



Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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

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CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VI.—NO. 47.

LIST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield county, for the year 1866, subject to payment of License:

Table listing retailers across various towns like Clearfield, Curwensville, and Lumber City, with columns for Name, Class, and License.

TRUSTEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Penn'a, the following Real Estate, situate in Brady township in said county, late the property of George Ellinger, dec'd., will be sold by the highest and best bidder, at LUTHERSBURG, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next...

LETTER FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

This old war veteran, is no doubt well remembered, by many soldiers who participated in the Shenandoah, as well as by those who witnessed his daring valor during the Mexican War. The General was removed from command, by the radicals, to give place to that band-box commander, General Banks, whom Stonewall Jackson, used to run out of the Confederacy for the purpose of getting his supplies. Gen Shields is now cultivating a farm in Missouri. Read his able letter on reconstruction.

CARROLLTON Mo., May 1. Messrs. Clark H. Green, W. C. B. Gillespie, D. K. Turk, Macon, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—I deeply regret my inability to comply with my engagement at your place on Monday next. The sudden and serious indisposition of a member of my family makes it imperative on me to remain at home until it be God's will to relieve me from anxiety. I beg that you will make this known to your good people and I desire this the more because I make it a point never to fail in an engagement of this kind, except under the pressure of overruling circumstances. If I can at any time hereafter atone for this failure, it will afford me pleasure to do so.

I have never been more thoroughly convinced of the necessity for exertion than at the present moment. The peril of the present hour can hardly be overrated. In this I agree with the President, and think it would be treason to the Constitution and the Union for men who think as I do to continue silent and indifferent at such a crisis. A few years of civil war do the work of centuries in altering and deteriorating the character of a people, and none but strong and privileged races ever fully recover from such deterioration.

Most nations have to pass through a second conservative revolution to recover their lost position, and if we escape from that calamity it will be by a violent political struggle, amounting in substance to a revolution. The bad passions of human nature once stimulated by war, survive the cessation of hostilities, and the period that succeeds one of bitter revenge, is a period of persecution. It was at first hoped and believed by the friends of human freedom every where, that our new people, educated under the benign and elevating influence of liberty, would show to the world that a defeated party in a civil war to their natural allegiance without any feeling of dishonor or degradation, and that the victorious party, disdainful of base and cowardly gratification of revenge, and confident in their own strength, justice, and unanimity, could welcome back their erring brethren, without seeking or desiring to insult, humiliate, or degrade them, or render them unworthy of that high destiny which should be the pride and boast of the free-born citizens of the only great republic in the world.

agents with which they intend to inundate the South under this bill, would be an intolerable affliction under any circumstances; but when it is remembered that this brood of mean, petty, hungry officials, are to be sent there to take charge of the negroes and sustain them against the whites, and to enforce negro equality, we may form some slight idea of the pretty little Radical pandemonium they mean to establish in that devoted region. To even discuss the unconstitutionality of this bill would be treating it with too much respect. No man who understands our system of government will dare to urge that Congress has the power to enter the States, select out a portion of their citizens, change their civil status, place them under special protection, send special agents to sustain them against the rest of the citizens, and remove them when necessary from under State laws and State tribunals, and place them under the sole guardianship and protection of the general government. It would wrong their intelligence to suppose that any of the men who voted for that bill believed it constitutional, President Johnson could not act with such men. No American who has a white conscience can. The conscience has to be blackened in America, or crimsoned in Europe, to make a Republican sufficiently black or sufficiently red to do the work of a thoroughly radicalized fanatic.

If this country is to be saved from going the way of the other republics on this continent, we will owe it under God to Andrew Johnson. If we are ever again to have anything worthy of being called a Union, we will owe it to his loyalty and intrepidity. But a Union kept together by bayonets, or what is worse, by a swarm of official vermin, appointed under a Civil Rights bill, to interfere with the laws, tribunals and rights of the States, and the hereditary constitutional liberty of the people, is not worth an hour's preservation. No, let us have a real Union—a Union of hearts, laws, rights and privileges, or no Union. The people will have no radicalized Union, with New-England for its head and Taxes for its tail. We will have no Union with eleven States out or Africanized.

The war, it is true, has made us a patient people, and taught us to submit to any kind of government, but this must not be mistaken for a blind, ignorant or slavish submission. We start up as awake some bright morning, and conclude that a rump Congress and a rump Union at the same time are not quite the thing for this country and so sure as we open our eyes to this fact we will do so. Colonel Pridgen did with the rump Parliament—send the rump Congress to seek the devil—anywhere else except in Washington, and bring back a whole Union, in all its beauty and majesty, the greatest and noblest political structure in the world. To effect this peacefully we must have a thorough organization of the people. Every man who wants to preserve the Constitution of the Union ought to enter a Johnson club. We owe it to the noble stand taken by the President, to sustain him; and what is more, we owe it to ourselves and to the country, and the principles of constitutional liberty, to sustain his policy so long as he sustains the Constitution and the Union. This radical faction must be put down by a peaceable organization, or the country will drift rapidly into a social civil revolution.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. JAMES SHIELDS.

