



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15th.

Retreats Notice—God willing, the Rev. W. O. Wright will preach in the Presbyterian Church in Curwensville on next Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and in Clearfield at 7 1/2 P. M.

W. M. Bloom, Esq.—CORRECTION.—The announcement of W. M. Bloom, of Pike township, as a candidate for Sheriff, was by mistake, for W. M. Bloom, of Knox township. The mistake was entirely our own; but can do no possible harm, as the correction is made in full time to prevent any further misapprehension.

THE TRUTH BY MISTAKE.—It is easier to suggest a reluctant people, than to govern them; and to introduce the European system of ruling them as conquered provinces, than to our form of government, an absurdity.

The above sentence is taken from a speech delivered by Judge Daily, of New York, (a war Democrat) at a war meeting held in that city a few days ago. The logic is decidedly singular, nevertheless, so important truth inadvertently escapes his lips. It is an "absurdity," says the Judge, to attempt to retain and govern a conquered province, yet this, according to the same Judge, is harder to do than to conquer them.

Like all others, Judge Daily does not attempt to tell us what shall be done with these "provinces" after they shall have been conquered. More sensibly he devotes his talents in devising ways to accomplish the "easier" portion of the "contract"—telling us very honestly that to think of governing them afterwards, is an "absurdity."

What a cheerful prospect is here held forth to the people. After they have spent more than three years in the accomplishment of what they were told was only a "breakfast job," after more than a million of their fellow countrymen had been slaughtered; and after piling up a national debt of four thousand millions of dollars, finding that the "reluctant people" are about as far from being conquered as they were at the beginning, to be told that the "conquest" has been made, is an "absurdity" in the most decided sense.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSTON.—The Convention of the anti-slavery portion of the abolitionists at Baltimore last week have performed at least one salutary act for the country—renominated their members—and for which act all well-wishers of their country ought to be doubly thankful. There is now at least a faint glimmer of hope for the country. Whoever else may succeed, it seems to us impossible that Mr. Lincoln can secure a re-election. His mountain of sins is too monstrous for the people to endorse, if they have any possible chance of making any other choice, unless they are really divested of every particle of reason.

Such a conglomeration of humanity never before assembled in any part of the world. The professed minister of the Gospel; the public plunderer; the shoddy contractor; the professional gambler; the white man and the black man were all there in one grand mixture of hypocrites and mercenaries, cringing slaves to do the bidding of their usurping master, that they might continue to gloat and fatten upon the life-blood of their countrymen—and the only element that was not represented there was a purely patriotic, self-sacrificing American sentiment.

An honest effort was made by some of the delegates—who were candid enough to confess to the hopelessness of re-electing Lincoln—to postpone a nomination until after the result of the present contest before Richmond is known—but the shoddy demagogues would hear to nothing of the kind. They knew they had the power to make the nomination, and believed the nominee had the power to elect himself, and more than this they did not want.

FREMONT.—As part of the history of the times, we insert on our first page, the letter of Gen. Fremont accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention. It will be seen that Fremont reiterates the identical charges against Mr. Lincoln for which Democrats have been so fiercely denounced by his hirelings; sentiments, we doubt not, that meet a hearty response in the breasts of a very large number of those who have steadily adhered to the present Administration. The letter is in every sense an able one—calm, yet terribly severe upon Mr. Lincoln, and with the exception of a single sentence devoted to Abolition fanaticism, is truly American. Who would have thought that three years of war would have wrought such a wonderful change upon such a man.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Benj. Spackman had three fingers of his right hand horribly mangled on the circular saw yesterday, in the Machine shop of Spackman and Co. It was purely accidental. Two of the fingers were afterwards amputated at the middle joint by Drs. Woods and Hartwick. The little finger, though somewhat injured, is well.

