

The Fall of Port Hudson.
The New Orleans Era of the 11th inst. says: On Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 p. m., Gen. Gardner, the Rebel Commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Maj.-Gen. Banks. The Rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and Gen. Banks took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery, and all small arms, &c., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to *The Era*, dated on the morning of the 8th, from Port Hudson, says:
"At 2 o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburg. On being assured that it had fallen, Gen. Gardner promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled our army with the wildest enthusiasm."

A subsequent account states that Gardner sent a flag of truce on the 8th, asking for terms, and Gen. Banks responded "unconditional surrender" with twenty-four hours to consider. At 7 a. m. on the 9th, Gardner unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed the Rebels sent a request for 6,000 rations as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be literally true, they had devoured their last mule.

The news was brought to New Orleans by the flag-ship *Tennessee*. One hundred guns were immediately fired by Gen. Emory. The loyal citizens of New Orleans were to have a torchlight procession, illumination, and a general joyful jubilation on the night the steamer sailed. The Secessionists in that city are represented as rather gloomy in countenance.

Attack on Helena.
CAIRO, July 7.—About 15,000 rebels, under Holmes, Price, and Marzaduke, made an attack on Helena on the morning of the 4th of July. They advanced in three columns, but the roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up artillery. They attempted to carry the works by assault. The center column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of rifle-pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enfilading fire which swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade, or what was left of it, numbering 940, fell into our hands, 740 of whom arrived here this morning. Among them are Col. Lewis, of the 7th Missouri, Col. Johnson and Col. Bell.

Gen. Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack, and was prepared. He had about 4,000 men, and was assisted by the gunboat *Tyler*. The battle commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M., and continued till 10 A. M. We captured 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 stand of arms, and two colors. The enemy's loss was very severe; not less than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our total loss will not exceed 250. Gen. Prentiss is confident that he can repel any assault that the rebels may attempt.

An Important Order.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
July 12th, 1863.
To answer inquiries made to this office it is announced:

First. Any drafted person paying three hundred dollars under section 13 of the enrollment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.
Second. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service, for which said substitute is mustered into the service.
Third. A substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in the service.
Fourth. A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.
Fifth. Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose term of service has since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable to the draft the same as though they had not been drafted or furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.
Sixth. In serving the notices as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the board of enrollment to men in the State service, who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The "Peace" Men.
As we anticipated, last week, the copperheads arising the cry that now since Grant and Meade are victorious the Government should offer terms to the rebels. What terms can the Government offer except unconditional submission? The rebels know that they can have peace on those terms at any moment. They could have had it long before the battle of Gettysburg or the surrender of Vicksburg. It is not for the Government at Washington to sue for peace, now when everything seems to indicate that peace will come through the utter extinction of the rebellion. But the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond may offer to submit, and the President will be only too happy to order a cessation of hostilities. Let the Peace men make their appeals to their friend Jefferson Davis. He began the war, and he can end it without further bloodshed, if he chooses.

THE JOURNAL.
Condorsport, Pa.
Wednesday, July 22, 1863.
M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

The last game of the Rebels appears to have been one of "brag," and they are playing it in the most reckless manner. Their papers assert that Lee defeated the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and is pursuing it towards Baltimore, and that he has taken forty thousand prisoners. They also say that Grant has been driven from Vicksburg, and Banks from Port Hudson, and that their armies have been destroyed. Other successes of less consequence are reported and the people are led to believe that the independence of the "Southern Confederacy" will soon be acknowledged by the National authorities at Washington!—*Ex.*

In March and April last, Knights of the Golden Circle in Berks county told their dupes that the Rebels would invade Pennsylvania about Harvest time, and by paying a dollar and joining the Circle they would not be harmed. The fact that they did come as predicted, goes to show that it was all understood between the Copperheads and Rebels, and their State Convention said not a word against it, but discouraged volunteers from coming to drive out the Rebels. No thanks to that Convention—but the Unionists enlisted, repairing to the forts at Harrisburg, and the forts below; Columbia Bridge was burned; the Army of the Potomac hurried on the flank of the Rebels. All of which saved Lancaster, Berks, Schuylkill and perhaps Philadelphia from ravage by the hungry Secesh crew.—*Ex.*

Gen. Couch was serenaded, in Chambersburg, and made a short address. He said:
"The humiliation of the invasion was bitter, but it might have been only a fitting punishment for the existence among us of the domestic traitors who piloted the armed Rebels to their plunder, and were repaid with their scorn and contempt."
He congratulated the people. The darkness seemed past, and we see the promise of the dawn of peace—not such a peace as Wood and Vallandigham would beg on bended knees from Jeff Davis—but such a peace as Rosecrans was making with Bragg, as Grant had won at Vicksburg, and as the grand historic Army of the Potomac had gained at Gettysburg.

