

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 24, 1863.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" NOMINEES.

The Pennsylvania "Democratic" Convention on the ninth ballot, nominated the Hon. George Woodward of Luzerne for Governor; Chief Justice Lowrie of Allegheny was renominated for the Supreme Court. Of Judge Woodward, The Bulletin says : "He is an able lawver and a gentleman, which can not al ways be said of Democratic nominees. He is, however, a bitter and bigoted Democrat, and in the beginning of the secession troubles made no concealment of his sympathy with the South. He has recently kept quiet on the subject, whatever his opinion may be." The platform adopted by the Convention consists of a string of resolutions full of condemnation of the National Admistration. But the "peace" orators did not dare to offer "peace" resolutions, and the platform emphatically denies that the party would ever consent to a peace involving a dismemberment of the Union. It is worthy of note, and yet perfectly consistant with Democratic policy, that the resolutions contain not a word of condemnation of the rebels, no allusion to to the fact that at the moment they were adopted, the soil of the State was actually desecrated by them; nothing to excite detestation of treason and rebellion; no expression of regret for the miseries the war has brought upon the country; not a single syllable of sympathy or encouragement for the soldiers who are offering their lives for the Union. They are made up of mere partisan abuse of the administration and the measures it has adopted against the Rebels, plainly showing that the sympathy of the Convention was with the South, rather than with the Government of the Union. Judge Woodward's term as a Justice of the Supreme Court will not expire until December, 1864. Should be be elected Governor, he would have to resign his Judgeship, and he could appoint his own sucessor for the vacancy of about one year."

A CURIOUS SET OF PATRIOTS. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday adopted resolutions violently denouncing the war policy of the government, but tailed even by so much as an implication to condemn the invasion of Pennsylvania by armed insurgents. leaving the public to doubt whether, after all, the "democracy" did not expect and desire the presence of Jenkins and his rough-riders Govenor Curtin and our loyal soldiery. The Convention also denounced, with especial vehemence, that part of the national policy looking to the employment of negroes in the national defence, and the subjection of slavery, in all its relations, to the risks and penalties of the war it has evoked. Yet at that very hour stout negro arms were building, within sight of the place where this Convention met, fortifications for the defence of the capital, and a company of colored citizens from Philadelphia, embracing men of character and means, were asking at the hands of Gen. Couch permission to fight for the preservation of the lives and property of these very "democrats."

*GRANT'S REINFORCEMENTS.

It is certain that Grant has received and is receiving reinforcements very freely. Gen. Herron has gone with 8,000 and Vandever with 4,000. A Leavenworth paper notes the various points. The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburg do not appear to be | ple of Kentucky and Tennessee. quite so sanguine of success in compelling are said to be ten miles deep around the place, and every means of approach are closely guarded. We are assured by one authority that the reinforcements which have reached Gen. vance by Johnston against our rear impossible.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Democratic meeting, which were forwarded to fice his country to save his party the President, and Mr. Lincoln's reply thereto. The President's review of these resolutions a careful perusal.

VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON .- The steam men and Banks the guns. avidently intended for arming the Indians.

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE.

The great Union Mass Meeting at Dover on Tuesday the 16th was presided over by Gov. Cannon, and addressed by James M. Scovel, David Dudley Field, Henry Winter Davis, Gen. Rob't Schneck, and others. The Hon. N. B. Smithers reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted as follows :

Resolved, By the loyal people of the State of Delaware, in mass assemblage met, that in this contest we know no issues except the preservation or destruction of the American Union; that we recognize no parties save those that are for our country or against it.

Resolved, That there is no interest which is not subservient to the public good, no right of person or property which is not subordin-

Resolved, That to the Administration is intrusted the maintenance of the unity of the Great Republic, and that this war should not terminate until the flag of the United States shall wave in undisputed supremacy over the whole land.

