



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 12th. 1863

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

T. J. BOYER, of Brady township.

TREASURER.

ISAAC KLINE, of Bradford twp.

COMMISSIONER.

AMOS READ, of Lawrence twp.

AUDITOR.

F. F. COUTERET, of Covington twp.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of Chairman and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

- Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman, 1st Dist.—Theodore Caylor, Robert J. Hemphill, John Fullerton, Jr., Isaac Leach, Philadelphia. 2d " John D. Evans, Chester county. 3d " Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county. 4th " Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county. 5th " Thos. Heckman, Northampton county. 6th " Heister Clymer, Berks county. 7th " William Randall, Schuylkill county. 8th " Aza Ficker, Carbon county. 9th " Michael Myers, Sullivan county. 10th " S. S. Winchester, Luzerne county. 11th " Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga county. 12th " John H. Humes, Lycoming county. 13th " Wm. Nisbit, Northumberland county. 14th " S. Hepburn, Cumberland county. 15th " Wm. M. Breslin, Lebanon county. 16th " Geo. Sanderson, J. Patterson, Lancaster county. 17th " John E. Spangler, York county. 18th " Henry Smith, Fulton county. 19th " J. Simpson Afton, Hamilton county. 20th " Wm. Bigler, Clearfield county. 21st " Hugh Weir, Indiana county. 22d " T. B. Searight, Fayette county. 23d " W. H. T. Pasley, Greene county. 24th " G. W. Cass, J. P. Barr, Allegheny co. 25th " James Campbell, Butler county. 26th " David S. Morris, Lawrence county. 27th " T. W. Grayson, Crawford county. 28th " Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

Tax Ticker.—The County Ticker, selected at the late Primary election—together with the result of that election, and the proceedings of the County Convention will be found in their proper places. The candidates were fairly chosen, are all among the oldest and most respectable of our citizens, and will receive as they deserve, the vote of every Democrat in the county.

Gov. Curtin Re-Nominated.

The Abolition State Convention at Pittsburg, on the 5th instant, after a fierce struggle between the friends of Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cameron, succeeded in placing "our Andy" in nomination for re-election.

Before the Convention organized, it was well understood that Curtin had quite enough friends to give him the nomination, and the indignation of Covode, who had counted confidently on carrying off the honors ever since Curtin's letter announcing that President Lincoln had promised him a foreign mission, knew no bounds. Certain defeat was threatened as certain to follow, if Curtin was re-nominated—and none of his friends seemed to have any better hopes—but having the power to place him in nomination, they were determined to do it, let the consequence be what it might.

The following resolutions, offered by Hon. Wm. McKeanan of Washington county, which, after a fierce discussion, was postponed by a vote of 84 to 45.

WHEREAS, An antagonism at once deplorable and bitter, has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country; and whereas, the existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger not only the success of the gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also; therefore,

Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country and of the Union party of the State require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from recent disturbing causes will give greater promise of cordial, united and successful support, a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or prepossession, when required for the public good.

This vote was so significant that, when the candidates came to be named, the following significant letter from the great Chancellor Covode—the pet of Cameron, Stanton and Lincoln,—was read:

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—President of National Union State Convention—Sir: Conscious that the triumph of our principles and the success of our candidates at this time, is of paramount importance to individual qualification or personal advancement—from my intercourse with representative men of the party since my arrival in this city, believing that victory points to the selection of a new man as our standard bearer in the approaching contest, and upon whom the entire support and strength of the organization can center. I have determined to withdraw my name from your consideration, and improve the

opportunities of so doing. For many years identified with the principles which our organization represents, I am unwilling at this crisis in State and Nation to do anything which may put in jeopardy our success, and I have taken this step hoping to do my duty towards rendering aid to a cause, which will work disaster to us all in future, unless satisfactory adjustment is made now. Facts have been submitted to prominent gentlemen of your body that cannot and will not be ignored in the future. No excuse of ignorance of facts can be pleaded in mitigation of neglect to give them full weight.

