desirable, and it is believed that all the wheat of good quality sent to the fair will find purchasers at a high price. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the President of the Society, JOSEPH HARRIS, Editor Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N.Y.

THE REBELLION.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

LEE RECROSSES THE RIVER.

Gen. Meade's Movements to Intercept Lee and cut off his Retreat.

On Monday the 13th and during the night following Gen. Lee recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon at Falling Waters; and on flatboats at Williamsport ferry. His trains, with plunder, etc., were sent across previously by fording the river, at a stage of 41 to 5 feet of water. Some of his wagons containing wonnded were swept down stream and some of the wounded were drowned. On Tnesday morning our army moved forward to make an attack but found the rebel entrenchments vacated; one brigade of 1,500 men, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a large number of smail arms were, however, captured at Falling Waters that morning. Gen. Meade on finding that the rebels had made their escape, at once put his army in motion for a new base of operations, and is likely yet to succeed in destroying a large portion of the remnants of Lee's army.

Meade had determined to attack Lee on Monday, but finding that some of his Generals were averse to it, he called a council of war, when it was ascertained that half of them were against an attack, hence it was delayed, and in the meantime the rebels affected their escapa.

The whereabouts of the Army of the Potomac is not definately stated, but it would appear that our cavalry hold nearly all the pisses in Blue Ridge down to below Manassas. At last accounts it was supposed that Lee was making for Culpepper and Gordensville, with the fragment of his army, which is said to be much demoralized, and marching without any order.

Several days since Gen Gregg crossed at Falling Waters, and for six hours he was cut off from communication with our army, but he finally relieved himself by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stands of colors and four pieces of artillery.

MORGAN'S BAND BROKEN UP.

An unsuccessful Attempt to Cross the Ohio River.

150 Rebels killed and Drowned, and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements set inlarge type, cuts, or out of usua style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Adminis trators' and Excoutors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates, Other a tvertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less inset tions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square

THE DRAFT-TAKE NOTICE.-The undersigned, by appointment from the War Department, has been authorized to receive (for the Counties of Erie. Warren, Elk. M Kean, Cam. eron. Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest) the \$30 which DRAFTED PERSONS may pay under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces." This payment This payment must be made in U S. Money. LEGAL TENDER Notes on Cots, and will discharge the person so

paying "from further liability under the person so JOHN W. DOUGLASS, Col. of In. Rev. and Receiver of Commutation Money, 19th District Penn'a. Erie, July 16, 1863

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN. - Pub lished as a warning and for the especial benefit f young men. and those who suffer with Nervour Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay. Ac. by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconveni-ence, through the use of worthless medicines preence, through the use of worthless medicines pre-scribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAWBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addres-sed envelope Address, CHA'S A. LAMBERT, July 22.1853, Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

Miss E. A. P. Rynder. Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodean, Guitar, Bar.

nony, and Vocal Music. Sixty private, and twelve class lessons included

one term. Rooms with Mrs. H D. Welsh Clearfield, July 1, 1863.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE -In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate, &c., of Isaac S Shirey of Bradford township, oy the Sheriff of Clearfield county The undersigned Auditor appointed in open court, to distribute the moneys arising from the sale above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of J B. McEnally in the Borough of Clearfield,on Friday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, and be heard. July 8, 1863. J. H. FULFORD, Auditor

WHISKERS !! !- Pelatreaus Stimulating V Onguent, or French Cream !! !-- For Bald Heads and Bare Faces !! !-- This celebrated article is warranted to bring out a full set of Whisk ers on the smoothest face. or a fine growth of hair on a Bald head in less than six weeks, and will in no way stain or injure the skin. The French Cream is manufactured by D. M. Pelatreaus of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "Use no other." Warranted in every case. One

Box will do the work Price \$1.00. Imported and forsale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. F. CHAPMAN. Chemist and Druggist. 831 Broadway, New York. P. S. A Box of the Onguent sout to any address y return mail, on receipt of price. and 15 cents for Postage. |July 1, 1863

ORPHANS' COURT SALE .- By virtue of O an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Clearfield, there will be exposed to Public Sale in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the sth of August. next, the following described Real Estate. situate in the township of Goshen in the county of Clearfield, late the property of John Selfridge deceased. A certain tract of land boun-ded and described as follows: Beginning at an old Hemlock (down) being the south-west corner of tract No. 1915, thence east 252 perches along the warrant line, to an old Locust, (down) that down the river.95 perches to a Post corner.thence north twenty-one degrees west 182 perches to a Post corner, thence west 152 perches to a white Pine corner, thence south 101 perches to a Whiteoak, thence west 110 perches to stones, thence south 128 perches to the place of beginning. Con taining 326 acres, and the usual allowance, having about acres cleared, and having crected thereon a small Tavern House and barn. ving 52 acres sold and conveyed to Elliott Sel fridge, as per Deed executed by John Selfridge. TERMS, 1-tenth cash at sale and the balance at

by resisting the draft. Such things, however, are of but short duration. The rlot in New York has been "squelched" out, and a reaction will take place in the minds of all right it has developed the true state of sentiment. in that city, and in other sections of the Northern States.