Resolved. That to this end we invoke the National Government to employ, all the means in its power, having regard only to the usages of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That we cavil not at its measures. nor embarrass its operations by collateral is-snes; but, having full confidence in its integrity and capacity, and asking only that it shall save the national life, at whatever cost of men and money, we pledge to its support the co-operation of our arms, our means, and

The speaking at the meeting was admirable, and by the right class of men-men of Maryland, who, like those of Deleware, are casting the cords of slavery from them.

Hon. Winter Davis spoke at length and with great power. We quote a single para

"The slavery malaria still rests over the head of Delaware. It indisposes you to action, to every manly resolve. Unconsciously you are suffering in the atmosphere. My triends of Delaware, you must clear yourself of that malaria before your hearts are right within the nation. There was a time when men were ashamed to avow that they were abolitionists. I am not ashamed to avow it. Tremendious applause.] When the rebellion took up the sword for slavery. I took up the sword against slavery. [Renewed cheering.] One of the best acts of Mr. Lincoln was his message advising the people of the Border States to shuffle off the mortal coil of slavery, and to come out into the light and life of freedom and happiness. [Cheers.] If the slaveholders of Maryland are not willing to receive compensation for their negroes, we will take them without compensation. [Applause.] They refused once to receive compensation, let the matter rest there. They put their negroes at their own valuation: I will take them at mine, and that's nothing." [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. Davis' speech, Col. Wilmer, of the Sixth Deleware regiment, proposed "three cheers for the emancipation of Deleware," which were given vociferously. Judge Bond, of Baltimore, followed in a short and humorous speech, defending the emancipation policy and other measures of the Administration, and introducing many illustrations which were received with great satisfaction. The closing speech was made by General Schneck of Ohio. In the course of his

"You people of Deleware have memories. We of the West have hopes. But our memories and hopes concern the same subject. One of your best memories is that which reminds you that here, upon this spot where we now stand, a tory named Chency Cloud was hung during the revolutionary war, tot his at the State capital, as preferable to that of hostillity to our fathers. He deserved to be hung. Then what, in the name of God, would you say of the scoundrel who would now. when these institutions have ripened which our fathers suffered so much to establish, arise to strike them down, and deprive us of our nationality ? Cheney Cloud was a gentleman and patriot compared with the copperhead of this day. [Applause.] I hold that in these times there is no middle ground. He who does not give his influence for his country that far fails in his duty, and should be treated accordingly. Treason is a crime-a crime of the blackest character. But if treason be crime, sympathizers with treason are criminals. The sooner we understand that the better.

This meeting adds one more to the numer. ous testimonies that we have had that no man can be a friend of his country without being an opponent of Slavery. Alike in the Slave States and the Free States this principle is exemplified in every possible form. In Maryland and Missouri the lines are clearly defined -Emancipation and Union on one side, Slavery and Sessesion on the other; and on that departure of seven regiments, and several issue their elections have turned, and will conthousands more have been despatched from tinue to turn. In Delaware it is the same, and the same issue will soon divide the peo-

In the free States Slavery and Democracy Gen Grant to raise the siege. Our pickets have become so identified that they must survive or perish together. This accounts for the opposition of the leaders of that party to the war, and to the subjugation of the rebels; for they know very well that if the national Grant number 60,000 men, which have been arms are successful, Slavery will be abolished disposed in such a manner as to make an ad- -as a political power at once, and as a Domestic institution in a short time, and when Slavery falls, down goes their party. Slavery, the Rebel Confedercy and Democracy are in On our first page, to day, will be found the the same boat, and to save one they must save resolutions of the Albany, N. Y., so-called all. A Copperhead is one who would sacri-

UNION NOMINATION IN IOWA .- The Union is a plain, staight forward answer, worthy its State Convention of Iowa, on the 17th day of the works that the rebels cannot work their source. It is a noble and imperishable monu- June, nominated Col. William M. Stone for ment of generous sentiment and true mag- Governor. Col. Stone is a lawyer by protespanimity in the President, that in such a cri- sion, and was Judge of the fourth District sis as must tax all his faculties to meet the Court when the war began. He enlisted as a The garrison numbers six thousand men, and entitle him to our liveliest gratitude. tremendous responsibilities of his high posi- private, was elected Major, was captured at Shition, he could conceive the purpose to loh held a year in rebel prisons, finally exchangwrite such a paper in answer to such men. We ed, appointed Colonel of the Twenty-Second their works. They sap the embankments faith, and those demagogues who are now howhope our readers will give these documents lows, and has since been twice wounded, the and put a arge number of powder kegs in the ling through the land the infamous and trea last time before Vicksburg.

