Clearfield Republican

D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

VOL. XXXVI.—WHOLE NO. 1831. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1864. TERMS:—$1 50 Per Annum, if paid in advance.

NEW SERIES—VOL. V.—NO. 16.

APPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Clearfield county will meet at the following places at 10 a. m. of each day named for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment, to wit:

For the township of Goshen at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 15th.

For the township of Girard, at Congress Hill School house on Wednesday Nov. 16th.

For Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 17th.

For Karthaus township at the house of R. J Haines on Friday November 18th.

For Morris township at the house of J. P. Nelson on Saturday November 19th.

For Graham township at the house of Jacob Hubler on Monday November 21st.

For Bradford township at the house of Jacob Pearce on Tuesday November 22d.

For Boggs township at the house of Andrew Cross on Wednesday November 23d.

For Decatur township at Centre School house on Thursday November 24th.

For Woodward township at the house of Thomas Henderson on Friday November 25th.

For Gulich township at the School house in Jaynsville on Saturday November 26th.

For Beccaria township at the house of Samuel M Smith on Monday November 28th.

For Knox township at Turkey Hill school house on Tuesday November 29th.

For Ferguson township at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th.

For Jordan township at the public school in Ansonville on Thursday December 1st.

For Chest township at the school house near Simon Rorabough's on Friday December 2d.

For New Washington in said borough on Saturday December 3d

For Burnside township at the house of John Young on Monday December 5th

For Bell township at the house of Asaph Ellis on Tuesday December 6th.

For Lumber city at the public school house in said borough on Wednesday December 7.

For Penn township at the house of W W Anderson on Thursday December 8

For Curwensville at the house of Isaac Bloom on Friday December 9

For Pike township at the same place on Saturday December 10th.

For Bloom township at the house of James Bloom on Monday December 12th

For Brady township at the house of William Schwem on Tuesday December 13th

For Union township at the house of William F Johnson on Wednesday December 14th

For Fox township at the house of John I Bundy on Thursday December 15th

For Huston township at the house of Jesse Wilson on Friday December 16th.

For Clearfield borough at the Commissioners' office on Monday December 19th.

For Lawrence township at the same place on Tuesday December 20th.

An appeal from the valuations of Unseated Lands will be held at the Commissioners office, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th & 28th days of December, 1864, at which time all persons interested must attend as no appeal can be taken after that date. By order of the Board of Commissioners. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, Oct. 10th 1864.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—THE FASHION MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. Literature, Fine Arts, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engraving. Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 35 YEARS.

No magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

Model Cottages (no other Magazine gives them) with diagrams.

Drawing Lessons for the Young. Another specialty with Godey.

Original Music, worth $3 a year. Other Magazines publish old, worn-out music; but the subscribers to Godey get it before the music stores.

Gardening for Ladies. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Also, Fashions from the celebrated Brodie, of New York.

Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet-maker.

MARION HARLAND, authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

Terms of Godey's Lady's Book for '65

(From which there can be no deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1865. At present, we will receive subscribers at the following rates. Due notice will be given if we are obliged to advance, which will depend upon the price of papener.

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one yr	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Additions to any of the above clubs, $2 50 each subscriber.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on receipt of 4 00. We have no club with any other Magazine or Newspaper.

The money must all be sent at one time for any club.

Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber. Address

L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. 6th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

oct5 3t

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office. dec. 1, 1858.—tf

J. P. KRATZER,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries Provisions, &c.
Front Street above the Academy Clearfield Pa. April 20th 1864.

LADIES' Dress Goods—New Styles Alpacas, Plaids, Mozambique, Broche-Mohair, Valencia, Silks, Wool Delaines, French Merinoe, Ginghams, Lawns, just opening at J. P. KRATZER'S.

SALT and Plaster in large quantities for sale very cheap by J. P. KRATZER.

