

Intend. We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or woman in public or private life who has not always received my attention or my time? Pardon the egotism, they say that man Johnson is a lucky man, that no man can defeat him. I will tell you what constitutes luck. It is to do right and be for the people. That is what constitutes good luck. Some-how or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal man was ever placed in, but so far I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me.

What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I sworned for? Can they put their fingers upon it? Have you heard them point out any discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued by him when an inscrutable providence saw fit to remove him, I trust, to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him in reference to the restoration of the Union that I have departed from? None! none!

The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people, in their jealousies, have made the remark, "the White House is President." Just let me say that the charms of the White House and all that sort of flummery has less influence with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I eat or wear does not amount to much; that required to sustain me and my little family is very little; for I am not feeding many, though in a sense of consanguinity or affinity, I am akin to everybody. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country is all the reward I have.

Then, in conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse, this sea of upturned faces, to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand and to maintain it. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves may fall. Let us stand by it, though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution as the chief rock of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and tempest close around him.

Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have given me in making the remarks I have upon this occasion. Let us go forward, forgetting the past and looking to the future, and try to restore our country, trusting in Him who rules on high and on the earth below, that ere long, our Union will be restored, and that we will have peace not only on earth but especially with the people of the United States and good will.

I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence when this country is to be destroyed and its government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amidst a storm of applause.

"It is said, that as soon as the news of the Veto arrived in Dayton, Valandigham ran out the American flag from the windows of his house! During all the long weary war he never displayed that flag in rejoicing over a Union victory. What does all this mean?"—Journal.

Just this, neighbor. Mr. Vallandigham, like thousands of other Americans, never rejoiced over the murder of his neighbors; nor did he use the flag to cover a treacherous heart, like "loyal traitors" did during the war, and Dayton being ruled by an Abolition mob, his own person was not safe, much less, that "flaunting lie."

No Wonder.—It would be no wonder if the followers of the "dead duck" would "quack" themselves hoarse over the demise of their leader, the announcement of which was first made public by President Johnson on the 22d ult. Won't their "red mouths" and long tongues be busy for the next few weeks?

ON THE RAMPAGE.—Thad Stevens is a bachelor. He has for many years had a colored woman to keep house for him. The other day the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* made some remarks about her in his paper. On the following day she went to the office of the *Intelligencer*, and in a state of great rage, demanded an apology. She said they were always abusing Mr. Stevens, and if they again used her name in their paper she would cowhide the editor! Like Thad, she wants to keep up the war.

Samuel A. Black, Esq., has been appointed Acting Superintendent for the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, vice Samuel D. Young deceased.

The Clearfield Republican.



GEORGE B. GOBLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: MARCH 7, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

A SPEECH.—We publish this week the speech of President Johnson, in full. It was delivered on the 22d of February, to the largest and most intelligent assembly of white people, that ever appeared in Washington. The speech in the main is good, though his "loyal" splurges, if omitted, would have made it better still. We hope every body will read it. As to the position Democrats should assume under the circumstances, there can be no two opinions. If unfortunately a majority of the people still continue to support the dis-Union majority in Congress, nothing but political damnation will overtake us, and that speedily; hence Democrats being presented, as in this instance, with two evils, will of course choose the least, and whatever power or influence they may possess, will be thrown in favor of the government. Democrats, the Rubicon has not yet been past, keep to the old land marks, and thereby out-flank the dis-Union element now controlling Congress.

OUR "REBEL CONGRESSMAN.—Who would have thought that our loyal Congressman, Mr. Scofield, would throw his great "left" against the government. Yet such is the fact. Hear him exclaim: "If Andrew Johnson has lost his balance, and fell from the lofty column of American Liberty, he will be left a shapeless mass at the base of his great office, but the column itself will stand as firm and as long as the everlasting hills." To term the Government a shapeless mass, and oppose it, is certainly "treason" in its most infamous form. How strange that such a "loyal" member as our own Scofield, should thus assail, in the vulgar manner, "the best Government ever devised by man." But so it is. Abolitionism like every other species of fanaticism, unfits a man to pursue any of the ordinary avocations of life. It seems to be a species of hydrophobia, and paralyzes the whole mental system.

VALEDICTORY.—Levi L. Tate, Esq., for 20 years, editor of the *Columbia Democrat*, has disposed of his interest in that journal to E. R. Ikeler, who has also purchased the *Star of the North*, with the intention of consolidating them. This is a proper and long delayed act on the part of the Democracy of that county. May the crop sown in the future, yield an hundred fold, and finally root out all the Abolition dis-Union tares that are now springing up in that county. The Democracy of Columbia, like those of our own county, during the past four years, felt the heavy hand of tyranny and oppression in its meanest forms, administered by the hands of those, who had but a short time before, proclaimed the loudest for "loyalty" "free speech" and the rights of ALL MEN.

