The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,.....JUNE 8 th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder J. C. Miles, of Iowa, will preach in the Baptist Church on the 2d Sabbath of June, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Curwensville in the morning at 11, A. M.

MORE PERVERSION.—The last issue of the *Jacobin organ* of this place contains a characteristic article on the subject of the Sanitary Commission. So far as reference is therein made to what we said on a former occasion—except as to its palpable falsehood—we have no complaints to make. To satisfy public inquiry, we published an article from the *Surgical and Medical Reporter*, of Philadelphia—a scientific work of the highest standing.

The purport of that article was to show that the *Government* furnished all articles necessary for the comfort and wants of the sick and wounded soldiers—for *which the people paid liberally*. This is what that article demonstrated, and this is why we published it.

But when the *Jacobin organ* charges us with *opposition* to the Sanitary and *Christian* Commissions, it allows itself to fall into its comon habit of falsehood. But this, being a chronic disease, cannot be helped; and nobody ought to complain. The name of the *Christian* Commission was not even mentioned. It is quite a different institution, and performs all its works without beggaring the needy. It is purely a benevolent institution; and when the villinous slanderer of the *Jacobin organ* charges us with opposing that institution he deliberately lies.

But why should we complain, at being thus misrepresented, when the remarks of private citizens, made in private conversation, are repeated and shamefully perverted, in the columns of this libellous sheet? The publisher who thus pollutes his columns disgraces his calling. If he does not know it, it is the duty of his patrons to teach him.

To return to the Sanitary Commission:—Has any one reflected upon the practical, operating effects of the contribution of the proceeds of the "one day's labor?" Where this contribution is made voluntarily, there can be no just cause of complaint; but the ninety-nine hundredth part of these contributions are made under one and another kind of compulsion; or without the consent of the giver. All large manufacturing, mercantile, and financial establishments, having a large number of hands, make the donation, and then charge the amount to each operative. The following paragraph, taken from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*—an entirely "loyal" sheet—and the only one to our knowledge, that has independence enough to tell the truth on this subject, will show our readers the practical operation of this system:

"There called at the rooms of the Working-Women's Relief Association, last week, a most respectable lady-like woman, who had nothing to eat, either for herself or children, all the day before, save some potatoes that had been thrown, as worthless, out of a huckster shop. She had not tasted coffee or tea for six months, nor seen any sugar for three. Her husband had been killed at Antietam, and she had been sewing to sustain existence on pantaloons at 17 cents per pair. She came to ask of the committee the loan of a few dollars, to set herself up in the *fish business*, which she believed would be less fatiguing, pay better than sewing. She was accommodated, and the next day came to the rooms to exhibit her capital increased one-third, and exclaimed, joyfully, 'I am all right now.' The cause of her extreme destitution at the time she called, was owing to the fact that her employer had deducted from her pay 30 cents, (this being the amount of one day's labor) for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. Think of it! think of it! and take, if you can, even for the relief of our soldiers, the bread from the mouths of starving babes and mothers, O Christian men and women!

"Again and again girls working in stores and factories, who are not averaging more than $4 a week, are told they must contribute to this cause; and a foreman in one large establishment told his employer last week that he would rather give up his situation than deduct from the meagre pittance of young girls one day's labor, when they were wholly unable to give it."

If we were seeking for pretects for "opposing" this scheme (which is not the fact) facts such as those could be multiplied without limit.

But there are many things connected with this institution that are, to us, at least "mysterious." For instance, a New York paper, an ardent advocate of the Sanitary Commission, informs the world that "the officers of the Commission are all honorable men, and that there is no necessity of their troubling the public with an account of their *receipts* and *expenditures*!" Who ever heard of the like of this? Suppose the Christian Commission; the American Sunday School Board; the Presbyterian Board of Publication, or any other similar association, whether religious, benevolent or commercial, would make such a plea? Are not their officers also all "honorable men?" In February last, Rev. Dr. Bellows—one of the "honorable men"—acknowledged, in a public letter, that the receipts in cash, which had then reached the central treasury, amounted to about one million of dollars; while the aggregate amount of eight items of expenditures—which he at the same time enumerated—reached one and a half millions! Here is a "mystery" for you. The cash receipts only *one million*, and the cash expenses *one million and a half*. Mr. Chase ought to send for these "honorable men" to help him run the green-back factory.