In the cargo of one of the prize steamers late. er McClellan, at Boston, from New Orleans, ly captured and brought into port, at New York, brings the report, before published, that Gen. large quantities of tomahawks have been dis-Banks has been reintorced from Gen. Grant's covered, manafactured by British neutral traarmy. The statement vouched for by many ders, and sent to the Rebels for arming the officers, is that Gen. Grant sent to General Indians to aid in the prosecution of this ac-Banks for siege guns, of which the latter had sursed Rebellion. Also, large quantities of an inimense supply. The reply was, allow me a nondescrip! savage weapon, something beten thousand men, and the guns will be imme- tween a tomahawk and a butcher's cleaver, diately forwarded. General Grant sent the stamped "W. Gilpin, Wedges Mills, 1862," vents pit marks. Only 25 cents per box or

The Rebel Invasion of the North. THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Last week we announced that the rebels were about to invade Pennsylvania, since which time the most intense excitement has prevailed throughout the country. The rumors and accounts are, however, so conflicting that it is almost impossible to give a correct statement of the true position of affairs. But it is an established fact, that the invasion of Pennsylvania did take place. A rebel cavaltook posession of Chambersburg, extending victory from perching upon the banners of their pickets about six miles on this side. They remained there several days, and during their stay they ordered the merchants to open their stores, when they helped themselves to such articles as they fancied; paying for the same in rebel script. On leaving the place on Wednesday, they took with them all the medicines, boots and shoes, and clothing that they could find in the town, and made their way back towards the Potomac.

Since then rumors have been numerous as to their whereabouts. It appears that they are in small bodies moving hither and thither, plundering. One party advanced upon Comberland, and took possession of that place, which was afterwards said to be advancing upon Pittsburg, but nothing further is known of them. Another body crossed the mountains into Fulton county, where they destroyed some of the public buildings, and drove off numbers of horses, cattle, etc. The latest accounts, however, locate most of these marauders in different towns in Maryland, and one body in Greencastle, Penu'a, about eight miles from Chambersburg. No doubt much property has been destroyed, and stolen by

As to the whereabouts of the main body of Lee's army, nothing definite is known; but it would seem that he was somewhere in the Shenandoah valley, threatening both Washington and Baltimore. No very serious results are apprehended by the Government from any movement that Lee can make-Gen. Hooker being in a position to check-mate him at all points.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we have but little to fear now of an extensive invasion. Her brave sons have once more rallied to the defence of her border. Troops are rapidly concentrating at the several points threatened, and fortifications are being erected on the stand aghast, and shudder, when contemplavarious lines of approach.

New York, New Jersey, and several other States have generously sent many regiments to aid in protecting our State from the invadto the thanks of all true Pennsylvanians.

We hope to be able to give a more satisfactory account, of the true positions of affairs,

GEN'S MC'CLELLAN AND FRANKLIN. From the Telegraph of June 20.

Gen. Simon Cameron at the Harrisburg meeting, on Monday night, advised the State authorities to place the State troops, now assembling, under the command of Gen. Mc-Clellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose ability as leaders the soldiers and the citizens have every confidence .- Philadelphia Ledger .