TIME TO ORGANIZE.—We ask the attention of our Democratic friends to the address of the National Democratic Association, inserted on our first page. This good work has been long delayed; but that active movements have now commenced, let us all take hold in good earnest and devote every energy to accomplish the great object in view—the restoration of the country. Every Democrat believes in his heart that there is no hope for his country outside of the restoration of the Democratic party to power. And many thinking Republicans are of the same belief—that all is ruin, anarchy and confusion, unless the direction of public affairs are given to other men. Then let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and there will yet be hope for the country.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Washington Hegarty, son of the late Joseph Hegarty, of Lumber City, was fatally injured on Wednesday last, by the falling of a tree. The deceased and Harry Davis were engaged in making timber in Jordan township, and in the felling of a tree, Mr. Hegarty was struck on the head in some manner—the particulars of which we were unable to learn—and so severely injured that he expired that night. He was aged about twenty years, and a youth of much promise.

THIEVES ABOUT.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of a case of robbery, or attempts at robbery. Our country merchants have been pretty generally visited; and last Saturday night the store of Judge Wright & Sons, in this place, was entered and relieved of goods to the amount of perhaps a hundred dollars.—The exercise of a little vigilance, upon the part of the victims of these freebooters might have a very satisfactory effect.

NEW DEMOCRATIC DAILY.—H. G. SMITH, Esq., of the Fulton County Democrat, in connection with a partner, is about to take charge of the Lancaster Intelligencer, intending to publish a daily paper also.

The Intelligencer is one of the oldest and most reliable and substantial Democratic papers in the State.

Mr. SMITH offers the Fulton Democrat for sale, which affords a fine opportunity for a man of active energies.

THE CAPTIVES HEARD FROM.—The following letter explains itself. These brave boys had not been heard from since the time of their capture, until a few days ago, and fears began to be entertained that they had met a worse fate. Their numerous friends will be glad to learn that they are safe and well.

Lynchburg, Va., May 9, 1864.

Dear Jane—I am here and well. I was in company with Charles Larrimer and M. B. Cramer. We are all well, have been used well, and are in a healthy camp—water plenty and good. I know nothing of Ben\*, we got separated in the fight. Your husband,

WILLIAM CARR.

Mrs. Mary J. Carr, Clearfield, Pa.

[Note: Allusion is here made to the writer's brother, from whom a letter of a subsequent date has been received by his family. He was also at Lynchburg.]—Eos. REPUBLICAN.

[Communicated.]  
Messrs. Editors—I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Clearfield to a nuisance existing in their midst, the removal of which each individual, as well as society generally demand. I mean a certain "Lager Beer" establishment, where I am informed whiskey is constantly retailed in violation of the law to all classes, including habitual drunkards, persons when drunk, and to minor boys. It is also a fact that the place is kept open on Sundays, and intoxicating drinks furnished. Last Sunday it was full and very noisy. This is done in violation of the following act of Assembly, viz:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade, or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be taken, and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the Court."

The attention of the Court and grand jury should be called to the facts in the case, and it is to be hoped that men will not be permitted from mere mercenary motives, not only to violate the law, but to disturb the quiet, and good order of Town in doing so. It is said that there are other places where the law is violated, but at present the evidence is not so abundant. Let me warn such that they are being watched and will be returned whenever the proof is sufficient. It is the duty of every good citizen to give information and to aid in bringing to justice those who would thus violate both the laws of God and man. If this notice should not have the desired effect, in my next I will give the names of the houses and of the persons who frequent the place, and by whom the offence can be proven.

The Tribune's account of the battle of the Wilderness says: "The negro troops of Gen. Burnside commanded by Gen. Ferrero, had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Sedgwick, with the request that, unless absolutely necessary, they should not be put into the fight."

The negroes remained within a mile and a half of the front during the entire day until dark, and were not brought into action."

The account of the battle at Spottsylvania says "the colored troops were not in the charge." In Gen. Banks' unfortunate battle on Red river the negro troops were not brought into battle. What is the matter? Has experience taught that negroes cannot be trusted in battle, or is it the programme to kill off the white soldiers first? Perhaps Lincoln hates to slaughter his "pet blacks."—Day Book.

