

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 4, 1865.

STATE UNION NOMINATIONS.

POR AUDITOR GENERAL : Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montg'y Co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL : Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR : Ool. JOHN IRVIN, Curwensville Boro'. Lt. THOMAS LIDDELL, Clearfield Boro'

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

Lt. LEWIS B. CARLILE, Brady Town'p FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER Private THOMAS WILLIAMS, Osceola. OR TREASURER:

Capt. J. ELLIOTT KRATZER, Pike Tp. POR COMMISSIONER HORACE PATCHIN, Burnside Township. FOR AUDITOR :

Lt. WILLIAM R. BROWN, Clearfield. POR COUNTY SURVEYOR THOMAS W. MOORE, Penn Township.

FAOTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let the people who are now invited to vote for democratic candidates REMEMBER, that at the commencement of the war a democratic President, James Buchanan, was in power, and that he denied the right of the Government to "coerce" States and wickedly permitted treason to culminate in rebellion.

REMEMBER that in his cabinet was Floyd, who robbed the armories of the North of their arms and placed then; within reach of the rebels of the South. Toucey who scattered our little navy all over the seas, leaving us without a vessel at the begining of the war. Black, who announced to the startled nation that it had no power to prevent its own dissolution, and Thompson, who left the cabinet to join the traitors with a deficit of millions in his account.

REMEMBER that the democratic party tood in undisquised hostility to the Government, and such of its leaders as, President Johnson, Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Stanton, Butler, &c., who favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, were read out of its communion, and have been pursued with

fiendish hostility ever since. REMENBER that the candidates of the democratic party for the highest offices in its gift, were Seymour of Connecticut, Vallandingham of Ohio, and Woodward of this State, men who openly declared that the South was fighting for its rights, and who hoped that when the Union was dissolved the line would be drawn North of Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER that the Democratic party in convention at Chicago pronounced the war "a fajure" and called upon the Government to abandon the military operations, which have since resulted so gloriously.

REMEMBER that all the democratic leaders in Congress assailed the administration with intense bitterness, and did everything in their power to cripple its action and encourage the South to persist in its rebellion. ways loudly for war, in times of peace, has proved itself for peace in times of war!

Now the leaders who are guilty of all these, and thousands of other disreputable acts, approach you with loud professions of loyalty. But the facts are too fresh in the memory of the people to be deceived by these sympathisers with treason and rebellion. The Federalists of 1812, of whom James Buehannan was a chief, and the Peace Democracy of 1864, will go down the page of history indisolubly linked in infamy, a warning in all time to come to those who are disposed to desert their country's cause, in its hour of trial and danger.

The Importance of Voting. Although most persons may think that this election is not an important one, yet it is of the utmost importance. The result of the election in this State, on Tuesday next, will be looked upon either as an approval or disapproval of the acts of President Johnson. Then, we say to the friends of the Uour National Administration.

Look out for Last Cards.

No doubt our wily political opponents, will flood the county with handbills, filled with all manner of misrepresentations, on the eve of the election. We would caution all true they are intended only to deceive and mislead the people.

A returned soldier says the Copperheads called them a set of fools for fighting against | United States is a citizen of the particular State the South, and now want to prove their assertion by getting them to vote the Cop-

"WHO ARE DISFRANCHISED?"

The Republican of last week, in view of in the face of the Act of Congress, and threatens all officers of election who shall refuse their ballots. Let us look at the question for a moment.

By reason of the Act of Congress of March | Judge Woodward says: 1865, taking from deserters the right of citizenship, it is believed that new questions may be presented to the several election

boards. On the subject of elections, our State

Constitution provides:

In elections, by the citizens, every white freeman, of the age of twenty one years, having re-sided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

It is important here to observe that it is not all white men that are entitled to vote, but white freemen. Throughout the entire section the words "citizens of the United States" are used in the same connection, and it is apparent that the word "freemen" used in this section is equivolent to the word cit-

In the case of the State of Tennessee vs. Ambrose, 1 Meigs' R, 331, the Supreme word "freemen" used in the Constitution was equivalent to the word citizen. This is, of course, conclusive on this point.