The above item has been sent all over the country by a well known copperhead correspondent of the Associated Press. Gen. Cameron said no such thing. He remarked, on assuming the chair as President of the war meeting : "Gentlemen there is no time to cavil about small matters. Time for action has arrived, I am willing to shoulder my musket as a private soldier for the defence of this State and city, under the lead of Gens. Franklin, McClellan, Couch or any other man who may be sent here to command us by the Gov-Generals, and when some gentlemen arose inquiring how these men would be paid, the General replied that he would give his whole fortune for that purpose, and also that he would pay one whole regiment from this coun-

In confirmation of our statement, we find telegraphic despatch in the Philadelphia papers, which contradict the falsehoods com pletely. The dispatch reads:

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa. : It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch, and giving it to either General Franklin or McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

BEPLY OF GEN. CAMERON. Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition.

SIMON CAMERON.

INTERESTING FROM PORT HUDSON. A sailor on board the United Staes steamer Pensacola, off New Orleans, writes to the FailRiver News 2d instant, as follows: "I have than they sought, now, that they had spurned seen to-day three deserters from Port Hudson who belonged to the artillery companies. They represent themselves and their associates as heart sick of the rebellion, and declare the war simply a money making business for the "big bugs" of Dixie. They say that Gen. Weitzel occupies such a position close up to rampart guns, for as the gunners chance to show themselves on the works in serving their pieces, our sharpshooters pick them off. they have abundance of provisions, but the place must soon fall as Banks is mining under hole that has been made. They then fire a shell into the cavity when a terrific explosion

SMALL Pox has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINMENT. The pills pu- transferring him to the arms of his dear south rify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and pre-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL." OS THE BANKS OF THE NANSEMOND, }

June 10th, 1863. DEAR Row :- While waiting in anxious anticipation for the final despatch that will assure us that the boasted Gibraltar of the south west has been once more secured to loyalty and the Union, it may not be improper, in order to while away the passing hour, to permit the thoughts to flit, in retrospect, athwart the political horison, and see if those dark and murky clouds, which have swept up from the North, have not been traught with evil portent in the past, and look ominous for the future. They may have had much to do, in the ry force of some 2,500 advanced upon and past, in preventing the dazzling sunlight of our loyal "braves," after having undergone the fatigue and trials of the conflicts, and whose efforts in many a fearful struggle have, preeminently entitled them to bear from the gory field the palm of victory. How many times have they been prevented from raising the victorious shout, as only true actors can do, by the tardiness of this General or that, who trom unhallowed motives would sink the honor of the nation to the lowest depths if, perchance, he could succeed in drugging the object of his political jealousy along with it. I trust, then, that it will not be thought presumption on the part of an humble soldier for reflecting the views of ninteen twentieth's of those upon the same level, in regard to the future welfare of this country, as to dare to transcend the limits of the sphere which fortune has assigned them and undeavor to call some valuable, practical lessons from the teachings of those who have made themselves notorious for their lond professions of fealty to the Constitution, as the supreme law of the land; while, at the same time, their deads have spoken in thunder tones their condemnation. Ever ready, with keen perception to detect the slightest cocroachment by others, upon the constitutional landmarks of the Government, they have been the first to enervate the fundamental principles upon which our republican institutions are based, and by their treacherous, and unholy last for place and power, turn this glorious inheritance into a tyranny more despotic, and more wicked than any that has ever cursed the face of the earth since the days of Adam. They would not hesitale to consent to the dismemberment of the sisterhood of States and rear upon the ruins a thing having for its chief corner stone the cruel system of African Slavery. These conclusions have been irresistably forced upon the mind, when I reflect that during the past two years, events have transpired of such stupendous significance to the future welfare of the country, which ought to outweigh every other earthly consideration; yet, notwithstanding, these events have been made subservient to the aggrandizement of sect or party, by the positical intrigue of selfish, designing men. We have the most indubitable evidence to warrant such conclusions, and the reflection causes the noblest teelings of our nature to ting the prospect before us. No man to day, need be informed of the unhappy condition of this country. All well know that the very life of the nation is suspended in the ballance. That it is at this very moment assailed by the ing foe; for which generosity they are entitled | most formidable array of internal foes that has ever fallen to the lot of any nation, who are grappling at its very vitals, and would hail with demoniac joy the moment when the tatal blow could be struck, that could number the unity of the United States of America as a to be found among those, who, while they are professing to be its friends, take the occasion to inflict the most dangerous wounds,-professing legalty, they have proven traitors-professing to reverence the government, they have been untiring in their efforts to bring the administration into disrepute and prolong the war; and, professing to effect a compromise with armed traitors, as the shortest road o peace, they are surely and stealthily enleavering to bring about a disolution of the Union. It seems to me that any man who hesitates as to which is the shortest way to peace and

