



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, 1866.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER, Of Berks county.

Democratic County Ticket. FOR ASSEMBLY, T. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield. (Subject to the action of the District Convention.) FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, JACOB WILHELM, of Graham. SAMUEL CLYDE, of Lawrence. FOR COMMISSIONER, HENRY STONE, of Clearfield. FOR AUDITOR, JOHN A. L. FLEGAL, of Goshen.

National Union Convention.

According to a notice published in the Journal, and by posters, a meeting was called at the Court House, on Saturday last, to endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, and to elect two delegates to represent those who voted for Lincoln and Johnson, in the aforesaid Convention. The meeting being called to order, officers elected, and the object stated, on motion of A. S. Goodrich, James B. Graham, Esq., and Capt. P. A. Gaulin were unanimously elected delegates, (with power to substitute,) to represent the Lincoln and Johnson element in the Philadelphia Convention. The friends of President Johnson, in this county, could not have trusted their interests to better men. Mr. Graham is too well known to our readers to need any notice at our hands. Capt. Gaulin, enlisted in the early part of the war in the 4th Regiment, P. V., where he soon attracted the attention of the commanding officer, and was promoted to Captaincy. He is yet a young man, but favorably known in the lower end of the county, as a prompt and energetic business man, and is likely to vote just as he shot—for the Union.

Soldiers' State Convention.

According to previous arrangements, a Convention of the "Boys in Blue" assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to express a united opinion upon the political issue of the day, and to adopt such resolutions as should harmonize with their feelings and desires throughout the State. The assemblage was the largest and most respectable gathering of soldiers that ever met together on this continent, for political purposes. Every county in the State was fully represented. At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Gen. Davis, when General Switzer, of Pittsburg, was made temporary Chairman. Gen. McCandles, of Phila., was made permanent Chairman, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A set of capital resolutions were adopted, endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson and adopting Hiester Clymer as their choice for Governor. We will publish the proceedings in full, just as soon as we can get a full list of the names of the delegates.

Black Statistics.

The Press and other "loyal" journals are publishing, with eulogistic sayings, the acts and heroic deeds committed by "our sable defenders"—the negro soldiers. This is in proper keeping with the tone and conduct of all those newspapers. Whenever a question of patriotism or veracity arises between a white man and a negro, they always take the side of the darkey. According to a tabular statement published, we observe that 11,918 negroes were mustered into the U. S. service during the war, at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia. Of this number 427 died of wounds, 886 deserted, (we had no idea that a nigger could desert,) and the number discharged, and the losses by disease amount in the aggregate to 3,568. The published tables give no column of those killed in battle; but if we are to accept the sayings of those self-constituted loyalists for truth, we presume the balance all fell at the front in bayonet charges on the "rebel works." Pshaw!

Were Riot at New Orleans.

This last tragedy in the bloody drama of the Abolition programme, is another demonstration of the revolutionary tendency of the black element in this country, when backed and assisted by the slab-sided, nasal-twanged Puritans. The leading Disunion journals of the country denominate this effort at revolution—in which thirty-five negroes and five white leaders lost their lives—as a "Massacre," "Border-Ruffianism as practiced in Kansas," "another slaughter of loyal men," etc. It is well known that the body of whites and negroes, styling themselves a Convention, who assembled on the 20th ult., in New Orleans, had about as much right in that room as a common burglar would have; and the investigation reveals the fact that a majority of them, done just exactly what they intended to do—create a riot and sack the city. The city police have discovered that all the negroes and every New England Yankee in the city are armed—traveling magazines. To still farther show the "wolf in sheep's clothing," this body of desperadoes opened their proceedings with prayer, and but a very few hours after, this same room was filled with human gore and dead bodies; all attributable to the teaching of Stevens & Co. In order to show what Gen. Sheridan, who was on the ground—and of whose loyalty there can be no doubt—thinks of the matter, we append his report to General Grant, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1—1.30, P. M. To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 26th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1866, met on the 26th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of reorganizing the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the riot act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is greatly against this unnecessary animosity, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit, without sacrificing lives. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

Fetters.