During the progress of the war for the sup-pression of the rebellion, various laws were passed to raise an army sufficient for the purpose. It was found that some persons resorted to different disreputable ways to avoid the draft, and others deserted the service To prevent a repetition of the former, and to punish the latter offence, Congress enacted a law partly as follows, viz :

That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such de-serters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof and all persons who shall hereafter desert the mil itary or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all Deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they within the State or the election district a shall be pardoned on condition of returning to sufficient length of time to entitle him to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to until they shall have served for a period of time equal

to their original term of enlistment. Under this Act of Congress persons guil ty of the offences described in the Act have forfeited their rights of citizenship, and can

Prior to the passage of the Act of 1860 convict, who had served out his time in prison, could not vote.

The first article, eighth section, of the Constitution of the United States, among other things declares :

1. Congress shall have power- 2. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence an general welfare of the United States. 5. To estab lish a uniform rule of naturalization. 12. To declare war. 13, To raise and support armies 15 To make rules for the govern naval forces. 16. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. 19. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government or the United States, or in any de partment or office thereof.

Prior to the passage of the Act of 1865, which imposes the penalty of loss of citizenship upon Deserters, Congress had passed several Acts for the" raising of armies and to "suppress insurrections," and had also made "certain rules for the regulation REMEMBER that the democratic party al- of the land and naval forces." Chief among these was the Act of March 3, 1863, usually known as the " Conscription Act," a part of the provisions of which are hereinafter

inserted. The constitutional power of Congress to pass this Act, and their general power to raise armies, are fully vindicated and sustanied by the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-nia in the Philadelphia cases reported in 9th Wright, 295 and following. In these opinions the liability of drafted men to the rules and regulations of war are clearly set forth. The constitutionality of the law cannot be doubted. We are equally clear that it applies to citizens of Pennsylvania, and that a person cannot lose his "citizenship of the Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court of the United States have ruled as follows: Since the adoption of the Constitution no State can, by any subsequent law, make a foreigner, or any other description of persons, citizens of the U-nited States, nor entitle them to the rights and

privileges secured to citizens by that instrument 19 How. 393, also, 21 Law Rep. 630. It is a well established fact, and indeed a constitutional command, that the system of naturalization shall be general, and no State can regulate the subject to suit its own views. nion turn out! and by your votes show that It is not possible that any person can be a you endorse the policy and measures of citizen of the State in which he lives, and not be a citizen of the United States. Nor is it possible that he can be a citizen of the United States and not be a citizen of the State in which he lives. The opinion of Attorney General Bates, given November 29th, 1862, on the question of citizen-

ship, sustains this position. He says: The phrase a citizen of the United States, withof the election. We would caution all true out addition or qualification, means neither more friends of the Union to beware of them, as such are, politically and legally, equal—the child in the cradle, and its father in the Senate, are equally citizens of the United States And it needs no argument to prove that every citizen of a State is, necessarily, a citizen of the U States; and it is equally clear that every citizen of the

> in which he is domiciled. The laws of the State, if they conflict with the laws of the Nation, are of no force. The Constitution is plain beyond cavil on this point. And
>
> So a man w

from this I assume that every person who is a cit izen of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, holds his great franchise by the leaves of the United States. The Republican of last week, in view of this fact, has an article under the above caption, in which it takes the ground that deserters and skedadlers have a right to vote, serters and skedadlers have a right to vote, the whole nation, and cannot be such citizen in one State and not in another.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania agree with Judge Bates in his definition of the word "citizen." In 1st Grant, page 424,

So was the word citizen' well understood, as it is now understood, to mean a human being—a natural person, capable of acting contracting, suing and being sued without Legislative aids—a person of whom allegiance is predicable, and who may be guilty of treason.

In 7 Penn. Law Jour., p. 115, Van Metre

vs. Mitchell, Judge Grier decides.

No State Legislation can interfere with the proisions of an act of Congress, or protect from punishment any one who may incur a penalty prescribed by such act.

Let us now ascertain who are "Deserters' contemplated by the act of Congress taking away the right of citizenship. The inquiry s rendered simple by a reference to the act in part as follows:

Section 12.-After ordering a draft, this section proceeds:

And the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days therea fter. by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requi-ring them to appear at a designated rendervous

to report for duty.