question whether that party is not the embodiment of opposition to the institutions—the question whether rational government can exist upon the basis of a denial of the distinctions established by Providence. Without distinctions there can be no thought, nor any practical harmony. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that God would establish fundamental distinctions, and the preservation of which would be the conditions of human improvement; and that the abolition of the unrestrained pride and ambition of men, would tend to the multiplication of other distinctions unrecognized by Providence and inimical to peace, to progress and to good Government. Thus the great opposition to slavery arose first in Great Britain. Why? Because in that country there are many artificial distinctions, and there, consequently, a real distinction cannot be tolerated. If the leading minds of Great Britain were to admit a difference between the white and black races, it would prompt the untitled white man to deny the artificial distinction between himself and the Duke. Hence you will always find the haughtiest and most proscriptive men the greatest opposers of slavery, and the most ardent sympathizers with "the poor negro." They, you see, have nothing to lose, because they interpose many distinctions, between themselves and the herd of society. But the poor white man who has nothing to depend on, except himself, cannot be permitted to indulge a pride of race, because in the joy of that pride he might feel himself as good as an Earl or as the imbecile son of a Queen. He, therefore must be kept down by the denial of any difference between the races. In other words, artificial pride abolishes the distinctions of race which God has created; that it may introduce others which the Divine Government does not recognize. Time will show that the party in this country which has abolished slavery is the greatest enemy of freedom. To-day it is endeavoring to consolidate the government and to create an aristocracy of permanent office-holders through the instrumentality of the public debt. It is seeking to establish precedents of partial and tyrannical legislation, and has been permitted quietly to proceed in this direction to an extent which would have alarmed and aroused the preceding generations of Americans through the whole extent of the country. We quietly submit to things which our fathers would not have suffered to be proposed and, at this rate, the day may come when we would quietly submit to an aristocracy of blood to get rid of an aristocracy of party rule. The blood aristocracy of England condescendingly allows something to the poorer and untitled classes; but the Black Republicans of this country deny all favor before God or men to those who differ from themselves either in spirit or opinion. It is the party of selfishness gone mad.

Self-conceited beyond everything ever seen in the history of idiosyncrasy, it holds the most absurd doctrines with a tenacity which is due to established principles alone. Hopelessly debauched in morals, it would hang as criminals the best men who should challenge its godless supremacy, and defend from all punishment the most unmitigated scoundrels who should choose to be called by its name. Heretofore men have associated in parties with a view to convenience in carrying on the practical politics of the country, differing as to measures of policy, but recognizing certain established principles as constituting the foundation and the safeguards of the government. But the new party denies all principles and ignores all policy except the pursuit of all hazards of its own abnormal greed. Other parties would never push antagonism to the extreme of unsettling the country and endangering its peace. The Black Republicans rejoiced in their power to precipitate the country into a war, and did it, ostensibly to free the negro, but really with the design of enslaving the whites.

Wherever there is variety of races in a country, the despot and the anarchist can be known by his bidding for the favor of the inferior race. He knows their ignorance and ferocity and needs just such instruments to further his designs. In South America, every new usurper, who wishes to put a chain upon the necks of the whites, commences by preaching equality to the negroes, and ends by putting the bayonet into their hands and using them to intimidate all the white intelligence and patriotism which apprehend and desire better things than despotic rapacity. This is the spirit, policy and aim of Black Republicanism in this country. It sympathizes with the negro because it wishes to use him as a tool for the destruction

of liberty. It abolishes the distinction which God has drawn between races because it wishes to institute others which defy every Divine principle and sentiment. Every sane man looking back on the past, can see that our success in Republicanism was mainly dependent on such a distinction; and every such man, looking from the present into the future, can see that unless the spirit and legislation of our government come back to an admission of the difference between the white and black man, our republican experiment will be overwhelmed. Our present troubles and forebodings all arise from an impious attempt to deny, for partisan purposes, a distinction which Providence has made so plain that he who runs may read. We do not advocate the re-establishment of hereditary slavery. The southern people do not ask it. But the main reasons why they do not, are, first, their deliverance from responsibility, and secondly, their belief that the negro has been hopelessly spoiled by emancipation. How far these reasons are sound, we shall not now inquire. We may add, however, that there is probably at bottom in the southern heart a conviction in favor of a formal freedom for the negro. At least, they will not stubbornly argue that the system which has been abolished was in all respects the best. Therefore, they are willing in good faith to accept emancipation; but they hold that all legislation for the negro must proceed on the acknowledgment that he is a black man, and that the attempt to legislate for him as a white man means, on the part of those who attempt it, a design upon the liberties of white people, and upon the constitution of the government. It could not be otherwise. The distinction between the races is so plain that nothing but an ambition founded in selfishness could even attempt to neglect it. Just as a faction in a city, bent on plunder and destruction, would open the prison doors of felons to gain help in their designs, so a political party may be known as despotic by its overriding all natural distinctions under the plea of philanthropy. As the faction would abolish the distinction between innocence and criminality, because the latter would side with its deliverer, so the party would abolish the distinction between the superior and inferior race, knowing that its action and its aims would alike tend to draw the ignorance to which it thus appealed to its own side of the conflict. Already the Atlantic Monthly and the Black Republican organs have said that the ignorance of the negro was more available to them than the wisdom of the white man, by which they could mean nothing else than that they intended to abolish Constitution government and to trample civilization itself into the dust. -Galveston News

\$1 000 000 Reward.

