

Clearfield Republican

Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS:—\$2 00 Per Annum, if paid in advance.

VOL. XXXVIII.—WHOLE NO. 1909.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VI.—NO. 43.

APRIL 1866

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands for Taxes, 1865 and 1866, 200 | John Jones, \$116 25 | 109 | George Moore, 38 53 | LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, 150 | John Low, 17 53 |
| NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Clearfield county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on the Second Monday of June, A. D. 1866, the following tracts of unseated land and unpaid taxes, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on the Second Monday of June, A. D. 1866: | Jas. Chapman, 116 25 | 250 | John Fr., Jr., 65 98 | No. Ac. Per. Warrantes, etc. Taxes, 221 | D. W. MOORE, Treas'r, March 28, 1866. |
| DECARIA TOWNSHIP. Ac. Per. Warrantes, etc. Taxes, 140 | Benj. Tinsell, 101 93 | 282 | Joseph Simons, 103 28 | 418 | |
| 41 43 John Mailer, \$69 06 | J. Williamson, 101 67 | 248 | Joseph Harrison, 113 27 | 32 | |
| 62 P. Myrtle, 114 56 | Mary Crawford, 123 27 | 100 | Charles Hall, 32 58 | 114 | |
| 62 John Funk, 82 04 | T. Speckman, 174 47 | 41 | C. J. Alport, 16 28 | 6 | |
| 70 Fred'k Hutley, 49 28 | Rebecca Brown, 163 80 | 431 | H. C. J. Alport, 16 28 | 226 | |
| 76 S. Michael Musser, 34 40 | Christian Stake, 34 33 | 330 | 114 Robert Shaw, 146 71 | 226 | |
| 80 John Brady, 152 32 | Leonard Hollis, 17 55 | 100 | Robert Shaw, 49 71 | 226 | |
| 80 Wm. Brady, 68 49 | John Birch, 60 02 | 50 | John Skyrton, 43 87 | 227 | |
| 82 J. Elain & E. Elain, 112 78 | John Cummings, 20 71 | 100 | John Donaldson, 11 18 | 227 | |
| 89 40 John Wiltmer, 119 04 | | | 66 104 B. D. Schoonover, 9 14 | 227 | |
| 89 40 Henry Wiltmer, 185 94 | | | | | |
| 91 112 Wm. Wilson, 112 47 | | | | | |
| 95 40 Herman Wiltmer, 44 81 | | | | | |
| 95 40 John Kroger, 55 58 | | | | | |
| 102 116 John Gibson, 48 91 | | | | | |
| 105 73 Robert Wilson, 86 80 | | | | | |
| 94 91 Jeremiah Mosher, 37 96 | | | | | |
| 102 116 Peter Getz, 62 57 | | | | | |
| 102 116 Martin Fantz, 101 64 | | | | | |
| 106 125 Jacob Fantz, Jr., 91 18 | | | | | |
| 128 153 George Musser, 101 03 | | | | | |
| 143 32 Thomas Gibson, 119 11 | | | | | |
| 153 153 David Harton, 214 04 | | | | | |
| 153 153 John Fordney, 214 04 | | | | | |
| 44 Brown & Paton, 21 74 | | | | | |
| 71 80 John Retland, 145 17 | | | | | |
| 76 76 Jacob Krug, 15 17 | | | | | |
| 76 Wm. Plunkert, 14 81 | | | | | |
| 126 40 J. Moersmith, 62 28 | | | | | |
| 300 Wm. Miller, 54 30 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| George Moore, 38 53 | LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, 150 | John Low, 17 53 |
| John Fr., Jr., 65 98 | No. Ac. Per. Warrantes, etc. Taxes, 221 | D. W. MOORE, Treas'r, March 28, 1866. |
| Joseph Simons, 103 28 | 418 | |
| Joseph Harrison, 113 27 | 32 | |
| Charles Hall, 32 58 | 114 | |
| C. J. Alport, 16 28 | 6 | |
| H. C. J. Alport, 16 28 | 226 | |
| 114 Robert Shaw, 146 71 | 226 | |
| Robert Shaw, 49 71 | 226 | |
| John Skyrton, 43 87 | 227 | |
| John Donaldson, 11 18 | 227 | |
| 66 104 B. D. Schoonover, 9 14 | | |

THE RADICAL PLAN FOR PREVENTING A RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The Committee of fifteen, organized and controlled by Thaddeus Stevens, have at length agreed upon what they are pleased to term a plan of Reconstruction. After four months of wrangling, the country is gravely told that the Radical majority of the Rump Congress, now in session at Washington, will only agree to the restoration of the Union at some future time and on certain conditions. The time is indefinite and uncertain; the conditions determined and fixed are these: A new article is to be added to the Constitution of the United States containing the following sections:

1st. A section providing that the negro shall be made the equal of the white men in every State in the Union. That is precisely what is meant by the following initial words: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizens of the United States."

By the Civil Rights Bill, recently passed over the veto of President Johnson, negroes are declared to be citizens of the United States. Heretofore they have not been so regarded. All white citizens have been on an equality in all the States of the Union. No one of these has enjoyed privileges or immunities superior to or different from those enjoyed by any other white citizens. Only negroes have heretofore been denied the privileges of voting, and of certain other privileges, and what the Committee of Fifteen are pleased to call immunities. If the proposed amendment to the Constitution, on the adoption of which the restoration of the Union is made to depend, does not mean that hereafter the negro shall be allowed to vote in every State in the Union and to enjoy everywhere every privilege and immunity enjoyed by the white man, it can have no meaning at all.