A NORTHERN TRAITOR ENCOURAGED TO SPEAK OUT.

The Richmond Examiner, of July 6, con tains the following from some of the traitor oas brood nurtured in the Woods' and Brook es' nest of copperheadism in New York City

AN ENCOURAGEING VOICE FROM NEW YORK. -The following letter has just been received in Montgomery, Alabama. from one of the most prominent citizens of New York. It is dated June 16th

"The raid into Pennsylvania is a glorious one, and there is nothing to hinder pushing to Philadelphia. The Dutchmen are "scared," and think the day of judgement is coming. 20.000 good infantry can whip 190,000 raw militia, the less likely to succeed. The "con federate navy" is doing a good work, and the insurance officers have lost a "pile." Give Captain Semmes a war vessel, and the powder will fly. Can I be of any service to you of your triends ? Let me know in what way. can raise a regiment among my own acquain tances and employees to aid the good southeru cause."

In their last issue, the copperhead editors in this place, made an attempt at wit,(?) which reminds us of the "saw" about the boy "whistling to keep his courage up," when he passed a grave yard. The news of the Union successes came in so thick, last week, as to cause nauses on our neighbors' stomachs, and hence they could neither "laugh" nor look pleasant. Nay, had a stranger got a glimpse at them on the announcement of the defeat of money, or to furnish his substitute within Lee at Gettysburg, he would have concluded such extended time as may be fixed by order that they had lost all their friends, including of the board of enrollment for his appearance their "southern brothers." But, when the news of the copperhead riot in New York reached them, they at once crawled from their holes, and their tortured physiognomy assumed quite a hilarious appearance, and in their brief felicity they found relief in a personal tirade against us. Their slang, however, does us no injury, but has served to reveal the true character of our neighbors-political, not personal.

IMPORTANT TO CONSCRIPTS.

Below we give part of Section 11th, of the .Act for Enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," which is

And be it further enacted, That all persons thus called into the military service of the U. nited States, continue in service during the present rebellion, not however exceeding the terms of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

By this provision the drafted men are placed upon the same footing as volunteers, in all respects Hpay, bounty, and promotion for gallant nation beretofore.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL, GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON July 18, 1863. Circular No. 51 .- The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office, July 18, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, soliciter of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable. Opinion-A person drafted into the the provisions of the "Act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act," has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the board of enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision, to pay his commutation tor duty. WM. WHITING.

Solicitor of the War Department. J. B. FRY.

Provost Marshall General.

As War is now practiced by the nations of the world, the genious of man is taxed to invent the most fearful machinery for the destruction of his fellow man. For instance, a shell for rifles has been invented by Captain Norton of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorous. Projected from a cavalry pistol, it lodged in a dead board and burned with a fierce flame for some time. Imagine ten thousand men armed with rifles of interest to all persons who may be dratted : throwing such missiles, and the effect upon the toe assailed.

HOW BUCHANAN IS ESTBEMED IN LANCASTER -It is stated on good authority, that when the body of General Reynolds reached Lancaster, word was sent by one of his immediate relatives to Ex President Buchanan not to be present at his funeral. To this we may add, and Adams counties to gather their harvests. that the throng which attended the funeral of If this is so, peace, when it comes, will bring the gailant dead, openly declared that ... if the with it genial joys, the generous feelings of hypocrite Buchanan attempted to disgrace the cor- friendship and fraternal reciprocity, which so services); which, perhaps, is a privilege that lege which follows a gallant here to the grave many good men have feared would never ahas never been extended to conscripts by any with his presence, there would be two enslead of gain be established between the revolted and one funeral."-Ex.

trouble and difficulty, they should make arrangements to get the Richmond Enquirer, which, perhaps, may contain more genial news, We will give an extract from the Enquirer of Gettysburg, as a sample, to wit :

"Our loss is estimated at 10,000 at the battle of Gettysburg. . . . The Yankee army is estimated at 175,000. . . . We captured 40,-000 prisoners."