SEC 13— \* \* And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deeme

On the 24th of February, 1864, Congress passed another law in which the powers and Court of the United States held that the duties of the board of enrollment were enlarged. By the 15th section this board was authorized to summon witnesses, issue attachments, allow fees and mileage, administer oaths; and heavy penalties were imposed for false swearing in any case pending beforethis board. The next section reads

> Sez 16—That copies of any record of a Provost Marshal, or board of enrolment, or any past there-of, certified by the Provost Marshal, or a majority of said board of enrolment, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record; provided, that if any person shall knowingly certify any false copy or copies of such record, to be used in any civil or military court, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

> How are Deserters to be known? It will be seen from the 16th section of the Act above quoted that copies of papers, duly certified by the Board of Enrolment or by the Provost Marshal, shall be evidence. Under the system regulating elections in Pennsylvania. he judges and inspectors compose the tribunal by which must be determined all questions (prima facie) touching the right to vote of all persons claiming the right of suffrage. From them an appeal lies to the tribunals provided for the trial of contested elections. But tile board of judges and inspec-tors must first decide. They must deter-mine whether the applicant is over or under twenty-one years of age; wether he is white or black; whether he has or has not resided sufficient length of time to entitle him to vote. They must also determine whether he is sane or an idiot or madman; whether he is a native or a foreigner, and if a foreigner whether he has been naturalized, and any other question which may arise under the law. All this they do by examining witnesses and hearing evidence, as directed by the law or as indicated by their good sense. There is nothing in this new duty, growing out of questions of desertion, more difficult these duties. If the books of the Provost Marshal or enrolment board show an individual to be a deserter, and he claims to be innocent of the charge, he will have no trouble in producing papers or witnesses to show that at the time of the draft made in which he was drawn he was serving the country as a volunteer, or that having deserted he returned under the proclamation of sixty days' amnesty and was pardoned, or show some other legal defeuce. It will be observed that the person who left his district or his country to avoid the draft, and who was subsequently drawn, and had notice left at his last known place of residence, is as much a deserter as he who ran away after having

seen duly mustered into the service. The authorities already produced appear to be conclusive of the subject. But there is still another view of the question which is equally decisive. The right of expatriation has been recognized by the laws of nations from a very early period in history. It has been definitely and conclusively settled in the United States that the right of election (choice of allegiance) exists in every citizen. This view is taken by Chancellor Kent. 2 Kent; 39, &c.

The doctrine is thoroughly discussed and fully establised by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Inglis vs. Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor-3 Peters, 305; and also in the case of Shanks vs. Dupont—same book, 395. In these two cases all the authorities and decisions bearing upon this question are fully cited and explained. Indeed, it is now the well-settled and undisputed law of the United States, that the citizen may surrender his right of United States" and retain his citizenship of citizenship, or may withdraw or change his allegiance. Our naturalization laws are founded entirely upon the soundness of this position. Pennsylvania adopted this view of the law at an early period of her history. In the case of Jackson vs. Burns, 3 Binn. 85. Chief Justice Tilghman, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said: "The principle of the English law, that no man could, even for the most pressing reasons, divest himself of the allegiance under which he was born, is not compatible with

the Constitution of Pennsylvania. In the case now under consideration, the Congress of the United States having passed the act forfeiting the right of citizenship. consent of the Government is thereby given, and the question is rendered free from all doubt. In discussing the right and power of an individual to surrender his right of citizenship, Senator WALLACE, now Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, when opposing the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers, declared: It is said that so meritorious a class as volun-

soldiery should not be disfranchised. To this I answer that neither the Constitution of 1790 nor that of 1838, confered this privilege, and that the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature, incom-patible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He dispranchises him tell when he ceases to be a citizen and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier. Legislative Record

So a man who chooses to become a DESERT-

If a man lost his right of voting by going into the service of his country, as here asserted by the Democratic Chairman, it is contended that much more justiy did he lose that right by running away from that ser-