Presidential Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the several supplements thereto, it is provided, that the electors of the several counties of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, same places at which the same members shall have been voted for at the preceding election—On the First Tuesday next after the First Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

THEREFORE, I, EDWARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the Act above referred to, and the supplements thereto, issue this, my proclamation, giving Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, to meet at their several election districts on TUESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, then and there, between the hours of Eight o'clock in the morning, and Seven o'clock in the evening of said day, to vote for Twenty-Seven Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States. And that the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who shall have attended at the preceding General Election are required to attend and perform the alike duties, and be subject to alike penalties for neglect of duty or misconduct as they shall be liable at said General Election.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election of Electors of President and Vice President will be held at the following places, viz:

At the house of S. M. Smith for Beccaria twp.
At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell tp.
At the house of James Bloom, senior, for Bloom twp.
At the house of Edward Albert for Boggs tp.
At the house of Jacob Pearce for Bradford tp.
At the house of R. W. Moore for Brady tp.
At the house of John Young for Burnside tp.
At the shool house near Simon Rorabaugh's for Chest twp.
At the Court House for the borough of Clearfield.
At the house of J. Maurer for Covington twp.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, deceased, for Curwensville borough.
At Centre school-house for Decatur twp.
At the house of John Gregory formerly occupied by Thomas Robison (Broadway) for Ferguson twp.
At the house of J. I. Bundy for Fox twp.
At Congress Hill school-house for Girard tp.
At the public school-house for Goshen twp.
At the house of Jacob Hubler for Graham tp.
At the school-house in Janesville for Gulich tp.
At the house of Jesse Wilson for Huston twp.
At the school-house in Ansonville for Jordan township.
At the house of B. D. Hall & Co., for Karthaus township.
At the Turkey Hill school-house for Knox tp.
At the Court House in the borough of Clearfield for Lawrence tp.
At the public school-house for Lumber City borough.
At the house formerly occupied by Thos. Kyler for Morris twp.
At the public school house for the borough of New Washington.
At the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson for Penn tp.
At the house of Isaac Bloom, deceased, in the borough of Curwensville, for Pike twp.
At the house of D. E. Brubaker for Union tp.
At the house of Thos. Henderson for Woodward township.

Notice is further hereby given, That all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

The Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday next after the said second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, on this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. (SEAL)

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the publication of the *Clearfield Republican*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th of July, 1864.

The Books are in the hands of the junior partner for collection. Those patrons knowing themselves indebted to the late publishers for either subscription, advertising, or job work, are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience.

D. W. MOORE,
G. B. GOODLANDER.

Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

Susquehanna House,
CURWENSVILLE, Pa.
W. W. WORRALL, Proprietor.

THIS large and commodious *HOTEL* is delightfully located on the bank of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville.

The present proprietor will spare no effort to render his customers comfortable, and hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR AND TABLE

Will be well supplied with every thing the market affords. Raftmen will always find his "latch string" out. Mar. 23, '64. tf.

Licensed Auctioneer.

WM. M. BLOOM, of Pike township, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER, and will attend to the crying of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable charges. Address, either personally or by letter, either at Curwensville or Bloomville. April 6, '64. tf.

DR. M. WOODS,
PRACTICING Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office Southwest corner Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863. 1y.

MUSICAL GOODS—Flutes, Violins, Fifes, Harmonicans, Preceptors, Music Paper, Violin Bows, Bridges, Strings of the best quality at J. P. KRAZER'S.

SHAWLS—Broche, Stella, Silk, Bay State, Cashmere, Thibet, all qualities at J. P. KRATZER'S.

Original Poetry.

[For the Clearfield Republican.]

WEEP NO MORE.

BY WILLIS W. WASHBURN.

Say, Mattie, say! whence comes this bitter grief!
What anger makes those silent tear-drops flow?
Is there no balm to give your soul relief?
No boon to sooth your blighting woe?
What horror shocks you, or what burning pain
Wrecks the quiet of your youthful brain?
Does mis'ry its gloom around your vision throw?

What senseless hand has this deep anguish wrought,
That bids your bosom with emotion swell?
What thrilling chord is touched that echoes nau't
But sadness, like the tolling of a funeral bell?
Has throes of sorrow choked your wonted bliss,
Or drowned your sadness in dolors dark abyss?
Has care oppressed you? Speak, fair lady tell?