Thad. Stevens & Co. have lately had the opportunity to array the Irish citizens of this country against the restoration policy of President Johnson, because of his proclamation enforcing the neutrality laws. An Abolition Fenian meeting was held at Washington, several weeks ago, at which an attempt was made by the leaders to denounce both the President and the neutrality laws; but it proved as miserable a fizzle as the Canada raid. This meeting, however, excited the ire of the better portion of the Fenians, and for the purpose of counteracting and repudiating the proceedings of the first assemblage, a second meeting was held, at Grover's theatre, on the 24, which was probably the largest meeting ever held in Washington. Speeches were made, and letters read from nearly all the prominent Irishmen in this country, denouncing the conduct of those at the former gathering. The following are among the number of a series of resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we denounce and repudiate the political charlatans who pretend to be leaders of the Irish people; and we declare that this convention of Irishmen, we nothing to condemn, but everything to approve, in the wise, humane, and statesmanlike policy which President Johnson, in his reconstruction policy, is pursuing; and we, therefore, pledge him our unshaken support, while adhering to that line of policy, so that every State may be restored to its sovereign, birth-right, liberty and grandeur. Resolved, That there may be no mistake in the future, and the more clearly to define our status on the questions of the day, we joyfully and encouragingly hail the contemplated great National Convention at Philadelphia, on August 14, and feeling confident that it will adopt a wise and patriotic platform of principles, we bespeak for it the cordial support and sympathy of the Irish citizens throughout the land.

NOMINATED.

Hugh W. Wier, Esq., of Indiana, has been nominated for Congress, by the Democrats of Indiana, Fayette and Westmoreland. He is the best man that could have been selected at this time, and his election is sure. His competitor is the fellow, Covode, that telegraphed from Washington, in 1856—during the memorable contest for Speaker—"Glory to God, Banks are elected." He is the greatest buffoon that ever held a seat in Congress, from this State, and it will be a serious reflection upon the intelligence of the people of the District, should they again compromise their intelligence and honor, by electing John Covode, instead of Mr. Wier, to a seat in Congress.

A NICE PALM.

The Boston Commonwealth, Senator Sumner's own paper, says: "In this war, the colored soldier bears the palm." This is rather sarcastic on the white trash.

Another New Office.

The Rump Congress, before adjourning, created the office of Steward of the Presidential Mansion, with a salary of \$3,000, and the privilege of three clerks at five dollars a day. The Steward is, however, compelled to give bonds, to double the amount of the value of the furniture and government property in the Mansion, for its safe keeping during the time he occupies that post. The creation of this office has been rendered necessary, from the fact that during the time the White House was occupied by "Hon. Old Abe" nearly \$75,000 worth of government property was removed from the premises, and nobody knows where it went. It was left (notwithstanding the building had been occupied by twenty different Administrations,) for the first "Republican" President to plunder it. In noticing the creation of the stewardship and the cause thereof, a cotemporary asks:

"Who will dare to tell the truth about this 'wholesale plundering'? Who looted these boxes by the score and let them down by a fall, tipped at the back of the White House? Who had those packages put up which Mr. Stanton ordered to be carried off? Who had the keys of the White House on him for under-clothing? Who packed up and carried off those handsome vases of the Blue room? Who stole the gold spoons purchased in Mr. Monroe's administration, and safe until Mr. Lincoln's? It is a dismal to tell!"

THE CABLE.

The Atlantic Telegraph, now reaching from continent to continent, is finished and in complete working order. Messages are constantly being sent back and forth over the line. Twenty messages were sent from the New York office to Europe, on the 1st instant, realizing to the line the snug sum of \$3,045 in gold. President Johnson and the Queen of England have exchanged compliments, promising each other the peace and good will of their respective nations in the future. The President's message to the Queen, containing seventy-seven words, passed through the Atlantic cable in eleven minutes. The tariff fixed by the company is as follows:

From any telegraph station in Europe to any telegraph station in America, twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters \$165. For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 42 1/2 per cent. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and charged as five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All signals intended for transmission must be written in full, and must be accompanied by a receipt. All messages destined for publication in the course of the telegraph system will be forwarded by mail.