A single objection to the views here represented needs to be briefly met. This ob ection is raised by the friends of Desertersfor even they have friends about election times. They argue that these persons cannot be deprived of the right of voting without a trial-without process of law, &c. In answer to this position, we say that the Act

of Congress itself is a "process of law." The terms of the Constitution, relied upon by those who sustain the cause of Deserters, such as "trial," "due process of law," &c., do not apply to eases of this kind. This defence could not be set up by the citizen against the Crown of England, nor will it avail him against his Government in this country. The very same section of the same article of the Constitution of the itself and the law regulating the "military and naval service," from which desertions were alleged to be made. This act was known as the "Conscription Bill," and was ised Congress to lay and collect taxes, du-ties, &c., "and to make all laws which maybe necessary and proper for carrying in-to execution these powers." When the power is given to Congress to lay and collect taxes and to raise armies, this power is not to be defeated by allowing to the citizen privileges which would effectually defeat the end proposed. The citizen cannot interpose against the proceedings of Congres adopted for either of these purposes, his right of "trial," or the plea that his personal rights or his property are being taken from him without "due process of law." this appears to have been the unanimous opinion the Supreme Court of the United States in 18 Howard, 272. The whole question is there fully examined and reviewed by the Court, and both the opinion and judgment fully sustain the view here taken. The decision of this question must be conclusive of the question. On this point Judge Wood

I am to take the instrument in the sense in which it is received by the majority of the Su-preme Court of the United States. Among the adicial tribunals of the country, it not in other inpartments and places, that Court is the supreme and final arbiter of questions under the Federal Constitution. The respect entertained for members of that bench makes that duty of following them, on a constitutional question, easy and plea-sant, which the theory of the government makes imperative —1 Grant, 424.

The Constitution and laws of the United states and of Pennsylvania, the Supreme ourt of the United States and of our own State; common sense, common honesty and common justice seem to agree in the power, the right and justice of the Act disfranchising Deserters.

Let no officer of election, therefore, be intimidated by the threats of the Clearfield Republican, but conscientiously and honestly discharge his duty, and protect the ballot box, as the great palladium of our liberties deserves to be protected.

THE "SCOURGED" DEMOCRACY.

"When the issue comes up in this shape, one know better how to vote than the welltried and long scourged Democracy of Clearfield." - Clearfield Republican, Sept. 27, 1865.

This, surely, is an important admission. That the masses of the so-called Democracy of Clearfield county, have been "long scourged" by the party lash in the hands of their leaders, none will doubt. The unenviable position in which many of the voters of that party have placed themselves within the last four years, by the advice of their leaders, fully attests the assertion of the editor of the Republican. They were uchipped into calling our brave soldiers "hirelings," "wardogs," "beasts," and "murderers!" They were lashed into denouncing the President as a "usurper" and "unworthy their confidence and support!" They were driven money" for its further prosecution! They were goaded into resisting the draft and murdering the officers of the law who were sent to enforce it! And, as a consequence of all this, some of these misled men were arrested and punished-yea, "long scourged," according to the admission of the Republican, for taking the advice of their leaders. Honest and well-meaning Demo crats, but deluded followers of the Copperhead clique, have you not been "scourged" enough for obeying their behests? Or are you still so blinded by party prejudices that you cannot see the deception that has so long been practiced upon you, and submit to a farther scourging at their hands? We

To the Polls,

We would again urge our friends to go to the polls on next Tuesday. Go early, and see that your neighbor goes also. Stay all day, and work zealously for our State ticket, and the result will be the triumphant election of Hartranft and Campbell.

Our County Ticket. All the Union nominees for the County and District offices are good men. They are competent and honest, and every way qualified to fill the several position for which they are named. Give them your hearty

Ridiculous-to see Copperheads honving and sugaring around Union soldiers. Veterans! they only want your votes. At heart they have the same opinion of you they had when they called you "Lincoln's hirelings." Spurn them. They are not your friends. They never have been.

and undivided support.

ASK HIM WHY .- If a copperhead tells you he is a great Union man, and a friend of the soldiers, ask him what act of our Government to overthrow this rebellion he ever soldiers amendment?

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the D. m-

ocratic State Central Committee, in his address to the People of Pennsylvania, makes use of the following remark:

"The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no reply to make to denunciation and invective. They refer with pride to their record during the past four years.

Part of the record to which Mr. Wallace refers with pride, no doubt is contained in the following paragraphs:

ernor Johnson for no personal reason; but, THE ENTIRE TERM OF TWO YEARS, and will sir, I am unwilling to recognize his present enter into ample bonds for the official position. He is not Governor of formance of this proposition. Tennessee in my view of the law. . . . I am opposed to the resolution because I am unwilling to countenance any of those men who have rendered aid and comfort toward this Administration-mark me-towards sustaining this Administration in its unconstitutional, unwarranted and unnecessary ( measures. Andrew Johnson is ne of those who has gone farthest, who has been the most ultra of the ultra in sustaining the virulent measures of the Administration at Washington. . . . And men who, like Andrew Johnson, are willing to trample the Constitution under foot, are in transition; they will in the early future, be burried in dark oblivion."-W. A. Wallace's speech, by Andrew Johnson, to address the citizens of Pennsylvania.