FREMONT AND COCHRANE.—The Convention of radical Republicans at Cleveland, on the 31st ult., nominated as their candidates for President and Vice President Major-General John C. Fremont, and Gen. John Cochrane, of New York. The former was the Republican candidate for President in 1856 and the latter claims to be a War Democrat. Their platform, with the exception of the *negro* and the *confiscation* planks—both of which go the whole length of "perfect equality"—would not be hard for Democrats to take. The Convention was largely attended, quite harmonious, and very bitter in its hostility to the re-election of Lincoln.

☞Father Abrahamus appears to be in a tight place. In fact it will require all the wisdom of the "bell-man" to extricate him. In the first place, if he renders Gen. Grant too much assistance he (Grant) may take Richmond, which will make him a formidable rival for the Presidency. In the next place, if he does not render him aid enough to take Richmond before the Baltimore Convention meets, then both he and Grant will "go up."

☞Having passed the first week in June without a "killing frost," we may now consider the growing crops, fruit, vegetables, &c., out of danger. Farmers all say they never experienced more favorable weather. The crops all look well—and fruit, especially apples, promise an abundant yield.

☞Yesterday was the day fixed for the meeting of the Lincoln wing of the Republican party in National Convention at Baltimore. If affairs in the vicinity of Richmond have not assumed a definite shape, it is altogether probable an adjournment to a future day will be effected.

HARD ON THE DOCTORS.—The draft for Centre county took place last week, and we notice that each of the three physicians of Philipsburg are among the elect.

☞Joshua R. Giddings—one of the most violent of the Ohio Abolitionists, and latterly Lincoln's consul General in Canada—recently died very suddenly in Montreal.

RECEIVED.—The June number of the *Lady's Book*. It is all that even fancy could paint it.

W. A. WALLACE, ESQ.—The Ebensburg *Democrat & Sentinel*, in speaking of their Senator and Representative pays the following compliment to our fellow townsman:

OUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE.—Now that the Legislature has adjourned, it is not unbecoming to say something of those who represented us in the Senate, and also in the Legislature. William A. Wallace comes up to the standard laid down by Thomas Jefferson, "honesty and capability." We are not at all ashamed of having assisted to elect him, if we only had the opportunity of electing one other like him in the Senate our party would get along smoothly. He was always found at his post when the Democracy or the country required his services or his vote. It is not our intention to flatter, but one thing we will say we are proud of our Senator. Then what shall we say of our Representative, Pershing? Pershing's reputation as a member of the Legislature is co-extensive with the State, and he is acknowledged by everybody to have no superior in that body, if indeed, he has an equal. He seems peculiarly got up for the occasion. To an honesty of purpose, a universal intelligence, a readiness of debate, an urbanity of manners, he adds a dignity of character which renders him powerful even in a body where he is vastly in the minority. He would be listened to and respected in any deliberate body, thought they were opposed to him in every principle.

THE NEWS.

We again limit our war news exclusively to the official dispatches of Secretary Stanton. That they are reliable, inasmuch as they do not assert any thing that is absolutely false, we readily admit; but it is very clear that highly important facts are withheld—that the *whole truth* is not told—and they are therefore very unsatisfactory, imparting a very imperfect idea of the real situation in either Grant's or Sherman's armies.