LOST—A BUREAU.—The sole property of the poor freedmen, who are irreconcilable. Said bureau contained six drawers, in which were deposited the following valuables: No. 1. 32,000,000 acres of public land and confiscated estates. Some of which is very valuable for raising Sea Island cotton. No. 2. Daily rations for 1,700,000 freedmen for ten years, with privileges of removal. No. 3. Clothing outfits for the same number of freedmen, of the same quality, and got up without regard to cost, including fine tooth combs, sozodont and night blooming cereus. No. 4. 100,000 first class residences for freedmen: Government pattern with all the modern improvements. No. 5. 400,000 colleges, schools, churches, (orthodox of course,) hospitals, clubs houses &c., all in the highest style of art. No. 6. Government commissions for 965,000 salaried agents to superintend the distribution of the above property. These commissions are very valuable and eagerly sought for the emoluments and lucrative perquisites are abundant, duties light, and character no object. The last seen of the bureau was in the hands of the Representative of the people who is supposed to have it in his pants pocket. Any information which will lead to the impeachment and conviction of this audacious usurper, by which the bureau may be recovered, will be rewarded as above by STEVENS, SCUMER, ET AL.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—ONE-TENTH of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the balance with interest at the confirmation of sale.

Sale will take place between the hours of one and two o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. B. B. GOODLANDER, Clearfield May 21, 1866-41.

REGISTERS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Third Monday of June 1866, for confirmation and allowance.

- 1 The account of E. B. Small, Administrator of the estate of E. B. Small, late of the Borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, deceased.
- 2 The account of James Hegarty, Guardian of Hannah Jane Dillon, minor child of George Dillon, deceased.
- 3 Final account of C. D. Felt, Administrator of William H. Mattson, deceased, late of Fox township, Clearfield county, Penn'a.
- 4 Final account of Gideon Small and Nancy Small, Ex'rs of the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Small, late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, deceased.
- 5 The account of Mary Spencer, Administratrix of James Spencer, late of Pike town, Pa., dec'd.
- 6 Final account of Samuel Zowles, Administrator of Fatus H. Rawlins of Lawrence tp., dec'd.
- 7 Account of H. H. Hurd and L. J. Hurd Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elias T. Robinson, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.
- 8 The final account of Elizabeth Cross, Administratrix of Andrew Cross, late of Boggs township, county of Clearfield, deceased.
- 9 The account of F. F. Coutriet, Guardian of Mary Ann Bandiller.

I. G. BANGER, Register, Registers Office, Clearfield, Pa., June 25, 1866

Orphan's Court Sale.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned guardian of Ellen Mullen, minor, of George Muller, dec'd., will offer at public sale, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday, June 15, 1866, the following Real Estate, viz: A certain house and lot of ground, situate in the village of Paradise, Lawrence township, county aforesaid, adjoining lots of Leonard Ogden and Abraham Carver.

Terms of Sale.—One half the purchase money in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. WM. RADELAUGH, Guardian, Clearfield, May 23, 1866-41.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned intends opening a school in the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the first Monday in June to continue for a term of seven weeks.

Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our instruction. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be conducted. Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping. A daily register is kept of the attendance, deportment and recitations of each pupil which is sent weekly to parents, thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school. Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner in which the daily work is performed.

TERMS OF TUITION.

- Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$4 00
- Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping \$5 00
- Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Survey, \$7 00
- Latin and Greek with any of the above branches \$9 00

For further information, apply to May 23, 1866. C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

JOS. SHAW & SON Have just opened a NEW STORE, on Main St., CLEARFIELD, PA., lately occupied by Wm. F. IRWIN.

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS, Groceries of the best quality.

QUEENSWARE, Boots and Shoes, and every article necessary for one's comfort.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. May 9, 1866-41.

GEORGE FALK takes this method of notifying the voters of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and reopened the hotel formerly kept by E. Schreiner, at Coxestown, where he will take especial pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. Clearfield, April 12, '66. G. F.

1866. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

BROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Western counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSA RAIL ROAD COMPANY. Time of Passenger trains at ENROUTE. Leave Eastward. Erie Mail Train 5.02 P. M. Erie Express Train 11.48 P. M. Leave Westward. Erie Mail Train 12.00 M. Erie Express Train 1.53 A. M. Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie. New York Connection. Leave New York at 9 a. m., arrive at Erie 9.30 a. m. Leave Erie at 4.35 p. m., arrive at N. York 4.10 p. m. No change of cars between Erie & N. York. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night trains. For information respecting Passenger business, apply at Cor. 30th and Market St's, Phil'a. And for Freight business of the Company's Agents S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 12th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. BEAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer Agent for the Purchase and Sale of lands, CLEARFIELD, PENNSA.

Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1866-41.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY at LAW

Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office. Dec. 1, 1866-41