"I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form"—(the amendment to the Constitution allowing our soldiers in the army to vote)—W. A. Wallace's speech, Senate, March, 1864; and Mr. W. voted against the Amendment.

Mr. Wallace and Two Thousand and Eighty-two of his political friends voted against the Amendment allowing the elective franchise to our gallant soldiers in the field.

—See returns, Clearfield Republican, August 10th, 1864.

"He would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lin-coln."—See Mr. Bigler's speech, August 13.

"That a war of more than three years' duration, and of unparallelled magnitude, hould be sufficient to convince all rational minds that the Union cannot be re-established by the sword."-Resolution, August 13,

"It was not simply a partisan display, (the meeting on August 13th.) but a demonstration of the people (the Democracy) to con-vince our rulers (Andrew Johnson included) that their present war policy is cordemned and that if they would carry out the popular will (of the Clearfield Democratic poli ticians,) they must resort to peaceful negotiations as the only hope of averting final and irretrievable ruin."—Clearfield Repubican, August 17, 1864.

Such is the record of the so-called Democracy of Clearfield county. A sublime spectacle indeed, for a man with such a "record" if they will longer permit themselves to be the Government and create disaffection as contained in the sentence first above quoted.

The True Version of Affairs in Mississippi. President Johnson has suffered not a little in public estimation because of the order he gave to Governor Sharkley concerning the State militia. As in many other cases no doubt, he has suffered unjustly, because the facts were not known. In this instance, and after September 24, on the presentation it was General Slocum who was worthy of of the coupons to the Assistant Treasurer, censure, as the facts make it appear. The proclamation calling for the militia was issued August 18th, while the Convention was in session. Before the Convention adjourned, the President telegraphed Provisional Governor Sharkley: "I would advise you not to into proclaiming the war for the Union "a organize the State militia at present; not failure," and to refuse both "men and until the machinery of civil government has been more perfectly restored." The President added that General Slocum would furnish all the troops needed to prevent lawlessness and crime. It is stated that Sharkley was satisfied with this, and acknowledged that his action was premature, and would have been content had the matter there rested. General Slocum, however, as soon as he saw the Sharkley proclamation, issued his order, since printed, and known as General Order No. 22, directed his subordinates to disregard the proclamation. The terms of the order gave offence to Provisonal Governor Sharkley, and he telegraphed the situation to the President. Subsequently affairs were further complicated under General Slocum's order, thwarting the understanding between the President and Gov. Sharkley, and the latter was on the point of resigning, when the President revoked General Slocum's order. It is important to observe the care evinced by the President at the outset, in holding in the Governor, and telling him to "go slow." It is best to know the facts before giving the verdict.

> TRADING ON FALSE CAPITAL. -The Copperheads were most bitter against the soldiers throughout the war. Now, that the brave boys have accomplished their noble work and saved the Union, these same Copperheads pretend to be the soldiers best friends. No intelligent soldier can be deceived by this dodge.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, met on Thursday in Worcester. Hon. Charles Sumner presided, and Gen. Benj. F. Butler was one of the Vice Presidents. Col. A. H. Bullock, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. Wm. Claffin for Lieutenant Governor.

The Copperheads insist that the people of one State have nothing to do with the suffrage question in another State. Why, approved, what act of the rebels he ever then, do the Copperheads of this State percondemned, and echy he voted against the sist in agitating the question of suffrage in Southern States?

## \$10,000 SAVED!

The attention of tax-payers of Clearfield

TAX-PAYERS OF CLEARFIELD CO.

County is directed to the following cards: CURWENSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 28, 1865. TO THE VOTERS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY: Having been placed in nomination as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, I hereby agree, in the event of being elected, to discharge the duties of the office for "I am opposed to the reception of Gov- the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR enter into ample bonds for the faithful per-

J. ELLIOT KRATZER

TO THE VOTERS OF CLEARFIELD COUN-TY-We the undersigned, hereby agree to enter into bonds in the sum of Fifty Thouand Dollars that J. Elliot Kratzer, in the vent of his election as County Treasurer, will discharge the duties of the office for the sum of One Thousand Dollars for the entire term of two years.