"Yes, care broods o'er me, deep and dismal as the night
That shrouds Erebus' black and gloomy hall!
My mirthful ease has betook to wayward flight;
My mind is wrapped in sorrow's sheeuless pall;
My muse has dipped her wand into my brother's blood;
My brother 's drafted! That phrase has told you all."

Too true, alas! that phrase much more has told!
It speaks a volume to my youthful heart.
That phrase, to you so new, to me has grown old.
Oft before it has bade kind brothers and sisters to depart;
Oft has it summoned a noble soul to yield
Its vital flame upon the battle-field;
And oft in other ages it caused a tear to start.

But wipe away those glittering tears, and cease
To pour your feelings from your swollen eye;
God ere long will bless this stricken land with PEACE,
And REASON's light again will belt Columbia's sky.
Let time roll on; let Tyranny store its cup,
'Till sighs of millions drink its misery up;
'Till countless sisters gasp in deepest agony.

Let strife continue, and let darkness reign,
Till Despots crumble to their kindred clay;
'Till each proud foe of WHITE MEN'S RIGHTS is slain,
And Liberty once more resumes her genial sway;
Let Justice sleep; her strength is not yet gone,
Our sky is gilded with the streaks of coming dawn,
The bursting incipience of resplendent day.

Heaven's retribution in kindling wrath awaits
A day more congruous to its awful flame
To consume the base, despoiling Potentates,
And rid the nation of this filthy spawn of shame.
A Nemesis only awaits the tocsin's loud alarm
To cut these chains and cleave the Tyrant's arm,
And restore the country to its former fame.

A few more months of terror and despair
Will end the misery of the Corsair's bloody reign;
A few more months of fruitless toil and care,
And our land will bloom in verdant peace again.
The VOTER'S FIAT, resounding throughout the land
Will swell the thunder of a people's great command,
And wash the nation of its fratricidal stain.

GLEN HOPE PA., Oct. 27, 1864.

[For the Republican.]

ABRAHAM, OH, ABRAHAM!

Air—Maryland, my Maryland.

The tyrant's reign will soon be o'er,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
You soon shall leave Potomac's shore,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Good-bye to you we must abhor,
You soon must fall to rise no more,
For Little Mac will peace restore,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

Our liberties you shall not steal,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
In niggers you shall cease to deal,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Our Little Mac will make you feel
A wound that you can never heal,
Then you can dance a nigger reel,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

Your Abolition's very strong,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Your angels never can be wrong,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
In darkness you can sing your song,
And as your niggers move along,
You'll fly before McClellan's throng,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

Your plotting will be all in vain,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
In Washington you can't remain,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
For we'll throw off the tyrant's chain,
And you we never will maintain,
And over us you'll never reign,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

We soon will lay you in the dust,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Your politics are bound to rust,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Go up Salt River, Abe, you must,
And in McClellan we shall trust,
For to his country he'll be just,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

With Andy Johnson as your chum,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
You shall *leave* your White House home,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
To Little Mac you will succumb,
Nor will you dare to fire a gun,
For he will make your shoddies run,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!

From tyrant's chains we will be free,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
From war and ruin and from thee,
Abraham, oh, Abraham!
Here's to our nation's liberty
And death to traitors such as thee,
For you shall ever, ever be
Abraham, *dead* Abraham!

CURWENSVILLE.

☞Mr. Tait, the original proprietor of Tait's *Maagzine* died in England, in his 72d year, the other day.

☞The debt of the city of Baltimore is $12,988,000.

THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 2, 1864

☞TERMS!☜

One year if paid in advance,	$1 50
" " *if paid within the year,*	1 75
" " *if not paid within the year,*	2 00

New England and Slavery.

A friend sends us the following translation of an article on the above subject, from the New York *Courier des Etats Unis* of the 14th of July last. We doubt if this chapter in American history was ever before presented to the public in fewer words and clearer language. How well would it have been for us of the non-slaveholding States if all of us had clearly understood this matter. The fanatics of New England would never have succeeded in spreading their poisonous sentiments to the Middle and Western States, if this had been done:

The stigma cast upon the Southern States for defending slavery has become stale. It is so often repeated that it no longer deceives any one. We know, that in any event, slavery has had its day, whether it disappears at once, (which is neither probable, nor even desirable, on account of the inexperience of the blacks,) or whether it is destined to pass through changes that will by degrees put the negro in a condition to bear his liberty.