"The Republic, thus crowned with victory, under the auspices of Liberty, might, if her sons were worthy, lead the nations to the heights of a better civilization and call down upon her the very benediction of Heaven."
The speech was modest, pertinent, and received with tremendous applause.

A DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Coffroth, member of Congress from the Adams district was in Harrisburg a few days since complaining of the "outrages" of Union soldiers, and demanding pay for butter-milk and sausages taken without pay, from his copperhead constituents. At the same time Hon. John M. Bromall of the Chester and Delaware district, was at the head of a company of Militia for the defense of Adams and other border counties. There's the difference, between loyal and disloyal.

The "Dunkers" of Pennsylvania at their recent annual assembly at Morrison's Grove, referred the subject of conscription to a committee which reported in favor of sustaining the government and obeying the laws, notwithstanding the non-resistant principles of the denomination. A resolution was made, recommended and adopted, that every member drafted shall pay his commutation, and if he is not able the expenses shall be assessed on the members of the congregation.

Nine months ago, in his speech to the Mississippi Legislature, Jeff Davis declared that "the Confederacy must stand or fall by the defence of the river." It has not been able to defend the river—therefore, it falls.

LATEST.
A dispatch from Cleveland, dated Monday, states that Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River on Sunday, near Cooleville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were captured, with their artillery. Among the prisoners are Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John. The band was scattered among the hills. Gen. Judah is confident of capturing the balance of the party. By way of Memphis we learn that Bragg is retreating as fast as possible into Georgia, sharply pursued by Rosecrans, whose advance has reached Rome. A dispatch from Haverstony says that the rear guard of Lee's army left Martinsburg at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a few cavalry men picketing the other side of the Potomac. Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling rapidly. Gen. Lee is retreating, his main force by Strasburg and Staunton, not by Culpepper."
Jeff Davis has issued a call for every man between the ages of 18 and 45. The Rebel Riot in New York city after doing a great deal of damage to property, and a large number of lives being lost, has been subdued.

What a Rebel Prisoner Says.
We had a conversation, a few days since, with a rebel prisoner. He was a degree above the ordinary caste of "poor white trash" of which the rebel army is composed, and spoke with considerable intelligence of the expectations and designs of the rebel leaders. He declared that the rebels were woefully disappointed with two things on their arrival in Pennsylvania. First, they had been led to believe that a class of men, existed in Pennsylvania, who would afford them great aid and comfort as they penetrated the State. They had received this aid in the shape of the sympathies of a few cringing copperheads, whose professions were alike repulsive to the men in the rebel ranks, and dangerous to the rebel government, as a contact with cowards affects any cause more or less. The rebel in question was very bitter on the copperheads. He declared that if he had the power, he would stipulate with the federal government "that all free niggers in the hands of the confederacy should be ransomed by an exchange of a copperhead for every nigger, whereby the mean sneaks would get a taste of work in the field under the lash of the slave driver." The second disappointment which affected the rebels at Gettysburg, was the manner in which our troops fought. Hereafter all talk of the inferiority of the northern man in battle is at an end. "The man who makes such an assertion in the south, in the presence of those who escaped the fight at Gettysburg, will be denounced as a liar," quoth the rebel with much emphasis. Thus it will be seen that something more than a sanguinary victory has been gained. The moral effects of the battle of Gettysburg are thus soon beginning to be seen and felt.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Artillery service in the battle of Gettysburg is reported to have been the most effective, in point of precision and destruction; of any of the entire war. On the 3d of July, the cannonading was awful. It was the most terrible artillery fight on record. The attack was on the centre and left, with harassing incursions and shell throwing on the enemy's flank by our cavalry. The fifth corps, occupying the position it did the day before, escaped this fight, excepting the artillery, all of which was engaged. The invasion of Pennsylvania not only afforded our artillerymen a splendid opportunity to prove their superiority, but it gave our cavalry also the chance of establishing their efficiency over that of the same arm in the rebel service. In these two branches of the rebel army great pains have been taken to secure perfection. Lee boasted of the power of his artillery and the splendor of his cavalry. The south depended on both artillery and cavalry for their first great victory, and as they have been defeated in a fair fight, it forever establishes the superiority of the same service as developed by the men of the free States.

THE SENTIMENTS OF A TRAITOR.
While the rebels were in possession of Carlisle they used the office of the *American Democrat* to print their "orders," "blanks," &c. Before they evacuated the office, Capt. J. G. Gorman, Co. C, 2d N. C. Troop, "set up" and left in his "stick" the following as expressive of his sentiments:
"I am in for the war, or 'till death; am in favor of peace, only on the eternal principle of separation; would rather see the Land of Dixie a boundless desert, its male citizens rotting on battle fields, its mothers and daughters perishing with hunger and its children outcasts and beggars in a strange land, than accept a peace on any other terms. I would as soon fraternize with the damned of hell, as the canting hypocrites of the North, and had I Omnipotent power would build a gulf of fire as boundless as immensity between the two nations that are now arrayed in arms against each other."
Such a manifestation in "type" must have been cheering for the copperheadism of the *Democrat* proprietors.