GEN. TERRY.—This loyal shoulder strapped individual, who is running the military machine at Richmond, has become offended at the course of the *Examiner* newspaper, and has suppressed it. The General had a loyal "hop" at his headquarters, at which one of the reporters of that paper happened to be present, and took upon himself the privilege of criticising the boorish manners and conduct of the attendants, for which the paper has been squelched. The General is a member in full standing, in the party, that used to bellow themselves hoarse, in advocating "free speech" and a "free press."

A STRANGE FELLOW.—When Wilkes Booth killed the "government," "Occasional" Forney, said it was the work of Providence. Now, ascertaining that the "government," in the future, intends to run the "machine" on the Constitutional track, he exclaims: "the loss of Mr. Lincoln is an irreparable loss." There is evidently something wrong with "Occasional." Probably its bread and butter, the "loss" consists of, and the little etceteras, that need to fall from the government table to the D. D.

"The Government." It would go hard with the Abolition journals to-day if "loyalty" were to be measured by their own definition, and enforced by the appliances which they have advocated as necessary, salutary, and lawful during the past five years. Fort Lafayette would be crowded to overflowing, and there would be a head in the Old Capitol for every pane of glass in its windows. The newspapers which have made merry over the suppression of their neighbors, would themselves go into eclipse, and their editors, instead of penning lively laudations of the latest arbitrary arrests, would be meditating on the power of the handcuff as a moral and political agency, under the cosy cover of a casement.

The radicals were, indeed, the hardest of school masters. They did not leave their political axioms to struggle into notice by the weak help of their own bad logic and scanty truth. They never spoiled an intractable pupil by ill-timed economy of the rod. We learned their lessons under the stimulus of stripes—lungeons under the academic bowers of Abolition—and the heads of slow scholars were cleared and cooled by a hardy diet of bread and water. These instructors taught the people the duty of "supporting the government," with the important supplementary explanation that "the government" lives in the White House and is lodged under the Presidential hat. We learned that to speak disrespectfully of the Executive, or to hint that any of his measures are illegal, or even inexpedient, is flat treason. A mild suggestion that a second Washington had not yet made his advent was proof positive that a "sympathizer" needed silencing. In Baltimore more than one unlucky individual was sent to solve his doubts about executive omniscience in the retirement of a cell. Almost every other day the papers of that oppressed city contained a notice that John Smith or John Jones had been arrested for "speaking disrespectfully of the President." Gen. Lew. Wallace, became so skillful, at last, in fathoming treason, and so rigid in punishing it, that numerous silent persons, who resolutely held their tongues, were sent to join the demonstrative Smiths and Jones behind the bars. They had been "thinking disrespectfully about the President"—at least it is fair to presume so, as they were charged with no overt acts. This tender care of the Executive reputation was not confined to Baltimore. It extended over the whole country. It led not only to military arrests, but found expression in street fights, mobs, and attacks on newspaper offices. Jail was in many instances a pleasant refuge for the imprudent conversationalist or rash editor, who leaned to the heresy that the Constitution was as binding in the White House as anywhere else. If the American people did not assent to the infallibility of the Executive and to the doctrine that his will was the "supreme law," it was no fault of the Abolition press.

But time works wonders, and the last week has witnessed a marvelous revolution. "Delirious nonsense" and "staggering logic" are among the mild epithets which the radical newspapers apply to a speech which "the government" made on Thursday. "The government" is a usurper. The "government" ought to be impeached. The people who support the "government" are "copperheads" and "sympathizers." Not a loyal man can be found, the *Washington Chronicle* tells us, who sustains the "government." It is the duty of all the loyal men to unite in assisting Congress to overthrow the "government." And much more stuff of the same sort. By awarding the President the omnipotence which these radical journals but yesterday claimed for him, and calling him by the name which they asserted was his, we are enabled to comprehend the extremely loyal relation in which they stand toward the "government" to-day.

We are quite willing that these noisy traitors should remain at large. In the exuberance of our own unquestioned "loyalty" we have no disposition to administer to the enemies of the "government" the kind of discipline with which they used to stimulate our patriotism when we were "sympathizing"—as they averred. We prefer that they should remain at liberty, that they may shame all their past declarations, complete their infamy, and embellish by the contrast of their factious, unruly and disloyal behavior our lively and hearty support of "the best government the world ever saw."—*Age*.