Many persons pretend to believe that the North alone has been the great emancipator, without remembering historical facts. They attribute to the South strong slavery sentiments and do not inquire whether the real abolitionists have the right to destroy among their neighbors, without giving them compensation, an institution that they have always used to their own advantage.

In 1777, Jefferson, a representative of the sentiments of the South, presented to the Virginia Legislature (of which he was a member) a bill, which was adopted, to abolish the institution of slavery. He proposed, also, a plan of gradual emancipation, to which he added, as a preliminary, a clause to authorize the emancipation of slaves; and this bill became a law.

At this period slavery—not profitable to the South—had become a burden to the North. Massachusetts abolished it within her own limits, without ceasing to import slaves for the South. In 1784, Jefferson presented to Congress a measure to prohibit the importation of slaves into the territories ceded to the United States north of the Ohio. That was a part of the plan of Southern emancipation. But this measure was rejected, as being fatal to the negro trade that Massachusetts was carrying on with great activity. It was brought forward again in 1787, by Nathan Dane, and adopted *in spite of the opposition of New England.* In the meantime, the trade carried on by the North became the subject of warm debate in the Convention. The North refused to have it abolished; the South protested energetically. The North demanded compensation for the loss that would result from the abolition of the trade; and the South immediately granted the monopoly of the coast trade, to the exclusion of foreign vessels.

Thus it is that the slave trade had been abolished since 1808, in spite of the efforts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

Finally, during the Presidency of Jefferson, the State of Virginia proposed to devote to the emancipation of slaves and their emigration, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands granted her. This proposition was rejected. It was only when the time fixed for the abolition of the trade approached, that New England, irritated at the South for taking from her this source of profit, began to consider slavery an evil. We know how, since that period, the Northern States have got rid of the curse of slavery. They fixed a limit, after which all slaves were to be free. The measure would have been a good one but for the speculators, who rendered it useless to those principally interested. Before the time fixed for emancipation, the owners sold their negroes to the South, in order to have the double benefit of getting rid of an evil, and filling their coffers. It can be said that *the North abolished slavery, but did not emancipate one black.* Such are the men who have thrown the country into the most terrible war ever witnessed. Since the great agitation which preceded the struggle, it has never entered the minds of the puritans, (so little scrupulous about the "peculiar institution" whilst they derived great benefit from the trade, and had their own slaves to sell to the South,) to compromise with the former, and to be certain, before cutting each other's throats, that there were no means of settling the question financially. We see every day honor paid to Massachusetts and her sister States for their philanthropy. It is this that has compelled us to recall the historical facts above stated.

One must be very blind, or of very bad faith, not to agree that the most intense selfishness has always inspired the conduct of the puritans. It is to the everlasting honor of the Democratic party to oppose their exclusive views, and to defend the rights of the States against a central power, the instrument of New England. Before posterity this section of the Union will bear, in a great measure, the terrible responsibility of the present war. Without the agitation continually arising in their midst, and the danger always apprehended by the Southern people, secession never would have taken place. The South, proud and irritable, refused to abolish, by threats, an institution that would have abolished itself by the irresistible law of progress and reason. Finally, if slavery be made a crime, what will be aid of the Abolitionist who yesterday opposed emancipation whilst slavery was profitable, and has contributed so much to perpetuate it.