It is worthy of remark, that while almost every field of strife is reddened with the blood of some distinguished general, commencing with Lyon, at Springfield, down to the death of Gen. Berry, at Chancellorsville, and Maj. Gen. Reynolds at Gettysburg, we have lost no great naval commander, until the death of Rear Admiral Foote, and even he died of disease and not by the hand of the enemy. Death has strangely spared them. Dupont, Farragut, Stringham, the two Porters, Worden, and others who fought our first naval battles, are still among us, a terror to the foes of the Union.

The meanest thing the rebel pirates have yet done, is the wholesale destruction by the Tacony of New England fishing snacks off Martha's Vineyard. It is stated by old whaler-men that the destruction of whole ships by the Alabama and Florida was the first instance known of ill treatment of whalers by pirates. These vessels, traversing every sea of the globe, and frequently falling in with the pirates of the Southern Ocean, the most truculent and merciless of their race, are ever suffered to pass unharmed, it being considered unworthy even a Moluccan Corsair to injure such craft. It has remained for rebel buccanniers to develop a malignity, and insatiate cruelty which does not hesitate even to deprive the poor fishers and whalemen of their humble yet hardily won treasures.

It is stated that 10,000 men in the rebel army are substitutes.

EDUCATIONAL.
BROOKLAND, PA., July, 1863.
ED. JOURNAL: It seems to me your paper ought to have a column devoted to education to be filled with original and selected articles upon educational subjects. I imagine that if you were asked to so fill a column, you would say: "Get your teachers, directors and others interested in educational matters to furnish the articles, and I will print them."
If this be your answer, I ask the teachers and others who have, or ought to have the cause of education at heart: Will you furnish the material for an "Educational column?"
Long and labored essays are not wanted, for but few would read more than the title. Sharp and angry discussions and personalities are not wanted, for such have but a local interest and can but do harm.
What we want is short and pithy articles and discussions on matters pertaining to common schools, such as formula in Mental Arithmetic, modes of conducting recitations, reports of District Institutes, &c., &c. I offer to do at least my share towards filling the editor's drawer on this subject.
L. BIRD.

Formulas offered for criticism, from *Ulysses District Institute:*
Henry has 10 marbles and James 5; how many have both?
They both have 10 plus 5, or 15: therefore, if Henry has 10 marbles and James 5, they both have 15 marbles.
Mary is 9 years old, and Alice 4: what is the difference in their ages?
The difference is 9 minus 4, or 5; therefore, if Mary is 9 years old, and Alice 4, Mary is 5 years older than Alice.
At 2 cents each, how many oranges can be bought for 18 cents?
Ans.—As many as 2 are contained in 18, or 9 oranges: therefore, at 2 cents each 9 oranges can be bought for 18 cents.
What cost 6 yards of ribbon at 7 cents a yard?
Ans.—6 times 7 cents, or 42 cents: therefore, at 7 cents a yard, 6 yards of ribbon will cost 42 cents.

LOSSES AT GETTYSBURG.—Our losses at Gettysburg, in killed and wounded and missing, amount to 17,000. No less than 2,680 dead rebels have been buried by our forces, and the number will reach 3,500; which is exclusive of Wednesday. Their wounded is not given, but we presume the proportion will not vary from that of other contests, a few of which we give:

| | Killed | Wounded. |
|----------------|--------|----------|
| Shiloh | 1,614 | 7,711 |
| Peninsula | 1,565 | 7,771 |
| Pope's battles | 1,000 | 6,000 |
| Antietam | 2,010 | 9,616 |
| Fredericksburg | 1,128 | 9,105 |
| Stone River | 1,533 | 7,246 |

By these an average of about five to one, will be found; and the losses to the confederates have been about the same proportion.
The rebel loss, then, well be killed, 3,500; wounded, 17,500; total 21,000, exclusive of Wednesday's loss, which was about 3,000. Besides this, we have 11,800 prisoners.
EIGHT COMMANDERS IN TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS.—The Army of the Potomac has had eight commanders in twenty-four months, viz:
Generals Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, McClellan again, Burnside, Hooker, Meade.
This is at the rate of a new commander every three months. The Army leader, Meade, has perfected the Army of the Potomac. In two weeks from the day he took command of those forces, he covered their flags with immortal honor and saved the country from eternal disgrace.