Now, in deliberation, whether disaster may occur, as assuredly will, if warning is unheeded, it is due to myself and such gentlemen of the Convention as wish to benefit your country and the interests of the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary or political interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulder. Truly yours, JOHN COVODE.

The extent of the feeling of hostility to Curtin may be imagined from the following brief sketches of the discussion:

Thomas Marshall of Allegheny, asked by what authority Curtin's name was used, as he had before him a solemn pledge of his that he would not be a candidate.

A. Cummings, (Phila.) wanted a direct vote on Mr. Kennan's resolution. He believed Curtin would be nominated, but he wanted to show the fearful issue they were going before the people with. If Curtin was the clear choice of the people he would acquiesce in it. Curtin's declaration of re-nomination was hailed as a harbinger of peace all over the State. He charged that they had been cheated by his declaration. Mackinac had been set on foot that threatened to force him again upon us with all the entanglements that have visited us in the past. Should calamity befall us the people would hold them responsible; he said Curtin could not secure the support of either his own party or his office holders.

McKeanan's resolutions again coming up, were rejected, 80 yeas, 46 nays.

It was thus clearly evident that the friends of Curtin were largely in the majority, and were as determined to force him upon the minority; yet in the face of this certainty the vote stood 90 for Curtin—for all others, 42. An effort was then made to make the nomination unanimous, against which some 20 votes were cast amidst hisses from one side and cheers from the other.

Thursday last, the day appointed by the President for national prayer and thanksgiving, was observed in this place, not universally, but enough to give it distinction. Most places of business were closed during a portion of the day at least, and religious services were held, and appropriate discourses delivered at the Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches, and services more political than religious, at the Methodist Church. The discourse was so thoroughly impregnated with the negro-quality doctrine as to cause several of the lady hearers to feel themselves insulted to be thus called to the House of God to be instructed why and how they should treat the negro as their equals; and several Republicans have been heard to say that the dose was entirely too strong for them.

Alas for our country! There is no hope for her as long as such men and such doctrines have influence. They seek to put the negro on a social equality with the white man. This is impossible. God has so ordained. And yet they want no end to the war until this is accomplished.

The separation of a negro family in the South,—no matter from what cause—was a crime of the most horrid character, and the Preacher seemed at a loss for words to depict it in all its enormity. The most approved theatrical style of getting up a sensation was resorted to, and tears were actually shed by the more impressionable of the softer sex. To prevent the recurrence of these sad scenes—so really affecting when properly delineated on the stage—his hearers were earnestly exhorted to encourage the war, to fill up the ranks, to pay their taxes, and submit to all the hardships that "military necessity" may require of them, until slavery ceased to exist, and until all men without distinction of color, occupied a common platform both in our social and political intercourse. The object was worth the sacrifice. Why did this preacher forget to picture the family of the poor white man, whose bones lie bleaching on the bloody fields of the Peninsula, Antietam, or Frederickburg? The widowed mother tottering to the grave with a heart broken by the despairing cries of her suffering children, would be a very proper theme. There are thousands of such instances in our land. They are to be found in every neighborhood.—There is reality in their sufferings. Then why seek for imaginary wrongs to the negro to get up a sensation, and make a theatrical display? How much better would it be if all such would devote their time and talents to the benefiting the condition of their white fellow-citizens. It is within their reach to do this, and if they are not hypocrites in the sight of God, they can do it. But to make a white man out of a black one they never can, and they need not attempt to mock their God in the vain effort.

ABOLITION BONFIRES.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer publishes the following, and justly denounces it as a horrible outrage:

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, July 27. To the leading disgrace of Millersburg, the Abolitionists of this place burnt bonfires to-night over the death of Hon. John J. Crittenden. Yours, W.

The New York World asks: "Can this be true?" Of course it can. Pray what outrage is too vile for Abolition fanatics to commit? They seem to be imbued with the spirit of the Devil.—Westchester Jeffersonian.