☞The following communication is inserted at the *special request* of a number of our subscribers. It was intended for last week's issue, but was crowded out:

[*For the Clearfield Republican.*]

Mr. Editor:—In the issue of the *Raftsman's Journal*, of the 26th October, in which the editor appears anxious to have the blood of neighbors shed in this negro war, but is *very sawing of his own*, my name is dragged in, and the endeavor made to cast obloquy upon me, for the simple reason that I am only a poor man. One year ago I was drafted. I was too poor to pay, and feeling that I would be but going to fill a Virginia grave if I entered the service in a cause which my conscience disapproves, I remained at home. Since that time, minions of Mr. Lincoln, who reside in your town, who had persuaded me to support the Abolition ticket in bygone days under the pretence that it would be a mere breakfast job to conquer the South, have sent hell-hounds upon my track to hunt me to the death. The wrongs and sufferings of the poor slave, which they were accustomed to recount to me, with the damnable tears of hypocrisy in their eyes, were but a tithe of what they wished to bring upon me. They were anxious and earnest in their efforts to compel the officers of the law to have manacles placed upon my limbs, and the brand seared into my flesh. The *devoted patriotism* which taught them to do this, never led them to consider that my life was as precious to me as theirs is to them. No train of thought ever entered their minds, which suggested the necessity of their risking their lives in a war to which they were forcing their neighbors. The strings of affection which coiled around the hearts of the wives and little ones of the poor, humble, insignificant laboring man, could bear no comparison to the delicate nurslings of the banker; the comfortably clad and warmly housed circle of the editor;—the "intelligent, educated and superior beings" who clustered around the fireside of the postmaster, or those who had been accustomed to the luxurious household of the lawyer and *divine*.

Different thoughts, however, have obtained possession in my mind. I thought that men of wealth, character and standing, should practice as well as preach war. That if preaching war was really necessary, it could be done as well by the honest, industrious farmer or laboring man as by the lazy tailor, the oily gammon banker, the grinning editor or the *virtuous, religious, moral and honest lawyer.*

No crime which I have committed, or offence perpetrated against society, morality, religion or decency gives them the right to make my name a reproach and by-word in the community.

I never robbed an officer of the county in which I resided and compelled an honest father to atone for my misdeed. The stroke of the cowhide never visited my back from the hands of an outraged relative, for vilifying my own flesh and blood. My speeches in regard to my wife never caused her cheeks to tingle with shame after my brutality had caused her to seek her father's house. I never assumed the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, or desecrated the sacred desk when I knew my heart was as black as the father of lies, and afterwards boasted of the success of my hypocrisy, nor been guilty of using such position to lead young and unsuspecting females from the path of virtue. Had I been guilty of anything of this kind, I would deem myself fit to be pointed at as an object of loathing and contempt, and deserving of being driven from the community.

Hoping this communication may reach your hand, and you will do me the favor to publish it,

I remain yours,
JOS. LANSBERRY.

LAWRENCE TWP., Oct. 28th, 1864.

THE STATE SENATE.

We give below the names of Senators holding over, and those elected at the late election by the home vote.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Philadelphia—*Jeremiah Nichols, G. Connell, J. E. Ridgway.*
Chester—*Wilmer Worthington.*
Susquehanna—*W. J. Turrell.*
Luzern—J. C. Stark.
Tioga—*S. F. Wilson.*
Cumberland—Geo. H. Bucher.
Adams—Wm. M'Sherry.
Clearfield—Wm. A. Wallace.
Indianna—*Dr. St. Clair.*
Allegheny—*James L. Graham.*
Butler—*Chas. McCandless.*
Wayne—H. B. Beardslee.
Lancaster—*Benj. Chapneys, J. M. Dunlap.*
Dauphin—*David Flemming.*
Venango—*Thomas Hodge.*
Washington—Wm. Hoppkins.
Somerset—*Geo. H. Householder.*
Westmoreland—John Latta.
Northumberland—David B. Montgomery.

8 Democrats, 14 Shoddyites.

ELECTED IN 1864.

Philadelphia—C. M. Donovan.
Montgomery—*Horace Boyer.*
Bucks—O. B. James.
Lehigh—Geo. B. Shall.
Berks—Heister Clymer.
Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall.
Union—John Wall.
Mifflin—J. H. Walters.
Blair—R. W. Christy.
Allegheny—*Thomas J. Bingham.*
Crawford—*M. B. Lowry.*

8 Democrats, 3 Shoddyites.

Total—Democrats 16, Shoddy, 17.