Charleston.
We have a report by way of Philadelphia—which seems to be the chosen abode of the Goddess of Rumor—that Charleston was captured on the 14th instant; another version being that Beauregard evacuated and burnt it. Without placing any reliance on either statement, we may still say that we regard the speedy success of the forces now besieging Fort Sumter as more than probable, and it need be no cause for wonder if that stronghold of treason should already have fallen. Gen. Gillmore attacked and took the Rebel works on the south end of Morris Island on the 10th instant. An assault the next morning on Fort Wagner was repulsed, but there was no reason to suppose that fort able to resist for any length of time the land and naval forces which Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren are able to direct against it. When it falls, batteries may be immediately established within short range of Fort Sumter, and against such guns as are ready to be mounted—much heavier than those which reduced Pulaski—it is impossible the fort should long hold out. And although there are other defences to the city, there are other defences to the city, there are so few troops to man them, and the Rebel armies are so seriously disheartened by their recent reverses, that the contest is likely to be obstinate. We confidently anticipate the early surrender of the city.—*Tribune.*

An exchange paper says that a young woman, whose betrothed lover is in the army, went almost into convulsions at his perfidy, on hearing of his having an engagement in Mississippi. Sensitive girl.

It is computed that the country has lost by death from disease or in battle not less than 37 generals since the rebellion broke out.

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THERE IS NO SCARCITY TO WARRANT, AND NO LAW TO COMPEL, THE PEOPLE TO PAY THE RUINOUS PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM IN THIS COUNTRY! TO AVOID THIS EXTORTION, AND GIVE THE PEOPLE "FAIR GOODS AT FAIR PRICES!"

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EUREKA!
"I HAVE FOUND IT!"

Was the exclamation of the Astronomer who first discovered that the world moved in its orbit; not less joyous has been the exclamation of those who have found THE PLACE where GOODS can be purchased FIFTEEN or TWENTY PER CENT. below the market price, and yet find them as represented. Two things are to be considered in purchasing Goods: the Quality and the Price; and purchasers studying both, can be better satisfied with our stock than any other in this or adjoining counties. Think twice before buying "DEAR TRASH." Now is your time to procure a GOOD ARTICLE. "Delays are dangerous and sometimes fatal." Don't wait for another enormous advance in Goods.

The following is but a partial list of our large assortment:

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The attention of the Ladies is called to the stock of Merinos, Black, Brown, Blue, Maroon, Drab and White. Some of these were bought previous to the rise and will be sold nearly as low as present wholesale prices at JONES'

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Black, Grey, and Fancy Colors at JONES'

Boys' Wear
Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of the very best quality at JONES'

Mourning Goods
Black Silks, Alpaca, Empress Cloth, Bombazine, Delaines, Rep Cloth, and Black and Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES'

Domestics
Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter, five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Case and Sheetling Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter bleached for sheets at JONES'

White Goods
Barred Muslin, Plain Jaconet, Cambric for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plaid, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES'

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Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Undersleeves, with or without collars at JONES'

Woolen Goods
Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's, Undersleeves and Caps at JONES'

Prints
For Children, Shirting Prints, plain black, white and black, blue and white, and all kinds of Fancy, at JONES'

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Gents' Black Broad Cloth, excellent quality, bought before the rise. Cassimeres, black silk mixed, black and fancy Doeskin, striped, plain, and Plaid in fancy colors, and Cloth for whole suits at JONES'

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Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton plain, colored and white, plain or fleeced. Girls' white, brown, mixed, wool or cotton, and wool balmoral stockings. Men's home and city-made. Boys', all sizes, white or mixed, at JONES'

Gloves
For Ladies, Gauntlet and Hand Gloves, Kid, Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleeced Silk. Gents' fine Driving Gloves, Cassimeres, at JONES'

Shawls / Plaid
For Ladies; Shepherd's Plaid, Broche, Long and Square, Woolen Plaid; a great variety of elegant colors at JONES'

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With only two breadths, making it necessary to have but two seams in a full skirt, in a great variety at JONES'

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Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Hat, Paint, Varnish and Artist Brushes at JONES'

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Oils, Points, and Dye Stuffs, White Lead in Tin Cans, Alcohol, Camphene, Kerosene, Lamp and Lamp Fixtures, Glass, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Botanical Herbs, Perfumery, Fancy Soap and Toilet articles, Gum, Hair, Ivory and Wooden Combs, Pomades and Colognes, and a fine assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Pens, Ink and Paper, and Lined Oil—raw and boiled, at JONES'

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Of every description and the best quality, at astonishing low prices, at JONES'

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Ceiling Paper, Transom Paper, Window Curtains, Borders, Tassels and Fixtures, at JONES'

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COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Condorsport, Pa., June, 1863.