WM. IRVIN, JOHN PATTON, M. A. FRANK, S. W. THOMPSON, SAM'L MITCHELL. GEO. H. LYTLE.

TAX-PAYERS OF CLEARFIELD! Here is en opportunity of saving a large sum of Senate, March 6, 1864; and Mr. W. did money, perhaps not less than TEN THOUvote against the use of the Senate Chamber | SAND DOLLARS, if you will elect Capt. J. Elliott Kratzer to the position of Treasurer.

> If you elect Daniel W. Moore, he will charge full tees for his services, amounting perhaps to the sum named above!

It is left for you to decide on the day of election whether you save that amount in the one item of pay and fees to the Treas-

If this proposition is rejected, let there be no more complaints about high taxes.

Their Object.

The motives that actuated the leaders of the so-called Democracy in Pensylvania, in opposing the granting of the right of suffrage to the soldiers last fall, are apparent to every one. In the first place their opposition to the war, and their deep seated and universal bitterness against our noble President, who was controlling its movements, naturally led to hate his "hirelings," as they styled the brave men who were engaged in doing the work. In the second place they feared the soldier's vote, knowing as they did that as he was engaged in fighting against treason and rebellion, he would vote against the party which sympathized with traitors. They well knew that the brave men who were risking their lives for their country, would vote against the party which had rejoiced over rebel victories and the slaughter of the nation's defenders, which had denounced the Chief Magistrate of the to "refer" to it "with pride." Surely, the nation as a despot, a usurper and a tyrant, people of Clearfield county must be blind, which had used every exertion to embarrass gulled by such clap-trap sophistry as that the North, and had pronounced the efforts of our gallant armies of heroes to crush out treason a failure. Soldiers remember these

> The Tribune's special says: It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest of the 5-20 Bonds, which becomes due on the 1st of November, and the same will be paid on or those designated depositories authorized to pay interest on Government securities.

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied,

To insure attention, the CASH must accompav notices, as follows:-All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Ex-ecutors' notices, \$2,50, each : Dissolutions, \$2; il other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penn'a Vols, having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. Oct. 4. 1865-6m-pd.

NOTICE. -Found on the premises of the subscriber, in the Borough of Curwensville in this county, on the morning of the 14th of September last, a one-horse buggy. Also one horse near the Blue Ball Tavern in Decatur township. The above property is supposed to have been sto-len, and will remain in my hands until the proper owner or owners call and make satisfactory proof of identity, and pay charges on the same October 3, 1865. B. HARTSHORN

TO TEACHERS -The school directors of Penn school district, wish to employ 5 teach ers for the coming term, to whom liberal wages will be paid. The grade of certificate will enter largely into the settlement of wages. Applications either in person or by letter to any of the directors will receive proper attention. Their Post office address is "Grampian Hills." Clearfield Oct. 4, 1865-3t. ISAAC KESTER,

DUBLIC SALE .- The undersigned will sell at Public Vendue, at his residence in Boggs township, on Thursday. October 26th, 1865, the following personal property, to wit: one colt, 3 cows, 7 head of young cattle, 10 hogs one of which is fat. 3 hives of bees, I fanning mill, one 2-horse wagon, one l-horse wagon, long sied, timber sied, bob-sied, three stoves and pipe, iron kettle cor-ner cupboard, 3 tables, 7 bedstends, 2 set chairs, rocking chair, one loom, and a lot of hay and atraw, besides numerous other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. ANDREW BAUGHMAN. October, 4th, 1865—pd.

I ISTOFLETTERS unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of October. A. D. 1865. Fillion, Noah

Armstrong, Joseph Handeshell, Isaac Baker Wm. L. Bush. Perry Carnan, Richard Hunter, F. J. Hunter, Wm. Chapen James Chapen James Corp, Miss Caroline Cree, William Cassidy, S. W. Dickey, W. L. Drugg, Henry Deem. Miss Mary E Evans. James A. Fisher, John

Jenkens C 2 Kneadler, Wm. F. Krise, Andrew Lender, John Preston. R. R. Richards, Capt. Geo B. Rodkey, R. L. Rogan, Thomas Smith, Mrs. Deliah

Fiscus, Charles Two cents due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will s they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P M.