THE WAR NEWS

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.  
WASHINGTON, June 6-7 A. M.  
To Major-General Dix, New York.—We have despatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy Saturday constructing intrenchments on the east side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across the east side.  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6-10 P. M.  
To Major-General Dix, New York.—Despatches have been received from Gen. Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well. The chief quartermaster of the army reports, from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state. All useful supplies are on hand, and wagons early transported to the army. The wounded air being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment.  
A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated 12 o'clock, noon to-day, at Aekworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Aekworth Station and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta, All well."  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, June 7-10 P. M.  
To Major-General Dix, New York.—Despatches from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, dated this morning, have been received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed. In the preceding afternoon a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to see what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. None of the party were captured and the rest killed or driven back.  
Several letters have passed between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. Gen. Grant, in the closing letter, requests that all his efforts "for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle field had been nugatory."

Two rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their command, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letter until after the hour he had named had expired. Gen. Grant has notified General Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but returned.  
No other military intelligence has been received.  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 12 M.  
To Major-General Dix, New York.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday at 3 1/2 P. M., that all has been very quiet today. No casualties reported.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 4 P. M.  
To Major-General Dix, New York.—A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated 8:30 P. M., yesterday, announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel Gen. Jones was killed on the battle field. The dispatch is as follows:

"The Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the death of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Hunter, 12 miles beyond Staunton, Va. Gen. Jones was killed on the field and his successor retired to Waynesboro', and now holds the mountain between Charlottesville and Staunton. The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by Hunter. Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton."  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8-10 P. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York.—General Hunter's victory and occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following dispatch just received from General Butler:

"I have been to Altoona, pass and find it admirable for our purposes. It is the gate through the last of most easterly spur of the Alleghenies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence to Aekworth into Georgia are large and good and the country open.

Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public information. The despatch further states that the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen on Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.  
Despatches from General Genly, dated June 2d, have been received, which report satisfactory progress in the organization to his command.  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 10-7 A. M.—Owing to the break in the telegraph lines, no despatches were received yesterday from the Army of the Potomac.  
Despatches have arrived this morning, with dates of 9 o'clock last night. There was no fighting on Wednesday, except by the pickets.  
An arrangement has been effected by which the killed and wounded between the lines were gathered in.  
There was no movement yesterday. A deserter who came into our lines reports that General Hunter's victory near Staunton was much complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says that Hunter took twenty cannon, many prisoners, and a large quantity of stores.  
The defeated force was recently a part of Breckinridge's command.  
General Hunter's report has not yet been received.  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LESS OF GENERALS.—Since the war commenced, the Federals have lost 51 Generals, of whom 36 were killed in battle, and 15 have died of diseases contracted in the service.

The Battle on Friday.

The objects and results of the severe battle on Friday we think are well stated in the following extract which we take from the New York Times, the organ of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward in that city: "The battle of Friday last was a much more serious affair, both in original conception, its actual character, and its final consequences than we had been led to believe from the brief despatches heretofore given to the public. The intention really was that it should be the decisive battle of the campaign. The movements of the preceding days, culminating in the possession of Cold Harbor—an important strategic point—had drawn our lines close in front of the Chickahominy, and reduced the military problem to the forcing of the passage of that river—a problem which, if solved in our favor, would decide whether Richmond could be carried by coup de main, or whether operations would settle down to a siege in form.

"The great struggle did not result in success; and though the enemy's lines were carried and temporarily held at two important points, our assaulting columns were finally compelled to abandon them. Probably no action so important in its character, was ever crowded into so brief a space of time—ten terrible minutes in the early dawn, developed on the part of the enemy such strength both of position and force as to carry conviction that any victory that could be reached here would be purchased at too great a cost. All that noble valor directed by consummate skill could do was done; but it was in vain.