VOTERS—When you go the polls next Tuesday, before voting examine your tickets carefully. The desperation of the Abolitionists will lead them to commit fraud of every description.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

We comend the following article from a London paper to professing Christians generally, and suggest that they stick it under the nose of every ranting hypocritical preacher who prostitutes his faculties to the advancement of party politics, and encourageing the shedding of brother's blood for the unholy purpose of placing the negro on an equality with the white man:

The Christain Religion in America a Dead Failure.

It would be no difficult matter to show that the practice of the Christian religion on the North American continent has degenerated and deteriorted through the unworthiness of the ministers of that religion—that its vital spirit has been gradually waning during the last generation—that anation, once renowned as confessors and almost as martyrs, and who elected to endure exile and privation that they might keep their faith intact, have, as a body, either sunk into scepticism, or retained of religion only its features, gits forms and simulacra—and that active and earnest Christianity has become, practically, a failure amongst twenty-two millions of people, who contemn its charitable and merciful doctrines, and have for four years abandoned themselves, with scarcely a dissenting voice, meeting remonstrance with curses, and with no stronger apology than that political dominion is superior to the gospel, to an unbridled lust for rapine and slaughter.—*London Telegraph.*

Abolition Patriotism

BRADY TP., Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the Republican:

What strange men we have in our country now-a-days; men who swear by the Almighty that they will not pay one cent toward saving themselves from going into the Army when drafted, but say they will go to Dixie and shoot just such men as we have in Brady township.

But, alas! when it comes to the test, they forsake their Abolition Nabob, and turn their backs upon him, and say to another man, "Will you not go to the Army and fight for me to help free my black brethren? You see, I cannot go; I have a wife and two or three children to maintain." But perhaps the man he wishes to hire for the purpose of stopping bullets has six or eight small children to provide for. But no difference to the Abolitionist, so that he can save his carcass from the bloody field of carnage.

Such was the case of one of the Abolition conscripts of Brady. He reported at Brookville on the 20th inst., for the purpose of getting himself exempted, but failed to get it done. After he received his transportation ticket, he blowed right out, as if he was going to swallow up all the copperheads in Brady township. Says he: "Now I am agoing right down to Dixie, and I will shoot at just such men as we have in Brady township."

Big words for a big man that; but, alas, he was saying more than his heart was thinking about; for he went right out and he and his Abolition brothers got a substitute for the poor degraded coward! Shame on you, Mr. A——, for such talk as that! I guess you will stay here and shoot at the men you were alluding to. But be careful that you do not hit any of them, or your carcass will be torn to flinders. Democrats are not to be fooled with any longer—not even copperheads.

Beware of such traitors as Arnolds, for there was an Arnold in the Revolutionary war and he was a traitor; but I believe these are traitors to their God and their country. Any person knowing them cannot think otherwise.

Such is the patriotism of the men who howl "traitor" and "copperhead" at every man who is opposed to this cruel, fanatical war. Such men ought to be escorted out of the county on a good sound oak rail.

Mr. Editor, please let the above have a place in your columns; and if any man doubts its veracity, let him come to Brady and we will prove it to him by men who witnessed the same. They dare not deny it. If that man has patrictism, it lies mighty low down his throat.

No more at present, but remain yours for the

UNION NOW AND FOREVER.

VOTERS! If you are in favor of the Union as our forfathers made it, and as you have enjoyed it, until the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, vote the Democrat ticket!

VOTERS! If you reverence the Constitution, which is the fountain-head of your individual rights, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you value the right of *habeas corpus*, and are opposed to executive tyranny, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you esteem trial by jury free press, and free speech, among your inalienable rights as freemen, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you are in favor of peace happiness, national and individual prosperity, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you oppose taxation, and disapprove of corruption and despotism, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you have friends and relatives in the army whose life you prize and whose sentiments you approve, vote the Democratic ticket, headed by the great name of George B. McClellan!

VOTERS! If you are opposed to negro eduality, and in favor of the rights of white men, vote the Democratic ticket!

VOTERS! If you are in favor of your country vote the Democratic ticket!

☞Moseby's command of guerrillas consists of about four hundred and eighty men.