to wipe out from our national escutcheon forever the foul blot of secession is devoid of that loyalty which should ever characterize and animate the patriot and the philanthropist The great statesman, almost with his dying breath, at the commencement of this struggle said, "the shortest way to peace was the most stopendons preparation for war." The glo ernment." This is all that was said about rious emblem of our nationality was first trailed in the dust on southern soil, and by armed traitors. They were the first to raise the paricidal hand-to throw down the gauntlet of war. No course was left to loyalty, without distinction of party, but to take it up. Any other course would have implied assent to their nefarious schemes. Argument had failed because the traitors would not listen. Compromise was out of the question, becau e its overtures were spurned and spit upon. Up to this time many of the purest patriots in the land sympatbized with the south, because they were not willing that the country should be deluged with the pestilence of intestine war. They were willing to concede to this misguided people even more than they in their arrogance demanded, and more than the Constitution warranted; but to no purpose. The issue was upon us. Scarcely had the booming of Sumpter's guns reechoed through the North, till every true patriot forgot that he had ever made concessions to the south, or broached compromise. The great national heart was fired with indignation and the blood of every hero of his country leaped more freely through his veins. The tremendous and spontaneous outpouring of the people, manifested the great interest at stake. Those who had hitherto shown a willingness to concede to the people of the south as much, may more with loathing and disgust the sacred guarantees of the Constitution, were the first to ring out the alarm in ciarion peals, and hurl their fiercest anathemas against the principle of secession, and denounce in thrilling terms the idea of disrupting the unity of the States by force of arms, much less concede the right of peaceable separation. Chief among these was Stephen A. Douglas, and in the last great speech he ever made we find the warning words, "there can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots and traitors." Whatever may have been our political differences in the past, these last great words of the dying statesman What a remarkable contrast there exists be-

tween the motives that infinenced Douglas and a host of others of the same political sonable doctrines enunciated by the marlyred Vallandigham. The former were actuated by ensues, which carries away a large portion try; the latter would sacrifice all on the altar of an unholy ambition. In this connection I wish to notice some few of the points taken by your own Bigler in a speech delivered in Philadelphia on the 1st instant,--the subject being indignation at the course of the military authorities in arresting Vallandigham, and ern brethren. The speech, as reported in the New York Herald, is before me. No man, I presume, wishes, or pretends to deny, that it is a just clause in the Constitution which says, pot. commence soll stressed allow t 231 sego law shall be passed abridging the freedom