Richmond is not yet taken. Much severe fighting has taken place: but it has been in the open field, as it were, far from the defences of the city—the rebels attacking as often as they have been attacked. When these defencive works are attacked—and not till then—will come the mighty struggle. Grant's assertion that the "enemy were driven into their intrenchments," and that our troops were in some places "only fifty yards" from the enemy, must not be understood as meaning that Lee's army has been driven into the defences of Richmond, and that our army is within bird-shot range of those works. At that point (Cold Harbor) Lee's army is not less than ten or twelve miles from Richmond; and the "fifty yards" we presume separates the pickets of the two armies.

All our forces not with Sherman seem to be concentrated at Richmond. To effect this, Texas has been totally abandoned; nearly all of Louisiana; all of Arkansas except Little Rock on the Arkansas river, and Helena on the Mississippi; and all of Mississippi, except a few of the river towns.

P. S.—Last night's mail brings dates from Grant to Sunday evening. Another attack of the rebels had been repulsed.

The 5th Reserves, 200 strong, arrived at Harrisburg on Monday last, under command of Major A. M. Smith. Would it not be well for our citizens to give Company C a fitting welcome on their return.

THE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—*To Major General Dix, New York:* We have Despatches from Gen. Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of the Tolepotomy Creek, and between that stream and Hawe's shop, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by Gen. Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and break up both routes from these rivers to two miles southwest of Hawe's shop, where the headquarters of our armies were established.

There is as yet no telegraphic lines of communication with Washington.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated, yesterday, the 30th, A. M., reports no changes in the positions of the armies.—Some slight engagements had occurred subsequent to the affair of Saturday. No intelligence from any quarter has been received by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 31—8:30 P. M.—*To Major-General Dix, New York:* A despatch from General Grant, dated 6 o'clock this morning, at Harris's Slope, has just been received. It is as follows:

"The enemy came in on our left last evening and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with considerable slaughter.

"To relieve General Warren, who was on the left, speedily, General Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. General Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line and still holds it. I have no report of our losses; but suppose them to be light."

Other official despatches, not from Gen. Grant, were received at the same time, and give more details. They are as follows—the first being dated yesterday, 30th May, 8 o'clock P. M.:

"In the course of the afternoon General Warner had pushed down on our left until his flank division under General Crawford reached a point abreast of Shady Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warner's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed."

The engagement was short, sharp and severe. General Warren holds his ground, at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest despatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond on our right.

"An active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of General Warren, Generals Wright and Hancock were ordered to push in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall.—No report has yet been received from them.

The despatch above referred to is dated at 6 o'clock this morning and states that in Hancock's attack last night Col. Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly intrenched skirmish line and holds it. The losses are not reported. Gen. Burnside's whole corps got across the Tolepotony Creek last evening and is in full connection with Gen. Warren.

The left of Hancock's rests upon the side of the creek. The 6th Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. General Smith ought to arrive at New Castle by noon, where he can support Warren and Burnside if necessary.

General Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbet's divisions of cavalry, is on our left flank.

General Wilson is on our right and rear, for the purposes reported in a former despatch.

The country hereabouts is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings.

The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

Nothing of later date has been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 21—11:25 P. M.—*To Major-Gen. Dix, New York.* The following despatch has been received from General Butler:

"Yesterday all day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant is on the Mechanicsville turnpike, 11 miles from Richmond. Yesterday they heard the firing, and that Grant was driving Lee."

"A women reports that a meeting was held yesterday while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated a surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder."

"The enemy attacked my lines yesterday and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, easterly side of the Appotomax, but were repulsed."

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters dated yesterday, June 1st, ten A. M., has been received.

It states that about 5 P. M. yesterday, Sheridan, perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitz Hugh Lee's division, attacked it, and after a hard fight routed it, together with Clingman's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support.

Sheridan remained in possession of the field. He reported at dark he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at ten P. M. the Sixth corps set out to occupy it. We have not yet heard from Wright or Sheridan this morning and do not know whether the former has got his troops to their destination. Gen. Smith must be close upon Wright's column.

This morning the enemy are also moving a heavy column in the same direction. The order has just gone to Warren to fall upon their flank.