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KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The result of the recent election in Kentucky is by no means discouraging to the Democracy of the loyal States. That martial law was declared, and that men were refused the privilege of the ballot unless they would take a miserable test oath, were and mockeries of free suffrage; but so far as the successful candidates are concerned, whether for Governor or members of Congress, the Democracy have nothing to fear from them. The Louisville Journal, the leading Union paper in Kentucky, in speaking of this result says it is a "warning to two Administrations, that at Washington and that at Richmond."

Mr. Clay, the successor of the lamented Crittenden, is the only Congressman who is claimed as a supporter of the Lincoln dynasty. With what reason may be judged, when we read that in his letter accepting the nomination he said, "I am opposed to the policy of the Administration as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlistment of slaves as soldiers." It is very clear, therefore, that even Mr. Clay could have a front seat in the Democratic synagogue, whilst the royal Leaguers would treat him as an open enemy.

VALLANDIGHAM.—Our niggerhead neighbor devoted a large portion of his last issue to prove that Mr. Vallandigham's mother was the widow of deceased Presbyterian clergyman, and that in the fulfillment of the truly humane and Christian regulations of that popular church, this wife of a deceased shepherd has been the recipient of a bounty of \$100 annuity since the death of her husband. This annuity is given to all widows of deceased pastors.—Is it any disgrace to her children? If so, we know of many disgraced men who hold pretty high heels.

We had begun to despair of Mr. Vallandigham's success. But this gives us hope. The Coffin Handbill was a great aid to Old Hickory. So will all such despicable attempts to injure Mr. V., recoil upon their inventors.

As these are the times that try men's souls, we will soon see how many of our loyal abolitionists, if drafted, will go to war rather than pay \$300.—E.

All of them, rich and poor alike, ought to go, as they all profess to be in favor of the war. But it is only so long as they can get Tom, Dick and Harry, to do the fighting. When they are called upon to serve the Government in that capacity, they ask to be excused. Now, if the government officers will exempt a rich man because he has got \$300; why not exempt a poor man who is not able to raise that amount,—by levying a tax, or otherwise,—to meet the emergency. Under the present abolition reign of "military necessity," we think this much is due the poor class who are opposed to the war for the liberation of the negro, and the enslavement of himself and companions.

We hope we shall not be charged with practicing disloyalty when we produce from the Bible the following information for the exclusive benefit of those for whom this scripture verse was in terred:

"When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."—Deuteronomy, 20th chapter, 5th verse.

Mr. Lincoln once inquired for some person bold enough to tear a clause out of the old Declaration of Independence, but we hope he will not authorize Gen. Burnside to suppress the Bible as a disloyal book.

A Retaliatory Order from the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,) GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 252.)

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,) WASHINGTON, July 30.)

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a release into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the law, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Post, writes as follows: "The city legislative ticket is complete. It is thoroughly emancipation. You must not call it emancipation, though, for fear of injuring the nerves of timid people! Well, it is no matter. It is the instant extinction of slavery in Maryland that we are after, and we mean to have it."

For the "Republican." MASSACHUSETTS. A would-be "Young Nestor" who should have signed himself "a scurrilous Ass," has the temerity to tell the readers of our last issue that the Provost Marshal lives at Glen Hope, is a barstender, &c., etc. all of which prove him to be as consummated a falsifier as he is a conceited donkey. The Provost Marshal never was in Glen Hope two hours in his life. Never tended bar there or any place else inside or out. Pro. Marshal. The above communication was on file, and should have appeared in our last issue; but was accidentally overlooked.—Eds. Republican.

