



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 13, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR
H. ESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

A "Civil Necessity."
Office holders, and those dependent upon their smiles, affect to be much embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest between Radicalism and the President.

Strange that they should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861, the Republicans have had a just claim to the enjoyment of office, and most valiantly have they asserted their right. The records show that twice as many appointments were made in the civil service under Mr. Lincoln as had been made by all of his predecessors. Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle arts of a despotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization.

Suppose there is difficulty in deciding which wing of the Republicans is the party that triumphed in 1860 and 1864, it still does not affect the Democracy, and can in no manner entitle them to claim the spoils of office.

If the President would assume to dictate to Congress whom they should select to fill the offices at their disposal he would justly merit and would undoubtedly receive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this that Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official favors. Upon this subject the radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Radical shibboleth was, "THE PRESIDENT IS THE GOVERNMENT? Oppose the President and you oppose the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists; Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctrine, and their whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If then, Lincoln as President was the Government, so Johnson as President is the Government, and we commend to their lips the challenge so rudely pressed to ours.

The offices are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the offices at his disposal, he should at once and determinedly use the means the Constitution and laws have given him. Three fifths of the Republicans are with the President, but through the controlling influence of their party machinery their voice is stifled; they are induced to be silent by the false assurance that all will yet be healed. They forget that ANDREW JOHNSON proclaimed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that THESE MEN "ARE TRAITORS." The hour for fratricidal war has past; the breach is irreparable; the separation is final.

Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid phalanx are supporting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle—one of greater importance was never submitted to the American people. His defeat will forever sink the last hope of our free institutions, his triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office holders for good is but slight; for evil they may be all powerful. As supporters of a measure they weigh but little; as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadly struggle with "traitors," can it be that the President will permit his office holders to range themselves under the banner of treason and throw into the

breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? Measuring the rigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparring hand every means that the Constitution and laws have cast upon him?

Under the sway of the Radicals, "MILITARY NECESSITY" was held to justify any violation of the Constitution and laws, and now we hold that "CIVIL NECESSITY" enjoins the vigorous use of every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the law of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. Pretended support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support Johnson and Stevens; they must love the one and hate the other. They must support the President's policy; they must speak favorably of it; they must support those who support it, and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

WHITE AND BLACK.—The Hillsdale (Iowa) Press says: "Yesterday, John Armstrong, a one-legged soldier, who returned home a few months ago, was found in a small cabin, in the outskirts of the city, in a very destitute condition. He was at once taken charge of by the authorities, and sent to the poor house."

The associated press dispatch from Washington, on Friday last, says: "Yesterday, the assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau commenced issuing Government rations to a large number of new recruits. The total number of colored persons now furnished with Government rations in this District is 29,350."

The first subject was a white man, and was sent to the local poor house, while the above thousands are black, and are fed by white agents out of the U. S. Treasury. This is one of the practical contrasts of the times. White soldiers will not be of much account until the negroes are either all sleek and fat, or killed off by the Massachusetts humanitarians.

POSTPONED.—The trial of Jefferson Davis, which was to take place at Richmond last week, has been postponed until next October. The charge of the judge—a Massachusetts schoolmaster, named Underwood, tortured into a judge of the U. S. court by the "second Washington"—was more like the babblings of an escaped tenant of a mad house, or the ravings of a second rate fanatic, than the legal lore of a judge. It was so disgraceful, that a general laughter was kept up in the court room; no one seeming to fear the enraged lion. It was feared, at one time, that his honor would disembowel himself, as it was thought impossible for a human being to discharge so much filth and rage, and leave the seat of life undisturbed. He, however, survived, and is now bumbling between Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, hunting testimony wherewith to indite more "traitors."

REPORTED.—The joint committee of thirteen, on Reconstruction, through their chairman, Senator Fessenden, made their report to both Houses of Congress, on Friday last, signed by the whole ten Negro Bureaucrats. It is the grandest scheme of dis-union that was ever conceived, and an entire abrogation of all the forms of our system of government, and is nothing more nor less than cowardly treason, just such treachery as men of the Sumner-Stevens class commit—stab when your back is towards them, or rob you while professing to be your friend, or Judas-like, betray you with a kiss.

MORE LOYAL TACTICS.—The U. S. Senate, on Friday last, succeeded, by a vote of 33 to 11, in passing another catalogue of new amendments to the Constitution. This old piece of parchment will soon be like the beggar's pants, so much patched up that the owners (the white people) won't know it. But we presume that after a few more loyal patches are added, it will be pronounced loyal and orthodox by those political jayhawkers, and that it will no longer be termed by New Englanders as "an agreement with Hell."

The Clearfield Republican, Cop-perhead, speaking of the late alteration in the Internal Revenue Law, says: "We fear the Government will never realize much support from us under this bill, as our income is likely to be under \$1,000, but if it (the Government) needs any physical help to "coerce" the "traitors" at the other end of the line into its support, we can be counted on." This editor must be one of those fighting heroes during the rebellion who can be recognized in the following lines.