Wilson had a fight last evening near Hanover Court House with Young's brigade of cavalry, and routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning.

Warren reported last night that in his fight of Monday afternoon, near Bethsaida Church, Colonel Terrell, of the 13th Virginia, and Col. Wills, commanding Pegram's brigade, were killed. Colonel Christain, of the 49th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured; so was the Assistant Adjutant General of Ramsey's brigade. His name is not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured, and seventy privates. Sixty rebels were buried on the field.

On our centre Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville. No other military intelligence has been received by this department since yesterday.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated this morning (June 2d,) at Bathsaida Church, 7 o'clock, A. M., has just been received.

It states that yesterday morning an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harbor by the Sixth Corps, and the troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readiness to advance on their respective fronts. The attack was made with spirit about 5 P. M., continuing until after dark and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the Sixth corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, were commanded by another line in the rear, which made those carried untenable.

The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with heavy loss in every instance.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the enemy's casualities.

During the night the enemy made assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

No dispatches from any other quarter have reached the Department to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 3—10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

Nothing has been heard from General Grant since his despatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the peninsula yesterday evening and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 10 A. M.—*Major-General Dix, New York:*—Dispatches from General Grant's headquarters, dated 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday at 4½ o'clock A. M. General Grant made an attack on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4.30 this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantages. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some placed within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another later and official report, but not from Gen. Grant, estimates the number of killed and wounded at about 3,000.

The following officers are among the killed: Col. Haskell, 36th Wisconsin; Col. Porter, 8th New York heavy artillery; Col. Morris, 66th New York.

Among the wounded are General R. Tyler, seriously, will probably lose a foot; Col. M'Mahon, 16th New York; Col. Byrnes, 28th Massachusetts, probably mortally; Col. Brooks, 53d Pennsylvania.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1 P. M.—*To Major-General Dix:*—A dispatch from General Bank's headquarters, dated at half-past eight last night has been received. It states that about seven P. M., yesterday (Friday) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade of Gibbon's division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour.

The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable.

At 6 P. M., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had thrown around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a short but sharp conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners.

He had previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry.

During these fights he lost several officers, among them Col. Preston, 1st Vermont cavalry, killed; Col. Benjamin, 8th New York cavalry, seriously wounded.

General Stannard, serving in the 18th corps, was seriously wounded yesterday (Friday.)

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, seven thousand five hundred.

This morning (Saturday, June 4th,) the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

Col. Cenola in command of five thousand men, arrived here yesterday, having marched from Port Royal.

Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues interrupted.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, June 5(?) 8 A. M., thirteen miles west of Marietta, Ga., reports that his left is now well around, covering all roads from the south to the railroad about Awkworth. His cavalry have been in Awkworth, and occupies in force all the Awkworth Pass.

No other military intelligence has been received by this department.

[We give the above despatch as we find it in the *Patriot & Union* of Monday last.—It is without signature, but we presume it is from Mr. Stanton, and is not clear as to dates.]

Gen. Grant's Operations Compared with those of General McClellan.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