For the Republicans. BALTIMORE, August 3, 1863. Messrs. Editors:—The following is a description of the great battle of "Slidestown," a village in this township that took its name from an old, decrepid, crippled Republican, who went about selling on an unmentionable part, supported by his hands. Slidestown contains three dwellings, one store, a blacksmithshop (without a workman), and a tavern, with nothing of the sign remaining but its skeleton frame. The inhabitants of the town are all "niggerheads" full-blooded and unsophisticated. But I am digressing: On the night of the 26th of July this famous battle took place; the night was calm and clear, the moon shone in brightness, and the stars twinkled in beauty. There was preaching at "Mount Pleasant" School House; and the people came from far and near, to hear the word of God—or at least the democratic portion,—while the "niggerheads" came to make war on the "d—d copperheads." Well, the meeting began, and at length closed, and the audience poured from the door en masse—leaped into the road and proceeded to their respective homes, little thinking that a bloody (r) struggle was close at hand.—The great part of the crowd took the road toward Slidestown. I was in the van and had passed round the turn in front of Mr. Smiley's dwelling when a "copper" came dashing up in breathless haste, bearing the awful message, "Fighting in the rear!"—What fighting in the rear? yes! skirmishing had actually commenced, "Sneath's Brigade" had attacked "Bear's Regiment," which immediately "gave in," and the victorious "Sneath" came rushing furiously on. All was new terror and excitement; fear pervaded every heart; horror lurks in every mind; the piercing screams of terrified females could be heard distinctly above the din and clatter; on, came the victorious legions of "Sneath," the niggerhead commander, and "Bully" of the gang. He had almost reached the van; nothing could be heard now but the vociferous yelling of "Sneath" and his men,—his incomprehensible soliloquies, and their frenzied hal' hal' hal' their Bar-room philip and their idiotic hurrah! They met with no resistance, and were soon the leaders of the frightened crowd, when the invisible "Pent water" Sneath could no longer bear up under his overflowing wrath—leaped upon the grassy bank on the roadside and there in a jargon of nonsense uttered the most abject epithets that ever fell from the lips of man or devil. The modern Sisyphus, yelled and howled in the most execrable agony of mind, writhed in pain, and squirmed in anguish. At last, seeing he could not make the copperheads pay any attention to his nonsense, he exclaimed with a yell that seemed to re-echo reproachfully from the neighboring hills, "now let the God d—d copperheads step before me!"—when a boy about seventeen years of age

"Was the first who leaped, cried Hell is empty, and all the devils are here." He then quietly asked "Sneath" if he "wanted to fight a boy"—and lo! Sneath to crown his efforts to "scare"—made three or four desperate leaps in the air and started for Slidestown thinking, I presume, like Shinkapere when he wrote "Who by repentance is not satisfied, Is not of heaven or earth; for these are pleased; By repentance the Eternal's wrath appeased; at any rate he "dried up" and went home like a sheep dog with his "tail between his legs." Perhaps some may wonder why the democrats didn't flog him?—why they were afraid that he would get frightened, and run through Slidestown with such a sweep that if he would come in contact with any of the buildings the whole town would be demolished, and then the whole land would quake and tremble at the awful issue of that desperate conflict.

"Now by the two-headed James Nature has framed strange men in her time." Yours with due respect, YOUNG NESTOR.

For the Republican. The Hessian of the niggerhead organ in your town seems to be scared about his office. Afraid that the indignant Democracy will mob his office, put his miserable existence to an end, &c. Well, "a guilty conscience needs no accuser;" any person who read that miserable sheet two years could then see if it did not make untiring appeals to the base passions of men in his party to mob the Republicans.—But the shoe is now on 'tother foot, and he who laughs last laughs best.

We will tell the stupid Hessian of the Rag, being too stupid to know it himself, that he need not be alarmed. The Democracy are a party of law and order. Samuel can therefore again sleep, and may also take his usual jackassical laugh whenever he imagines he has said something sharp or pithy. Yours, de. QUILP.

A SMALL ARMY.—George Winslow, a member of the Sanitary Committee, operating at Gettysburg, reports the aggregate loss of killed and wounded in that battle, of 40, 200!! Think of it!—forty thousand two hundred able bodied white men of the United States mutilated and killed, with out taking into consideration the number of widows, orphans and homes made desolate. Verily this is a sacrifice to the utopian idea of Negro Equality. West Chester Jeffersonian.