STRANGE RETRENCHMENT.

Soon after the Rump Congress assembled, a committee was raised on "retrenchment and reform," and the result of the whole thing is, that besides spending twenty millions of dollars on the negroes, and the Bureau agents, the members also voted themselves two thousand dollars each extra pay. An exchange says: The salaries of its members will form no small item in the burden which the broad back of the nation is called upon to bear. A full Congress consists of three hundred and fourteen Senators and Representatives; consequently the noble art of retrenchment, to which they have given legislative sanction will only drain the pockets of the people of the paltry sum of six hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars per annum. That amount is equal to the interest, at six per cent, on a capital of \$10,347,000; or the vote by which the Congressmen have increased their salaries is equivalent to adding to the national debt some ten or twelve millions of dollars. Here we have another instance of the vast difference there is between the promises and performances of a certain class of politicians, and unscrupulous evidence of how pertinaciously they stick to the principle of "heads, I win—tails, you lose."

VOTERS, REMEMBER!

That Glenn W. Scofield, our "loyal" member of Congress, voted himself four thousand dollars extra pay, for twelve months' labor—thus drawing from the Treasury over ten thousand dollars—while he refused to allow the three years' soldier, who had received no bounty, one hundred dollars. This is "loyalty" illustrated in a practical way. Soldiers! what do you think of your professed friends? When you couple this treatment with the fact that these same fellows have for four years refused you all political position in this county, you ought to cast about for those who are your friends.

All the fashionable Churches in New York, like the theatres, have "closed for the season."

The sheep of the flock, should they become hungry for spiritual food, can be replenished by addressing their pastors, either at Saratoga or Newport, where they are rustivating.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Peace Congress is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto agreed upon are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay ten million of dollars to her adversaries as the expenses of the war. The German States north of the Main are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia, and those south of the Main are to form an independent union.

Every Man Qualified under the State Election Laws Shall Vote.

No Voter is Disqualified through Failure to Report as a Soldier or Conscription to a Provost Marshal.

Lists of deserters and non-reporting drafted men are being printed at the State printing office in this city, under instructions from the State officials. These lists, it is said, will average about one hundred and fifty to each regiment, thus aggregating from thirty to thirty-five thousand names. They are to be sent, with copies of the now defunct act of Legislature disfranchising deserters and non-reporting drafted men, to all the election officers of the State, with orders to refuse the votes of all whose names appear upon the lists. Covert threats and inducements, as circumstances may require, will probably accompany the lists.

The Disunionists seem determined to make what little they can out of the State act, notwithstanding they know full well that the late decision of the Supreme Court renders the State act null and void. Gov. Curtin gave as a reason for his delay in signing the State act that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Franklin county case, if rendered against the election officer, would upset the State act. The Court having so decided—that an election officer cannot be made a tribunal for the trial of deserters—the State act becomes a mere nullity, of no force or effect, except as a bugbear. The Court also decided that Congress has not only no authority to empower election officers, to disfranchise deserters and non-reporting drafted men, but no authority to empower Legislatures to authorize such officers to try or disfranchise such men for offences against the Federal Government. The Court distinctly stated that nothing but the evidence of a trial by court martial, and sentence approved, can be made grounds for disfranchisement. All deserters and non-reporting drafted men, therefore, are now legally qualified, and can vote in Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October, and the ELECTION OFFICER OR INDIVIDUAL WHO SHALL ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THEM WILL BE LIABLE TO HEAVY PUNISHMENT! Let this be distinctly understood all over the State.