The siege of Richmond has at length begun. Gen. Grant has adopted Gen. McClellan's plan of 1862, and has so far developed himself as to show that his operations will be in almost every essential part a copy of the former siege. McClellan approached Richmond from the east.—McClellan's northern flank was at Meadow Bridge, and in the early part of his operations, his southern flank was near New Bridge, six miles below, on the Chickahominy. Grant's northern flank is near Meadow Bridge, and his southern flank is moving towards New Bridge. McClellan drew his supplies from the White House: Grant does the same. McClellan's first maneuver, after reaching the Chickahominy was to cut the Gordonsville railroad between Hanover Court House and Richmond. Grant will do so as soon as possible. McClellan picketed and held the country between Hanover Court House, the Pamunkey, and the Chickahominy.—Grant is also doing it. In almost every particular the present siege is a copy of the former one. Grant, however, has an advantage which McClellan had not. He controls the military operations throughout the entire country, and has now in his army every available soldier. At this moment there is not an idle company anywhere. Every man has been sent to him. His future operations bid fair to be similar to McClellan's. The enemy will confront him on the Chickahominy. His camps will be on the bordeas of the swamps and his pickets in them. He will find, as McClellan did, that from Meadow Bridge to New Bridge is the very strongest portion of the Confederate defenses. Like McClellan he will avoid them, and must of necessity go further down the Chickahominy, cross over and advance against Richmond from the southeast. He cannot go up the Chickahominy and approach the town from the north or northwest. White House is east of Richmond, and if Grant thus exposed it the Confederates could easily come out of the south side of the capital and cut off his supplies. Grant has other advantages over McClellan. He has the benefit of McClellan's experience. He can avoid the mistakes of 1862. McClellan surveyed the ground and left him accurate maps. The signal corps of 1862 have put on record the position and extent of nearly all the confederate defenses. Three of McClellan's best officers—Hancock, Meade and Smith—are aiding Grant. He and his troops have had two years longer experience of war. One great mistake made in 1862—the distribution of the Federal army all over the country, and the failure to reinforce McClellan—has been rectified. But from necessity Gen. Grant will find himself following McClellan's footsteps. He started from the Rapidan, intending to avoid them, but circumstances have brought him to them. He has begun a long, perilous, difficult undertaking. Vicksburg did not fall until six months after its siege began, and the public must not be too impatient to see the end of Grant's present undertaking.

☞The officers ask for high office, and soldiers fur-lough.

MARRIED—In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. James M. Galloway, Mr. J. C. Worth, of Oxford, Chester county, Pa., to Miss Mary A. Galloway, of this place.

DIED—On the 2nd inst., Victoria L., daughter of David and Louisa Bilger, aged 15 years.

☞She gave her heart to God in her fourteenth year, and lived a consistent Christian.—She was greatly afflicted, and confined to home for about ten months, yet she bore her afflictions with a meekness and resignation becoming a child of God. When death came she was ready.

Rest, gentle daughter, rest,
Peacefully on Jesus' bosom:
Back we give to Him who gave,
This, our chosen child for Heaven.

Thou art with the angels now,
Free from sickness, care and pain;
Thou shalt live to die no more,
To die, to live, is endless gain. T. H. S.

New Advertisements.

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Bradford township, until the 9th day of July, next, for the building of *one School House* in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of

DANIEL STEWART, Sec'y.

June 11, 1864.—pd.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the premises of Peter Solt, in Bradford township, on the night of the 24th of May last, a Brindle Cow, ten years old, with the point bit or cut off the left ear, long horns, and rather thin in flesh. A liberal reward will be paid to any one informing me where she can be found.

W. C. WRIGHT.

Woodland, June 8, 1864.—3t pd.

To Mill-Wrights.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, until Saturday the 25th day of June, instant, for the building of a SAW MILL.—say 30 by 60 feet—on the river, at the site known as the Farmers' Mill property (formerly Logan's) in Lawrence township. It is to be what is called a "Single Mill." Plans and specifications can be seen by calling upon either of the undersigned Trustees.

JOHN J. READ,
ROBERT PORTER,
ISAAC CALDWELL.

June 8, 1864.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following appraisements of certain personal property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, under the Act of assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Clearfield, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for approval, on Wednesday the 29th day of June next.

Appraisement of certain personal property and real estate, set apart for the widow of Lanson Root deceased. I. G. BARGER,

Clearfield, jun. 8, tax. Clerk.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.

A Certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!! Read!!!

LIVONIA, WAYNE Co., Mich., June 16, '59.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your liniment and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the liniment she would have lost her life. JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists, Office 56, Cortlandt street N. Y.

june 8th, 1864-1m

BONNETS—Fashionable Bonnets, hats, Nets, Caps, Shakers, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Crape, Bonnet Silks and Millinery Goods generally, cheaper than the cheapest at

J. P. KRAZER'S.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

☞We are authorized to announce ANGUS GILL, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. Ap. 27-6t.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. L. RISHEL, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. May 25-6t.