Judge Woodward has two sons in the service of the Government. The one, a Lieut. Colonel, is under Gen. Meade, and sometime ago received a wound which will render him a cripple for life. The other is a Captain under Gen. Couch, and rendered valuable aid during the frequent skirmishes in the Cumberland Valley.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Siege of Charleston Progressing Favorably. The steamship S. R. Spaulding has arrived. She left Stone Inlet on the 4th inst. Her officers report the Siege of Charleston progressing favorably. There was no important news. The flag of truce boat New York, under charge of Major John E. Mulford, arrived last evening from City Point with 250 exchanged prisoners.

The Richmond papers contain no news of importance. Jed Davis has issued an urgent appeal to the Confederate officers and soldiers to return to their various camps and corps. He complains of a want of shelter on the part of all soldiers not coming forward in this most dismal hour of the south. The Richmond Examiner is gloomy over the prospects at Charleston, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy. The Richmond papers state that Lee has massed his troops and is ready for another battle.

The Examiner says the soldiers are in excellent condition and spirits, and that an engagement is possible if not probable on the line of the Rapidan. It is believed in Richmond that Gen. Meade has been reinforced by Gen. Grant to the extent of 15,000 men. The Richmond papers have no news from Charleston later than has been received through Federal sources. BALTIMORE, Aug. 7. The special correspondent of the Baltimore American, in a letter dated of Morris Island on the 31st inst., says all here are confident of success.

No one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and such a feeling prevalent failure is next to an impossibility. The enemy are at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up batteries to command them also. There has been but little commencing to day, but some of the monitors will go to night to harass the enemy. Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night. The guns of the naval battery, which is the Advance battery, will be erected to night.

From the deck of the Patapago I had a fine view of the advanced works of General Gilmore, which are bristling up almost to the base of Fort Wagner, and protected some thirty yards in front by a strong line of abatis. They extend in a direct line across the island for nearly half a mile, and are as near to Fort Sumter as it would be possible to erect them if Wagner was already in our possession. These facts may be regarded as significant of what is about to take place here in the course of the present week.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week, and it will be the most furious fight of the war. Mooring buoys have been located from each of the Monitors and the iron sides, within five hundred yards of Sumter, and that Sumter will fall is, I think, as certain as the day of attack will arrive. Yesterday five hundred prisoners were taken by the Lost Children, on an Island in the rear of Folly Island. They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms.

The Rebel Army in Virginia—Call of Gen. Lee for Troops—The Rebel Defeat at Manassas Gap. MEMPHIS, August 6. An order, numbered 36, has been issued by Gen. Lee, calling on all the soldiers of the Army of Virginia to return, and making a strong appeal to the patriotism of the people to send for every man able to bear arms to aid the soldiers, who have so often beaten back their foes; in striking a decisive blow for the safety of their homes and the independence of the country.

A telegram from Richmond, dated the 28th, says: In the fight at Manassas Gap, we lost 2,300 killed and wounded, when we retired, overpowered by superior numbers.

WASHINGTON, August 7. An article appearing in the journals of the city and elsewhere, represents a war with Great Britain as imminent. The assumption that these articles are authorized by the Government or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

CARRIAGE & DEARBORN FOR SALE. The subscriber offers to sell, on very reasonable terms, a TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, and also a LIGHT DEARBORN WAGON,—nearly new—and both in good running order. J. E. GRAHAM. Aug. 5, '63.