The logic of the radicals, says the *Age*, is somewhat defective. A year ago they denounced every man who adversely criticized the President's policy as a "copperhead" and a "traitor." Now they assail with the same epithets men who favorably comment upon the action of "the government."

The City of Reading which has been for some years under Republican rule, at her late municipal election, elected a Democratic Mayor and other City officers by handsome majorities.

An exchange says, there is a negro in Philadelphia, whose foot measures twenty-one inches in length. It is suggested that it would make a good Republican platform.

Couldn't Trap Him.

A delegation of iron and steel manufacturers headed by Capt. Ward, of Detroit, President of an iron and steel association, and J.-K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, shoddy candidate for gubernatorial honors, waited upon President Johnson on the 1st instant. They presented themselves as representing seven hundred and fifty thousand workmen, with their families, and said they were "trying to get Congress to raise the duties on their manufactures." The President thanked them for calling; his "whole life had been devoted to the work of elevating the condition of the working classes;" but, he would say to them that "he hoped there was another object in which they were equally interested—the thorough restoration of the Government." He added:

"The full and complete reconciliation of the country ought to be a precursor to all movements, and should be the first object. Such a reconciliation will produce the development of the manufacturing, the commercial, the agricultural, and other industrial interests of the country, the more speedily."

The restoration of the Union would enlarge the area for the currency, he urged, and bring the benefits of contraction; it would bring three hundred million dollars worth of cotton into our commerce and avert any possibility of a financial crash; it would make the currency sound; develop and promote the industrial resources and interests; remove all the burdensome internal taxation, &c. However, this did not suit the delegation at all, so Mr. Ward endeavored to bring him back to the point by saying:

"The great danger to the country is the vast importation from Europe, which cannot be checked except by the imposition of high duties. So far as the currency is concerned, if it is greatly reduced, we believe it will result in disaster and bankruptcy."

In reply the President said:

"By creating a great demand for the currency in expanding the area of its circulation, thereby obviating the necessity of diminishing it, would avert all danger. The paramount object, however, is to let us have a restored Government and a united Union."

This method of treating the question evidently irritated the spokesman, who said, ironically we suppose:

"We are under the impression that we have a Government. To which the President made the following final reply:

Important Letter.

The following letter was addressed by Hon. Robert J. Walker, to the Union meeting in New York, on the 22d of February.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.
To the Editors of the *Intelligencer*:

Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control. I must address it telegraphically.

President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funning and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return of specie payments. Repudiation is degrading and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world. The result of large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax, blight every field, become every vessel, break every bank and railroad and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism on its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exult, whilst the friends of freedom in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood.

The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were exhausted. We have emancipated, through a great constitutional amendment, carried only by Johnson's policy, four millions of negroes. Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white brethren of the South; they will all welcome death before such a fate as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the South, and I renew the contest against it in the North. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupillage is a dissolution of the Union. I cannot act with Northern or Southern disunionists. Johnson's policy alone can practically restore the Union.

It has already crushed the heresy of secession at the South, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for abolition of slavery. If the heresy of secession is crushed at the South, and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of Andrew Johnson. Slavery and secession, our only discordant elements, being thus extirpated, the Johnson policy will go on conquering and to conquer not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South their passions and prejudices. It will touch their hearts and conquer their affections. We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interests and affection; a Union of States, with states and not with conquered provinces. We shall have the Union and representation of all the States, as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, an ever expanding and perpetual Union. Men of the South, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get into the Union than you ever did to get out of it. You fought us under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage and endurance to get out of the Union. Come, now, our erring, but still much loved brethren of the South, and reassemble with us again at the political family altar, at Washington. Come with loyal hearts under the flag of our sires, and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. Come, and the recording angel will blot out in reconciling tears the memory of human follies and frailties. The people on whom Johnson has always relied are with him, and will welcome back all Unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

DOUBLY SURE.—The Abolition State Convention of Indiana, being in session at Indianapolis, at the time the "earthquake" occurred at Washington; passed resolutions endorsing President Johnson's policy, and the course of the radicals in Congress.

New Advertisements.