of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for redress of grievances : but is there not a most essential difference in the exercise of this right, and the disloyal sentiments promulgated by the so called peace or "copperhead" party of the north, in their reckless and intemperate zeal to bring the whole power of the Government into disrepute? The former view assumes the ground, that all are favorably disposed towards the common Government; while the latter is a deadly blow aimed a the Government through the present Administration. Does it imply that persons peaceably assemble, when they counsel together and openly proclaim that it is the duty of the people to resist the Constifutional provisions of the constituted authorities, by force of arms, if necessary? Does Mr. Bigler suppose that the general public is not aware that this same Vallandigham, who he was in Philadelphia to sympathize with, has made it his boast in the Congress of the nation "that this was an unholy and cruel war, waged against an inoffensive people, and that he had never voted a man or a dollar to sustain it'? Does he as a consistent loyal citizen recognize the constitutional right, under the circumstances, of any man to harrangue a rabble counselling them to use their utmost influence to prevent our armies in the field from being strengthened by men? Is this a just and impartial interpretation of the intents and purposes of the supreme law of the land ? Or, in short, is this not treason to the Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, of giving aid and comfort to the enemy? Is this his idea of freedom of speech or of the press, which sanctions such infamous atterences? Just as well might the libeller, when ar raigned before the lawful authorities for def amation of character, plead the Constitutional prerogative of freedom of speech; he could do o with far more honesty than he who is giv ing aid and comfort to the public enemy. N man has ever made himself liable to arrest for any offence known to the Constitution by being unequirocally and unconditionally loyal. It is useless for any man to attempt to put him self fair and square before the American people, who endeavors to persuade himself, that there is a radical difference between the Administration and the Government-that a man can assail the one within the bounds of law, Livingston county. Missouri, have this day been and honor the other. It the Administration granted to the undersigned. Those having claims has trancended any of the powers vested in it by the Constitution, it amply provides the remedy. The Government, consisting of the Ex. cutive, Legislature and Judiciary, are all the creation of the people in a constitutional form ; the Executive and Legislative to make the laws, and the Judiciary to determine their legality by the standard of the Constitution. That document makes it the duty of the Executive to see that the laws, thus enacted, are properly executed. Abraham Lincoln was constitutionally chosen for four years to be chief Executive, and administrative officer of the United States, and was constitutionally inducted into office. Can he depart from the line of duty pursued by all his predecessors without making himself liable to impeachment? Has any one dared to arraign him for so high a misdemeanor? It not, is it not clearly the duty of Wm. Bigler, and all of the same persuasion, to give the present Administration, for the time being, an unqualified support in its stupendous exertions for the preservation of the best form of Government that was ever vouchsafed to any people; and maintain intact the unity of the States? so doing it does not imply that any one should thing of the past. The fees to the Govern- become a Black Republican, or more commonment and the nation, are by no means all in-cluded in those who bear arms against it. Its most implacable and most dangerous toes are der our form of Government, "no matter how unwise the laws may be, they must be obeyed until they can be changed,"-and he should

> dance, and are so unmistakeably plain, that In conclusion I would add that, since the Government has committed so unpardonable an offence as to interfere with the treasonable concections of this chief of copperheads, I have had intercourse with soldiers from half a dozen different States, and have conversed with many on this subject, and I have vet to hear the first mar express sympathy with Vallandigham; but, on the contrary, are profuse in their expressions of condemnation of his course, and all those who sympathize with him. do not say there are no exceptions to this rule, among those who sport tape, and who in many cases are here with no honest intentions; but I do say, there are very few among those who bear the principal weight and toils of the contest. I remain yours truly, w. R. B.

have added "that those who cannot approve

time being, must consent to endure what they

cannot approve, and hold their peace if they

cannot endorse." It has been said that, "there

is a time to speak and a time to keep silent.'

nificance, il is now, on the part of those who

and if ever that time had an appropriate sig-

cannot give a cheerful support to the Govern-

ment. For the wisdom of this reflection, I

would recommend the teachings of the late

speech of the venerable John J. Crittenden.

But I have already trespassed too much on

your time and patience. The subject is fer-

tile with useful lessons for our future gui-

of the policy of the powers that be, for the

MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN, five hundred in num ber, arrived safely at Harrisburg on Tuesday, making the extraordinary march of one hundred and twenty miles in forty-eight hours, making no stoppages only to feed the horses.

Part of the train was lost in cutting through change for furniture. Cash will also be paid for the enemy's line at Martinsburg, but the train which got in was over three miles in length Considering what Milroy had to encounter, he has done excellent in saving so large a por tion of his army train.

AID TO PROVOST MARSHALS .- General Hall leck has issued an order that on application of the Provost Marshal for military aid in performance of duties imposed on him by law, the commanding officer of the military department will furnish such force as he may deem necessary. If he cannot supply the force asked for, or does not deem it necessary, he will immediately so inform the provost marshal, in order that the latter may properly advise the Provost Marshal General.