Certainly, that is not "mere moonshine," for it comes from "Brother" Jeff's organ, and hence is re-lie-able; and perhaps, in the future our neighbors will have no reason to repent for publishing accounts unfavorable to their cause, nor be necessitated to offer apologies to some of their readers.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Coffroth, the copperhead Congressman from the Adams district, was in the State capital on Saturday the 11th inst., seeking some official before whom he could pour out a protest against the action of certain Federal soldiers. It seems that after the bloody battle at Gettysburg, where the fate of the nation was settled in the blood of its bravest sons, and where the national anthority was vindicated by the military service of the United States, under laying down of thousands of noble lives, free offerings to the Union that that Union might survive the threats of traitors-it seems that, after all this, some of our soldiers used the fonce rails of certain farmers in the vicinity to build fires by which to warm their weary limbs during the chilling darkness which followed the day of that tearful battle, and it also seems that they refreshed themselves by drinking the buttermilk of some of the farmers of Adams county, without first deigning to settle for the beverage. This is an outrage which Coffroth seeks to redress. What matters it to him, that the men who are guilty of this "gross excess" perilled their lives in For the Best 2 Bushels White Winter beating back the rebel invader? That don't pay for the fence rails and butter milk ! What matters it if the rebels had succeeded in gaining a footing in Adams county, to devastate and destroy all within its limits ? Still that don't justify a Federal soldier to warm himself by the fire of a copperhead's fence rail or quench his powder parched throat with a quaff and with the straw attached, (say 50 ears of of a copperhead's butter milk.

We are unable to state whether Coffroth succeeded in convincing the military authorities that they should pay for the fence rails and butter milk destroyed while defeating the rebel invader. When we become apprised of the fact, we will inform our readers. In the meantime, we give Coffroth joy on the subject of tence rails and butter milk .- Telegraph.

HUNDREDS OF REBEL DESERTERS, WC are informed by a gentleman in whose veracity we have confidence, are actually now engaged in assisting the farmers of York, Cumberland the loyal States .- Telegraph.

Sly leaders like Fernando and Ben. Wood do not appear amid such scenes and urge ful crimes. They have their executive tools. into whose hands they give such rough work. But the money to pay the brawny desperadoes and the women of bad character who personally urge on the mob, comes from these head men, while the inspiration of the flaming edi torials and speeches which madden the tero cious masses proceeds directly from the leaders. The anthorities are powerless against the covert operations of which we have spoken, but the overt act is within their ken, and they must resolutely put such acts down unless they wish the city of New York to pass from the control of the State of New York, and of the United States, into the hands of traitors and villians like those who have raised this storm. No act of suppression can be too rigorous, if New York is to be saved from such scenes as were witnessed in Paris during the Reign of Terror, which, beginning with the murder of aristocrats, proceeded to the slaughter of the demagogues who had ridden the rising storm, and culminated in leaving the mob beneath the heel of a despotism near-

ly as terrible as that from which they had es caped at the opening of the Revolution. GREAT INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SHOW A great International Wheat Show will be

held at Rochester, N. Y., September 8th, 9th, and 10th, under the anapices of the Monroe County Argicultural Society. The following premiums are offered : For the Best 20 bushels of White Winter Wheat. . \$150 00

For the Second Best do. do. 75 00 For the Best 20 Bushels Red Winter Wh.at. 100 00 For he Second Best do. do. 50 00 Wheat, 50 00 . . do. For the Second Best do. 25 00 For the Best 2 Bushels Red Winter Wheat, 40 00 For the Second Best do. do. 20 00 For the Best 2 Bushels Spring Wheat 20 00 For the Second Best do. do. 10 00 Competitors for these Priz -s will be required to furnish samples of the wheat in the ear

wheat and straw), also to furnish a written statement of the nature of the soil on which the wheat grew, method of cultivation, time of sowing, quanity of seed sown, manures (if any used,) and mode and time of application; also the time of ripening and harvesting, and the yield per acre, with such other particulars as may be deemed of practical importance ; also the name by which the variety is known in the locality where it was grown.

The Wheat must be one variety, pure and unmixed. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower of the wheat, and the wheat which takes a prize is to become the property of the Society.

It is hoped that farmers in all sections of the United States and Canada, who have good samples of wheat, will compete for these Prizes. We have never yet had a good Wheat Show in the United States. It is highly important that the wheat growers of the country should meet together and compare samples of wheat raised in different sections. We understand that the money for these premiums has been raised by subscription, among the friends of Agriculture in Western New York, and the as to the fall of Charleston, ere many days.

over 1,300 Captured.