2d. A section imposing a penalty on every State which does not allow negroes to vote.

The penalty thus provided is contained in lessening the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College of any State which does not confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes within its limits. The second section of the proposed new article is so plain upon this point that its meaning cannot by any possibility be mistaken or misunderstood. It is so worded as to apply to all States alike. Pennsylvania is to be affected and bound by it as fully as South Carolina. Unless we confer the right of suffrage upon every negro within the limits of this Commonwealth, we are to lose representation both on the floor of Congress and in the Electoral College. From that penalty we cannot escape, should the proposed amendment be adopted. Until it is adopted, the Radical Disunionist in Congress boldly declare that the Union shall not be restored.

3d. A section providing that, while negroes are to be made voters at once, almost the entire white population of the South shall be prohibited from voting until after the next Presidential election.

Such is a clear and honest statement, in as brief compass as we can give it, of what the infamous Committee of Fifteen are pleased to term a plan of reconstruction. There are some further provisions of minor importance, as the reader will see, and among others one to render all the prominent citizens of the South ineligible to office; but the main features of the plan are embraced in the three sections to which we have alluded. Opposed to this disunion scheme stands the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. It is for the people of Pennsylvania to say which they will sustain by their votes in the coming election.

The Radical disunionists hope to carry out their infamous projects, by appealing to the prejudices of the masses. The whole burden of their song during the present campaign, will be a denunciation of the Southern people. Their constant cry will be, are you willing to allow rebels to vote? Upon that the changes will be rung continually. Thus, through a prejudice, which they suppose to be all powerful in the North, they expect to succeed in forcing the adoption of the odious doctrines of negro suffrage and negro equality upon every State in the Union. Are the masses of Pennsylvania such consummate fools as to aid in carrying out these radical revolutionary schemes? We do not believe they are. We expect to see the white men of this great State laying aside party prejudice and rally as one man for the Union, the Constitution and the interests of the white race.

Why is President Johnson like Chimborazo? Because he is the greatest of all the Andies.

THE SOMERSET AMALGAMATION CASE.

Last week we noticed in our paper, the elopement of a white girl, named Griffith, of Somerset county, with a Black Nigger who had been employed by her father. We stated then that he had said that he would rather than his daughter would marry a negro than a Copperhead. The name of the father is Billy Griffith, but as there are four Billy Griffiths, we would beg leave to state that it is not Brick House Billy, nor Tow Head Billy, nor New Years Billy, but Baptist Billy, as he is called. He is a crazy Abolitionist, and was a great friend of old Abe Lincoln, and is a great opponent of President Johnson. He called his last child Pulpis, the name of the Negro aforesaid, but as a preacher came round soon afterwards, he changed the first name for said preacher, and gave the middle name Pulpis in memory of the Buck Nigger, leaving the last name, "Griffith," to represent himself. The whole name is Coldren Pulpis Griffith. His inordinate love for the Nigger had a climax in the elopement of his daughter with Pulpis as aforesaid.

And their attachment and love for each other was intense we have no doubt, as the Nigger with whom Pulpis stopped, when in town, told one of our police officers that he ought to be ashamed of himself to part this couple, that their young hearts twined round each other like the tendrils of a vine, that she loved him and he loved her, and that what "de Lord had joined together man should not put asunder." From a letter written by a gentleman at Jenner X Roads to a gentleman in this place we understand that the whole community up there blame Baptist Billy with the acts committed by his daughter, as it was his teachings that led her to the desperate act. We are also informed that both the girl and the Nigger declare that they will yet be married and lead a blessed wedded life in close amalgamation.—Johnston Democrat.

Some years ago, a gentleman of Norfolk, Va., had a fine negro, to whom he gave the privilege of bringing himself out and keeping one-half the wages. One day the negro came home to his master to tell him that the man to whom he had been working, wished to buy him, and would give eight hundred dollars for him. "Well," replied the master, "what of that? I don't want to sell."

"But you see, massa," said Sam, "I've had a bad cough for some time, and specs I'm going into de sumption. I don't spec I shall last more dan two years, and I'd like to take dan in."

GEN MEADE AND THE FENSANS.—Mr. Killian has followed the example of his Fenian warriors, and left Eastport, Me. Before abandoning the field he wrote to General Meade asking if arms intended to protect fishermen in their labor were to be seized. Gen. Meade replied that he should seize all arms intended to disturb neutrality, and moreover, arrest all persons engaged in such work. Mr. Killian left soon after. The De Soto and Winoski are lying in the port of Eastport, and the Augusta was steaming in at the hour of our dispatches.—A. Y. Herald

A little four year old pet stood looking out of the window the other day, when an expressionman stopped just opposite and tied up the horse's tail, to prevent its trailing in the mud. She watched the operation intently and then called out eagerly: "Oh, see, Anni! the 'spressionman is making a water' for his horse!"

An old gentleman remarked the other day that in 1776, we went to war on account of the stamp act, and got the nigger; while in 1861, we went to war about the nigger, and got the stamp act.