Col. James Johnson, with a Pennsylvania regiment, last week made a three days' reconnoisance along the Chickahominy nearly to Charles City Court-house, driving in the enemy's pickets, capturing a number of the 10th Virginia cavalry, securing large herds of fine cattle, horses, mules, saddles, bridles buggies, wagons, guns, over \$500 worth of tobacco, and destroying valuable tool shops, for-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE -Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Hockenberry, late of the township of Ferguson Clearfield county Penn'a, 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 properly authenticated for settlement. ROSANNA J. HOCKENBERRY, May 13, 1863-6tp. Administratrix

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

style will be charged double price for space occupied

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

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Rhule, late of Glen Hope. Clearfield county Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the under-signed. All persons indebted to sai a estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the rest dence of the subscriber in Beccaria township June 24, 1863. JOHN W. WRIGHT, Adm r

BULKLEY'S PATENT-LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent—and will sell individual, county or township rights for its use. The lum-ber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process knewn drying ! inch lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than many months under the old system using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address JOHN L CUTTLE. June 24, 1863,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Let. Mullin, late of Beccaria town'p, Clearfield county. Pa. 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 properly authenticated for settlement

SARAH MULLIN, THOS. G. MULLIN, Executors. ESTATE OF L. R. CARTER, DEC'D-All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis R. Carter, late of the city of Chilicothe. against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

H. B. SWOOPE. Clearfield, May 12, 1863-p.

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the estate of John Burgunder, late of Burnside township, Clearfield co., Penn'a. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and thos having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY BURGUNDER,

May 20, 1863. Administrators

A UCTIONEER. - The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN, Address,

Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper li cense are subject to a penalty of \$50, which pro-vision will be enforced against those who may vi-

RELIEF NOTICE .- At the last meeting of the Board of Relief of the County of Clearfield, it was resolved as follows : Resolved. That all old, as well as new applieants for Relief must appear in their prope son before the Board on Wednesday or Thursday the 1st and 2d days of July, A. D 1863.

Notice is hereby given to those persons who have heretofore received relief by sending the usual certificate, must apply in person in order to obtain Relief. By order of Board of Relief. June 10, 1863. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

CABINET EMPORIUM!

B. K. SHOPE, B. K. SHOPE, CABINET MAKER, Would respectfully announce to the public that he has fitted up a shop on Cherry street, near the Episcopal church, and near Kratzer's store where he intends to carry on the Cabinet-making busi-ness in its different branches. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and work they need no false coloring to make them un-derstood. eins a Journeyman over six years, besides earry-ing on a shop for three years, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. Having located in the Borough of Clearfield, he solicits a share of patronage, and it shall ever be his object to make order, neat and substantial furniture such as

> French Bedsteads | He will always be and common and French
> posts—Cottage. Jenny
> Lind. and all other
> der Rocking chairs of
> different kinds, and kinds of Bedsteads. common and other with Teckner's Potent chairs. He will also fur-fastenings—and Gard-ner's Patent spring Bed-and hair and cotton top

steads Bureaus of dif- Mattresses. The above ferent kinds Sideboards, named and many other Wardrobes, Book cases. articles will be made to Parlor and centretables. order for customers. o Breakfast and dining ta- short notice, cheap for oles-and the latest im- case or exchanged for proved Extensiontables. approved country pro-Work stands. Hat racks, duce. Don't forget the Poilet and Wash stands. nd every other kind of to furnish all articles at furniture in his branch. the most reasonable rates

N. B .- Coffins of the latest style made to order on short notice. Funerals attended whenever desirable. Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 21 1861

Good News for Buyers!

A Great Reduction in Prices!

40 Per Cent Lower than Heretofore

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST Seasonable Goods

JUST OPENED AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

The undersigned has just received from the East-ern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at a reduction of 40 per cent, compared with the goods purchased in March. His stock embraces

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS. Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES. DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

BUCKETS AND BASKETS, School Books and Stationary, NAILS AND SALT.

And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or ex-changed for approved produce.

Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. WM F IRWIN.