This scheme now perfecting is certainly the dernier resort of the Goary Disunionists, knowing, as they do, that no deserter or drafted man, who was formerly a "Republican," can, by any possibility, be expected to vote for Goary or any other candidate of his party, since that party has past those acts of political outlavery against him. It has been well judged, by the Goary faction, that all "Republican" non-reporting drafted men will help to keep out of office those who unjustly and unlawfully attempted to deprive them of their rights under the Constitution of the State and of the Union. Hence the effort which is about to be made to deter men from voting, by sending out these formidable lists. But none but ignorant and timid persons will take any account of the threats of Disunionists. Some of them may be induced to vote for Goary, under promise of the Goary politicians that they will not be thereafter molested or disfranchised, by the individual who shall give up his right of choice merely to retain the right to vote, (which, in his ignorance he may think he has lost,) is neither a free man nor a man in any sense. It is to be hoped that the number who can be so intimidated and humbugged is very small.

The Democratic party having defended the membership of all political parties from the attempted unlawful deprivation of political rights, it is therefore no more than fair that those men, irrespective of party, should aid the Democracy in upholding the State and Federal Constitutions, through and by which their rights are secured. If family ties, disapproval of the negro aspect of the war, or other circumstances and influences beyond their control, prevented them from striving on fields of battle for the Union, they may now repair that neglect by voting the Union. Every ballot that may be cast for Hiester Clymer will be a telling blow for the restoration of the Union according to the wise policy of President Johnson, whilst every vote cast for John W. Geary will be a blow at constitutional freedom and the Federal Union. Let this fact be kept constantly in view, and let every man, qualified under the State election laws, demand and secure his vote. There is no law nor power to prevent—except brute force. If that shall be attempted, meet it as best you can.—Patriot & Union.

Clearfield county has appointed Ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace and Hon. James T. Leonard delegates to the Democratic Congressional Conference at Ridgeway, with power to select their own substitutes. This is a strong trio, and we should like to see the other counties of the district display equal care in appointing their delegates.—Erie Observer.

Good Things.

Gen. Sherman has given his opinion of "good things." In his speech at Cleveland he said: "I see that the Atlantic cable has been successfully laid—that's a good thing. I also see that Congress has adjourned—that's a good thing, and if the hot weather only keeps off, that, too, will be a good thing."

George H. Pendleton is to run for Congress in Ohio.

Just Congressman.

Correspondence of the Republican.

GIRARD, Pa., July 30, 1866.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—In these dark political times, (I should have said black political times,) how the rays of coming day break through the clouds and warm the patriotic heart with joy! After so long a time of distraction and strife, how happy one feels at the prospect of reconciliation and peace! The great heart of the people beats and throbs with exultant hope; and from that power from which there is no appeal has gone forth the decree, that "America shall yet be free," free from usurpation and tyrannical power; free from the rule of goths and vandals, who have made merchandise of the nation's life. The principals of true democracy are again sought after, as a balm to heal the deep wounds of fanaticism. In this part of the district there is a decided expression to again return to those principles, under the guidance of which we have lived and prospered. The supporters of the President work with a free heart and willing hand; and while the work goes nobly on, radicals stand amazed. One of our most zealous advocates of unadulterated democracy, is Capt. D. W. HUTCHISON. Continual in his labors for the good of the party, he has become a favorite of the common people. We notice with pleasure the announcement, in the Erie Observer, of his name, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the approval of the Democratic Convention. He would, certainly, be a strong man. His standing at home is all that can be desired; and his record is unquestionable. We hope that the party in your section will see in him the qualities of an available candidate and an honorable member. Should he be the choice of the party, we promise our untiring efforts for his success. As an honest man and a working Democrat, he is well known to the party throughout the district; and to the people he can be introduced as a lawyer of marked ability and an officer ever ready to serve his country. His nomination can but add to the strength of the ticket.

It is very pleasing to see how harmoniously our party works, while the party of "great moral ideas" are wrangling, fighting and brawling. May we not hope that by unity of action we may succeed, while by strife they waste and die? May the country be so blessed. ERIC COUNTY.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE SAYS:

A silver leg, on a new model, is being made here for the Prince of Hohenzollern, who was wounded at Sadowa, and suffered amputation. Rather an expensive leg.

THE CORY CORRECTOR ARGUES THAT SCOFFIELD IS THE "VERY CANDIDATE DEMOCRATS SHOULD WANT NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS, FOR THE VERY REASON THAT HE IS THE MAN THAT WE CAN DEFEAT THE EASIEST."