The CASH must accompany the following notices: Administrators' notices, \$3 00; Auditors' notices, \$3 00; Disolution notices, \$3 00; Cautions, \$1 50; \$1 50 and all other transient Notices at the rates. Other advertisements at \$1 50 per copy for 3 or less insertions, for each additional insertion 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count a square.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife Anna Sumner on my account, as I will pay no debts of contracting. BARTHEL STUMPF, March 7, 1866-31.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 19
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades
Corner Fourth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N.B. Always in Store a large Stock of Linens and Oil Shades.
March 7, 1866-3mo.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book now published: **THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION.** Comprising heroic adventures and hair-bread escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerrillas, Disgraced and others; Tales of Loyalty and Disloyalty; Women; Stories of the Negro, &c., &c., with incidents of Pleasure and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Gross, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in colors. Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered. CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers No. 234 S. Third Street, Phila., March 7, 1866-4.

Tyrone & Clearfield R. R. Company. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held 7th Inst. Resolved, That any subscribers to the Capital Stock, who have paid all installments thereon, but have not yet received their Certificates, be requested to furnish evidence of such payment before the 1st day of April ensuing, to H. H. Shillingford, Treasurer, and receive their certificates of Stock in accordance therewith. Resolved, That all persons who have collected subscriptions made to the Capital Stock of this Company, be directed to report to H. H. Shillingford, Treasurer, immediately. By order of the Board of Directors, H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1866-31.

100 Bushels of prime Cloverseed, for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN, Curwensville, February 28, 1866-41.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desiring to have a superior Machine, should try Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, on hand. H. F. NAUGLE, Agent, Clearfield, February 28, 1866-41.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned, not to meddle with the following property, to wit: 1 bay horse, 1 sorrel horse and 1 wagon, now in possession of Wm. M. Bloom, as the same belongs to me and is left with him subject to my order. HEZEKIAH T. BLOOM, February 28, 1866-31.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers on favorable terms a dwelling house for sale. The property is situated adjoining the Centre School House lot, on the public road leading to Curwensville. It contains 1/2 acre of land, having thereon a dwelling house and new stable. Possession given in the spring. For terms apply to P. C. HEISTY, Feb. 28, 1866. Near Clearfield, Pa.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Session of Clearfield county, their petitions and bonds for license at the January sessions next, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," &c.

TABERN LICENSE.
R. J. Haynes, Karlsruhe township.
Charles Heusel, Woodward "
John S. McVeigh, Beccaria "
Wm. Schwen, jr., Brady "
Frederic Korb, Brady "
Wm. R. Dickinson, Beccaria "
John Scheser, Union "
J. S. Radebach, Boggs "
Edward Albert Boggs, "
Isaiah Wall, Penns "
D. H. Paulhamus, Beccaria "
Daniel Coplin, Decatur "
John F. Bloom, Gulick "
James P. Nelson, Morris "
Lawrence Flood, Covington "
Samuel C. Hepburn, Pike "
David S. Plotner, N. Washington town.
David Johnson, Clearfield borough.
Wm. M. Jeffries, Curwensville "
H. H. Kephart, Osceola Mills "
T. F. Boalich, Osceola Mills "
Louisa Mason, Curwensville "
Joseph Kirk, Lumber City "
Thomas Robison, " "
David Whitmore, " "

RESCANTILE LICENSE.
Richard Mospoff, Clearfield Borough.
Claudius Rarmoy, Covington tp.
Wm. Albert G. Brod, Bradford tp.
Windsor Lloyd, Burnside township.
De F. ETZWEILLER, Clerk.
Clearfield, Feb. 28, 1866.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, situated on Market street, Clearfield Borough. Apply to WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Penna.
Clearfield, February 21, 1866-31.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the Estate of Jacob Gearhart, deceased, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa. have this day been duly granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay. CHARLES SLOAN, CYRENIUS HOWE, Decatur town's, Feb. 21, 1866-6d. Adm'rs.

GEORGE F. WARDLE, CHARLES N. REED.
Wardle, Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c.,
N. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts.,
Feb. 14, 1866-6m. PHILADELPHIA.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold, in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the borough of Phillipsburg, on

Saturday, the 31st of March, 1866, at Public Outcry, Real Estate, as follows: Beginning at a swamp elm on the Cold Stream Creek; thence south twenty-two degrees west forty-four perches to a post; thence east sixty-eight degrees fourteen and fifty-four one hundredth perches to a post; thence north twenty-two degrees east forty-four perches to a post on the said stream; thence north forty-four degrees west ten perches; thence south seventy-three degrees west—perches to the place of beginning, containing FOUR acres and twenty-eight perches, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. TERMS: Cash on confirmation of Sale. March 7, 1866-31. JESSE L. TEST, Executor of John W. Whamby, dec'd.

THIMBLE SKEINS & PIPE-PANS. at Aug 23 1865 MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

GROCERIES to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.