"In falling back, however, the army was far from abandoning all the ground it had gained. It held and still holds the enemy with unrelaxing clutch. Even now our lines in many places within fifty yards of the enemy's works on the Chickahominy, and while it is not clear how Gen. Grant can again make an advance on his immediate front it will be equally difficult for Lee to make his escape. The situation is such that there will necessarily follow very important movements on the part of the enemy."

A Despatch dated at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, on the 7th inst., contains the following rebel version of Friday's battle: "The Richmond Sentinel of June 2d, announces the arrival of eight hundred and fifty prisoners on Friday last at Liberty Prison. It says that on Friday fourteen assaults were made by Gen. Grant on the right of their line held by Kershaw, Hoke, and Breckinridge, all of which were repulsed with great slaughter of the assailants, their own men escaping almost unharmed. The acknowledgment is made that we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but that they recovered the ground.

Our loss, it states, must have been very heavy, and puts it at ten or twelve thousand in this engagement, and says that they took one thousand prisoners. "The Sentinel" further remarks that Gen. Grant's object was to gain the strong positions around Gaines' Mills and open the road to Bottom's Bridge, and connect with General Sigel, but that his object had been signally and disastrously defeated. It winds up the article as follows: "In short, yesterday was a busy day for us and a dark day for Grant. We have lost no ground on our right; we gained largely on our left; and we have taken nearly two thousand prisoners. We have put *Sua deus obitus*, perhaps ten thousand Yankee soldiers, and have suffered very slight loss, thank God!"

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

The last battle of this gallant Corps was at Bethesda Church, on the 30th of May, in which they repulsed Ewell's corps of the Rebel army, with great loss. Among the Rebel officers who fell before the fire of the reserves on this day, were Gen. Ransom, and Gols, Terrell, of the 27th Virginia, and Hoffman. On the 1st, with the order to return home, the following addresses were issued by Maj. Gen. Warner, and Brigadier General Crawford:

GENERAL WARREN'S FAREWELL TO THE RESERVES.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, May 31, 1864.—Soldiers—With this is the order for the return of the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose term of service expires to-day. The General commanding begs leave to express to them his great satisfaction at their heroic conduct in this arduous campaign. As their commander he thanks them for their effective efforts, and congratulates them that their successful engagement of yesterday, closing their term of service, and being the last of many battles bravely fought, is one they can remember with satisfaction and pride.—By command of

MAJOR GENERAL WARREN, (Signed) A. G. MANN, A. A. G.

GENERAL CRAWFORD'S FAREWELL TO THE RESERVES.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 1, 1864.—Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserves;—To-day the connection which has so long existed between us is to be severed forever. I have no power to express to you the feeling of gratitude and affection I bear to you, nor the deep regret with which I now part from you.  
As a division you have ever been faithful and devoted soldiers, and you have nobly sustained me in the many trying sores through which we have passed with an unwavering fidelity.  
The record of your service terminates gloriously, and the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Bethesda Church have been added to the long list of battles and triumphs that have marked your career.  
Go home to the great State that sent you forth three years ago to battle for her honor and to strike for her in the great cause of the country.  
Take back your sniled and war-worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you performed your trust.  
Take back those banners sacred from the glorious associations that surround them, sacred with the memory of our fallen comrades who gave their lives to defend them, and give them again into the keeping of the State forever.  
The duties of the hour prevent me from accompanying you, but my heart will follow you long after your return, and it shall ever be my pride that I was once your commander, and that side by side we fought and suffered through cam-

Richmond as Secretary Stanton has seen proper to give to the public, will be found in our columns to-day. This battle of Friday week, which is now asserted by those in the confidence of the Administration to have been intended, by Gen. Grant, as the decisive blow of the campaign, resulted in a serious failure on the part of the Union forces. The silence of Secretary Stanton since then is ominous.

Kentucky is again invaded by several raiding columns, under Gen. Morgan, and several towns have been captured, and much railroad property destroyed.  
A report prevailed in New York on Saturday last that Gen. Lee had died in Richmond. The effect was to bring gold down from 132 1/2 to 131.