☞We are authorized to announce CONRAD BAKER of Knox twp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. June 2d.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN GILLILAND of Karthaus township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. June 7.

SHERIFFALTY.

☞We are authorized to announce JACOB A. FAUST of Curwensville as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, may 25.

☞We are authorized to announce the name of R. D. HALL of Karthaus tp. as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. may 25.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. BLOOM of Pike tp., as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield co. may 25.

☞We are authorized to announce GIDEON D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence twp., as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. may, 25.

☞We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM OGDEN of lawrence twp., as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. June 2d.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. McCULLOUGH of Clearfield as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. may, 11.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN L. CUTTLE of Clearfield as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. june 1st.

AUDITOR.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN J. MILLER, of Morris township, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. June 8.

For Sale at a Bargain.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a tract of land on Sandy Creek, in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 126 acres and some perches, about 10 acres of which is cleared, with Saw-Mill, House, Barn and other outbuildings, and a first rate young Orchard of over 250 trees of choice fruit. Also, Stone Coal and Lime Stone, and good springs of water, and Timber sufficient to cut over two millions of feet of lumber. A township road passes the house and saw-mill. The mill seat is a good one for a grist-mill, with 24 feet of head. For particulars address the subscriber at Rockton Post Office, Clearfield county. JOHN DRESSLER.

May 25, 1864.—4t. pd.

3 CENTS REWARD.—WHEREAS, my husband, Thomas J. Dunlap, having left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no more debts of his contracting.

MARY ANN DUNLAP.

Lawrence tp., may 25, 3t. pd.

FARM OF 226 ACRES FOR SALE.—Persons desiring a bargain in the purchase of a FARM, will do well to embrace the opportunity now offered. The farm is situated in Morris township, Clearfield county, about 60 acres cleared and improved with good outbuildings, and is advantageously located, and can be made highly productive. It will be sold at a bargain. ☞For further particulars apply to the subscriber either in person or by letter to Kylertown Post Office, Clearfield county.

jun. 1, 2m pd. FREDERICK NEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named person have filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, his petition and bond for license at the June Term next, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of 28th March, 1854, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

Frederick Korb, Tavern, Brady twp.

jun. 8, tac. D. F. ETZWEILER, Cl'k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Robert M. Smiley, late of Brady tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

may 18, '64-6t pd. JESSE LINE.

Auditors Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Reuben Bansall late of Brady township deceased. The undersigned, to whom the Report of the former Audit was refered for correction, will attend to that duty at his office in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 18th day of June 1864, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they see proper.

T. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor.

June 1st 1864-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of JUNE 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The final account of Henry D. Rose, executor of the last will of John M. Wetzel, dec'd, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Penn.
2. The final account of S. P. Wilson, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of J. C. Graham, deceased, late of Bradford tp., Clearfield co., Pa.
3. The partial account of Jno. D. Thompson and Josiah W. Thompson, executors of the last will and testament of Ignatius Thompson, dec'd, late of Lawrence tp., Clearfield county, Penna.
4. The account of Francis Pearce and Jacob Pearce, executors of the last will and testament of Abrolom Pearce, sr., dec'd, late of Bradford tp., Clearfield county, Penna.
5. The account of Wm. L. Shaw, Administrator, and Mary Ann Shaw, Administratrix, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of R. C. Shaw, dec'd, late of Goshen township.
6. The account of Josiah Evans, Administrator of the estate of Asher Cochran, dec'd, late of Penn township.
7. The account of Jeremiah Smeal and Valentine Flegal, administrators of the estate of David Flegal, deceased, late of Morris township.
8. The account of Samuel Sebring, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Young, deceased, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. ISAIAH G. BARGER.

Register's Office, may 18-tc Register.