On Saturday the 18th Morgan's forces were overtaken by Hobson and Judah. Morgan finding himself in close quarters, broke up his band in small squads and tried to make his escape. A portion of them tried to cross the river at Buffington Island, but our gunboats drove them back with a loss of 150 killed and drowned. At this juncture our cavairy made a charge, and killed a number of the rebels and captured six cannon. Col's Walford and Shackelford succeeded in capturing over 1,-300 prisoners. The balance of Morgan's band, which is entirely broken up, is scattered among the hills, most of whom will be captured by our cavalry, who are in pursuit. Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John, and Cols Ward and Grigsby are among the prisoners.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON

7,000 Prisoners, 60 Guns, and 10,000 Small Arms Captured.

Port Hudson was surrendered to Maj. Gen. Banks on the 8th July by Maj. Gen. Gardner -the latter having sent a flag of truce to our lines on the day previous, asking conditions. The surrender was unconditional, and the entire garrison, consisting of about 7 000 men, 35 field pieces, 25 siege guns, and 10 000 small arms, are the trophies of this victory. By the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg,

the Mississippi river has been once more opened to the trace of the great west-which, perhaps, is more damaging to the rebel cause than anything that has befel them since the commencement of the rebellion.

The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania. LEE'S LOSES 42,500.

Surgeon General Howard, of the United States Aamy, arrived at Baltimore on the 16th, and had an interview with Major General Schenk. Upon unquestionable authority he reports the following casualties of Gen. Lee's army at Gettysburg : Left behind 11,000 wounded, 8,000 wounded taken away by him, 4,, 500 buried by the Federals, and 17,000 taken prisoners ; captured at Falling Waters, of Gen. Pettigra's command, 1,000 prisoners and 1. 000 killed and wounded-making an aggregate of 42,500 of Lee's army.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Gen. Sherman Surrounds and Captures 6,000 Rebels.

A Vicksburg letter states that on the 5th General Sherman crossed the Big Black, and attacked the rear guard of Johnston's army, and after a severe fight, surrounded and captured 6,000 rebels; comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry. Johnston continued his retreat across Pearl river.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. Our Monitor fleet commenced the attack on Morris Island on Friday the 10th, and at last accounts had carried all the batteries on the

Island but one. Some of our Monitors also made a breach into the South wall of Fort Sumter. Thus far the siege of Charleston has been successful, and little doubt is entertained

the confirmation of the same. WILLIAM L. SHAW, Adm'r Goshen tp .July 10, 1853. of J. Selfridge, dec'd

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, OF L. R. CARTER, DEC'D.-By order of the Or-phans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry on Wednesday, the 5th day of August A. D. 1863 at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in Clearfield the following described town lots or real estate. situate in the said borough of Clearfield, late the property of Lewis R. Carter of Livingston county Missouri, dee'd, to wit:

Those three lots lying together situate at the south-east corner of Fourth and Locust streets in said Borough, each lot being about fifty feet in front on Locust street and about one hundred and seventy-two feet deep to an alley, the three form-ing a block one hundred and fifty in width by one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, bounded on the north by Locust street, on the south by an alley, on the east by an alley, and on the west by

Fourth street. Also that block of four lots lying together situ-ate at the south east corner of Locust and Fifth or Litz streets in said borough, the four containing a front of about two hundred and twenty feet on Locust street and thence running back along Fifth or Litz street a distance of one hundred and fifty-two feet more or less to the premises former-ly occupied by David Litz bat now belonging to ames T. Leonard

TERMS of sale, one half cash, and the remain or in one year with interest to be seenred by bond and mortgage. H. B. SWOOPE. Adm'r July 15. 1863.4t. of L. B. Carter, dec'd.

FROM THE FRONT!!!

THE LATEST ARRIVAL !

Having purchased the entire stock of Graham Boynton & Co , and received a new assortment of Goods of every description, the undersigned is prepared to furnish to the public at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES. all kinds and varieties of Dry Goods, Groceries. Hardware. Queensware, Provisions. &c. &c. He would invite especial attention to the large

and complete assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS

now opening, consisting of the latest Spring and Summer styles, of fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Bereges, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Prints, Balmoral skirts, &c. Also, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets Shawls, Crinoline, &c.

He has also received a large and well selected Stock of

MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Cloths. Plain and Fancy Cassimeres Cashmerets. Tweeds, Jeans. Corduroys, Bever Teen, Linens, &c. Also, Hats, Caps. Hosiery, Gloves. &c. &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

in the latest styles and of the best material WHITE GOODS.

Mustins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Gaiters, Pumps, Balmoral Boots Slippers, &c

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Coffee, Syrups, Bacon, Flour, Fish. Sugar Rice, Meal, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, Drugs & Medicines, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store. He invites all persons to call and examine his stock, and hopes to give entire satisfaction, as be will keep no books, and sell strictly for asch, of country produce. D. G. NIVLING. Clearfield. May 27, 1763

DHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, for sale al Hartwick & Huston's, Clearfield, P4.