THE NEWS.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry R. Smith, Mr. Samuel Huxton to Miss Helen H. Curtis, both of this place.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Ross Dunlap to Miss Hannah McKee, both of Knox Twp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. David A. Slopy, formerly of Bloomingville, to Miss Maggie Wertman, of Davidville, Ind., county, Pa.

DIED:—At his residence in Anasville, of consumption, on last Sabbath afternoon, H. F. Schoening, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. M. R. Helfield, Mr. Abram Bloom to Miss Mary Patterson, both of Jordan township.

On the 16th inst., by J. R. Caldwell, Esq., Mr. Henry M. Hickok, of Knox, to Miss Mary A. Straley, of Ferguson township.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Ross Dunlap to Miss Hannah McKee, both of Knox Twp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. David A. Slopy, formerly of Bloomingville, to Miss Maggie Wertman, of Davidville, Ind., county, Pa.

DIED:—At his residence in Anasville, of consumption, on last Sabbath afternoon, H. F. Schoening, in the 25th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way dealing with a certain bay station, now in the possession of Wm. S. Butler of Penna. as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan only and is subject to my order.  
DAVID WHITMER, Lumber City, Pa., June 15, 54.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COY. BANK. Table with columns for description, amount, and balance.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending May 31st, 1864.

Table with columns for description, amount, and balance. Includes bills discounted, Pennsylvania State Stock, and other financial items.

Clearfield, June 20 '64. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of June 1864.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co., Pa. JUNE 21, 1864.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. PARK of Clearfield, as a candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Briel and J. W. Potter, under the name of Briel & Potter, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will remain in the hands of John Briel for settlement.

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 10th day of July, 1864, for the purchase of a certain tract of land containing 74 acres, late the property of John Briel, and by him conveyed to John Briel & Potter, and by them conveyed to the County of Clearfield, to be placed in a school fund, and to be finished by the 10th of November.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or in any way dealing with a certain property in Grant Twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., containing 74 acres, late the property of John Briel, and by him conveyed to John Briel & Potter, and by them conveyed to the County of Clearfield, to be placed in a school fund, and to be finished by the 10th of November.

To Builders. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 9th day of July, next, for the building of one School House and workshop. Particular specifications can be seen at the residence of DANIEL STEWART, Esq., on the 11th, 1864.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the premises of Peter Salt, in Bradford township, on the 10th day of May last, a pair of black cattle, one year old, with the point this way of the left ear, long horns, and rather thin skin. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who where seen can be found.

To Mill-Wrights. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th day of July, 1864, for the building of a SAW MILL, to be situated on the river, at the site known as the Clearfield Mill, (formerly Logan's) in Logan township. It is to be what is called a "Log Mill." Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of DANIEL STEWART, Esq., on the 11th, 1864.

THE ORPHANS COURT OF CLEARFIELD CO. PA. has received the following assignments of personal property of decedents, subject to the Act of Assembly of the 14th of March, 1855, and will be presented to the Court for approval on Wednesday the 22nd of June next.

DR. TOBIAS VENTILIAN LINIMENT. A certain cure for pain in neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatism, colic, etc., in all parts of the body, and in all ages. Read it. Read it!

Quincy Sore Throat, it commenced in the throat and was so severe that it could not be cured by any other means. It was cured by the use of this Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. It is highly recommended for the treatment of all such cases. JOHN H. BARLEY, Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold at all Drugstores, Office 58, Cornhill street & E. June 21st, 1864-10.

PRIMA ELECTION. 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. JUNE 21, 1864.

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 21, 1864.

JOHNS GILLIZANE of Karlsruhe township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

JACOB A. FAUST of Curwensville as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.

WM. A. BLOOM of Knox Twp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield Co. JUNE 21, 1864.

EDWARD D. GOODFELLOW, of Lawrence township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county. JUNE 21, 1864.