DIED.

Mrs. ISABELLA MITCHELL, relict of JOHN MITCHELL, died at the residence of her son, ALLEN MITCHELL, near this place, on the morning of the 23d day of August, 1866, in the 84th year of her age. (The deceased was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1782; and, in company with her husband and family, left their native land in 1819, and crossed the Atlantic ocean, landing first at St. Johns, New Brunswick; from thence to Philadelphia, Pa., and from thence to Philadelphia, Pa., where they resided, remaining until 1840, when they removed to Clearfield, for a term of at least six months. Schools to open on Monday, the 18th of September. Applicants to be examined by the County Superintendent, on Saturday, September 1, at the Town Hall, in said borough. Applications to be made to the Secretary. By order of the Board. R. J. WALLACE, Sec'y.

REWARD.

Information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties who have recently defiled and abused the Public School House in Clearfield borough. By order of the Board of Directors. R. J. WALLACE, Sec'y.

SUMMER SHAWLS—Lace Mantles—Silk Coats—closing out for cost at

J. P. KRATZER'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, the latest styles, (all

J. P. KRATZER'S.

TOBACCO—Natural Leaf, Cavendish,

J. P. KRATZER'S.

SUGARS—Cuba, Sugarfree, Refined,

J. P. KRATZER'S.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, Laguayra, Best

J. P. KRATZER'S.

STOLEN OR BORROWED.—A Dear-

JAMES A. MOORE.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises

JOHN LEONARD.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. John Callihan, Plaintiff, and Henrietta Callihan, Defendant. N. E. I.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Clearfield county, greeting: Whereas Henrietta Callihan did, on the 24th day of March, 1866, prefer her petition to our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Clearfield, praying, for the cause therein set forth, that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said John Callihan; We do, therefore, command you, the said John Callihan, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Clearfield, at our Court of Common Pleas, then to be holden, at Clearfield, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1866, to answer the petition or libel of the said Henrietta Callihan, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Henrietta Callihan should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided; and heretofore fall not.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. Frederick Gumpman, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Di. vorce. vs. Heather Campman, No. 1671 June term, 1866.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. J. Wallace Long, Plaintiff, and Subbana sur Divorce. vs. Phoebe Long, No. 109, June term, 1866.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. Henry Brookerhoff, Plaintiff, and P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, No. 97, January term, 1866.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. William Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Robert Alexander, Foreign attachment. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. William Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Robert Alexander, Foreign attachment. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. Jungreich & Smith, No. 141, January term, 1866. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield

County, Pennsylvania: vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce. vs. P. T. Hagerty, Plaintiff, and Alissa Subbana sur Divorce.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Xavier Miller, dec'd, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, Penna. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LAWRENCE FLOOD, Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

An Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court to make distribution of moneys remaining in the hands of Samuel Rowles, Administrator of Titus H. Rowles, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding, in Clearfield, of which all parties interested will take notice. J. BLAKE WALTERS, Auditor.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The exercise of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1866. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the Session. The course of instruction embraces every thing included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education for both sexes. The principal, having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, accords parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the moral and mental training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION. Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Primary Arithmetic, per Session (11 weeks) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History \$5 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book Keeping, Botany and Physical Geography \$10 00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above Branches \$12 00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. F. L. HARRISON, A. M., Clearfield, July 11, 1866 if.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.

The Clearfield County Bank is an incorporated institution has gone out of existence by the surrender of its charter on May 12th, 1865. All of its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the banking business at the same place as private bankers under the firm name of the "Clearfield County Bank." We are responsible for the debts of the Bank, and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received and interest paid when money is left for a fixed time. Paper discounted at six per cent, as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the business men of the county is respectfully solicited. As President, Cashier and Officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said bank to be presented for redemption. James T. Leonard, Richard Snow, Wm. Porter, James B. Graham, A. K. Wright, G. L. Reed, William A. Wallace, G. L. Reed, Jun 25, 66-ff.