TWO SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.—The County Superintendent hereby gives notice that he will meet the Teachers, Directors and friends of education generally, at the following named places and dates, at 9 o'clock a. m. of each day: Brady, Bloom and Union, at Luthersburg, on Monday, August 31. Ferguson, Lumber city and Penn. at Lumber city, on Tuesday, September 1. Ball, at Bowser, on Wednesday, September 2. Burnside, Chest and New Washington, at New Washington, September 3. Jordan and Knox, at Ansonville, September 4. Curwensville and Pike, at Curwensville, Saturday, September 5. Boggs and Bradford, at Williams' Grove, Monday September 7. Graham and Morris, at Kylesburg, September 8. Decatur and Woodward, at Centre, September 9. Beecoria and Gulch, at Glen Hope, Friday, September 11. Girard and Goshen, at Surveyor Run, Monday, September 14. Covington and Karthaus, at Matonsburg, September 15. Huston and Fox, at Hickory Kingdom, on Friday September 18. Clearfield and Lawrence, at Clearfield, on Monday, September 21.

Positively no private examinations will be held, except at the written request of the Director of the District in which the applicant intends to teach—or to fill vacancies. C. B. SANFORD, Co. Sup't. Clearfield, July 29, 1863.

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING.—The Seditious of Clearfield and vicinity will take notice that the undersigned has opened a Shaving Salon in Graham's Row, where the various branches of his Profession will be conducted in a style equal to the best city shops. He respectfully solicits a trial of his skill. GEORGE FRIEND. Clearfield, July 29, 1863.—6m

DR. A. M. HILL

Dr. A. M. Hill, Physician and Surgeon, has a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, and is prepared to make to order any article in the above line. He is also a dealer in the best quality of Groceries, and has a large stock of Groceries, and is prepared to make to order any article in the above line. He is also a dealer in the best quality of Groceries, and has a large stock of Groceries, and is prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has opened a Shaving Salon in Graham's Row, where the various branches of his Profession will be conducted in a style equal to the best city shops. He respectfully solicits a trial of his skill. GEORGE FRIEND. Clearfield, July 29, 1863.—6m

NEW GOOD A FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING & SUMMER AT THE CHEAP CASH. I am just receiving and will select stock of Spring & Summer of almost every description. A beautiful assortment of Groceries, of the newest and latest great variety of useful notions. DRY-GOODS AND NO Bonnets, Shawls, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, a large Hardware, Queens Druggs and Oil and

Estate of Henry Hocken CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS. A T an Orphan's Court held at the County Seat of Clearfield County, on the 22d day of July, 1863, in the matter of the estate of Henry Hocken, deceased, and in the matter of the said Henry Hocken's will, the following is the report of the said Henry Hocken's executor, as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the said Henry Hocken's will, and to certify that the same is a true and correct copy of the original, and that the same was duly proved and admitted to probate on the 22d day of July, 1863, and that the same is now in my possession, and that the same is now being administered in accordance with the provisions thereof. By the Court, J. G. COVODE, Clerk of the Court."

New Good REED, WEAVER & CO. Having a splendid lot of the most of Groceries, and is prepared to make to order any article in the above line. He is also a dealer in the best quality of Groceries, and has a large stock of Groceries, and is prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

WALLACE & ATTORNEYS AT CLEARFIELD. WALTER BAY ATTORNEY AT LAW. Having resigned his commission, and resumed the practice of his profession, he is now located on Second street, Clearfield, and is prepared to attend to all legal business promptly attended to.

W. W. SH PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. HAS permanently located here, where he respectfully solicits public patronage. Jas. McMurray. DEALERS Dry Goods, Groceries, Bunsides, Dec. 24, 1862.

Auditor's Notice. IN the matter of the estate of late of township, Co. ss. The undersigned Auditor of the Court, to audit the accounts of John Patterson, Administrator of the estate of late of township, Co. ss. at his office in the borough of Friday the 21st day of August, a. m. of said day, when all interested may attend to the same. THOS. J. J. July 29, 1863.

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Dissolution of Partnership. The undersigned hereby give notice that the partnership of J. W. WHITCOMB & J. W. WHITCOMB has been dissolved by mutual consent. June 1, 1863. The above business is continued at the old stand of C. A. C. WHITCOMB. Wood