"He who fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."
Probably he intends the above as a feeler for a position in the South in the Revenue Department. It looketh much like a bid for pap.

We find the above in the Bellefonte (disunion) Press, and copy it in order to correct two mistakes. The editor in the first place insinuates as though we had taken a hand in the late crusade against our neighbors, for the purpose of abolishing slavery, and obtaining pianos, silverware, cotton, etc. etc. We done no such thing; our hands are clear of that "sixty days affair;" our patriotism was not entirely bound up in the negro, and other people's wares; and as to the "feeling for a position in the South," we would say that we have no such desires, as we are not troubled about government "pap," while the machine is in the hands of the Philistines.

The Public Debt. The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States:

Item	Total
Bearing coin interest:	
5 per cent bonds	\$195,841,100 00
5 per cent bonds, '67 and '68	18,222,591 00
5 per cent bonds of 1861	253,792,500 00
6 per cent 5-20 bonds	695,315,000 00
Total	\$1,193,822,191 00
Debt bearing currency interest:	
6 per cent bonds	\$5,402,600 00
Temporary Loan	124,964,480 25
Certificates of indebtedness	42,025,000 00
3 year comp'd int. notes	162,912,140 00
3 year 7-30 notes	812,221,650 00
Total	\$1,147,222,222 25
Matured debt not presented for payment	4,900,420 64
Debt bearing no interest:	
United States notes	\$402,128,318 00
Federal currency	27,354,965 91
Gold certificates of deposit	23,565,320 00
Total debt bearing no interest	\$452,048,603 91
Total debt	2,799,979,450 76
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin	\$50,679,957 72
Currency	79,911,153 22
Total amount in Treasury	\$139,591,058 24
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	\$2,660,388,392 52

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of June 1866. HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury.

In comparing this statement with that of the 1st of last May, the coin debt has increased \$11,000, while however the aggregate debt has decreased about \$20,000. There is \$26,000,000 less coin, but \$19,000,000 more paper in the Treasury than there was on the first of May. Since that time the Treasury Department has also sold thirty-six millions of gold, realizing nearly eleven millions premium, and together with the enormous taxes, and sale of a large amount of Government war property, the debt is still increasing. There is a big leak somewhere.

INHUMAN.—A returned soldier residing at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, killed his father on Monday the 4th inst., by shooting him through the head, one ball entered above the eye, and another behind the ear, both passing through the head. The murderer evidently committed his deed in a cool manner, as he must have fired from the front and the side. It appears the boy ran away from home about three years ago, and enlisted in the 12th Cavalry, getting a large bounty, three hundred dollars of which he sent home to his father. On his return home a short time ago, he demanded the money and being asked by the father, what he wanted with it, he remarked that he was going to get married, the father replying that he was too young, and that if he would wait until he was of age, he would give him twice that sum. The father was in the habit of carrying his money in his pocket, and was decoyed into the field where he was murdered. The son is now in jail.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of Gen. Scott, says: "He was an old line Whig, though he had a holy hatred of Abolitionists." That was certainly one of the best, if not the very best, trait in his character. Had more people had "a holy hatred" for them, thousands of precious lives and millions of money would have been saved to the country, and the relation of the races remained where God and the Constitution of the country placed them.

NEUTRALITY.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a military expedition and enterprise, which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the colonies, districts and people of British North America, within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts and people and kingdom the people of the United States are at peace; and

Whereas, The proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the law of nations;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expeditions and enterprises aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in any way urging, aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings; and I do exhort all judges, magistrates, marshals and officers in the service of the United States, to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein; and pursuant to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, I do furthermore authorize and empower Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, commander of the military division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninetyeth. ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

An Opinion.
We are accused of "not standing by our section;" but we cannot, thank God, be accused of not standing by our whole country, in defending its constitution and laws. Had the South attempted to deprive our section of its property and its rights, we should have stood by it to the death, just as we say the South had a right to do in defense of her property and the lives of her people. The man who "stands by his section" in waging an unjust war upon others, is a scoundrel and a robber; and that will be just the niche he will fill in history, when the madness, stupidity and rage of the present hour are passed away. Those who took a hand in the abominations of New England witchcraft thought they were doing great things for themselves while the delusion was going on, but, poor wretches, their memory has been cursed and kicked ever since, and will continue to be kicked all along the path of generations. If the inspirers and managers of this accursed Abolition war escape a similar fate, it will be because reason has quit the world, and virtue is extinguished in the human heart. But we trust to God and time to settle this matter between ourself and the noisy tools who have bellowed "traitor" in our ears. Thank heaven, these wretches will never smile upon us; nor shall we ever be cressed and pensioned with the spoils of our murdered and enslaved countrymen. The thieves of pianos and ladies' wardrobes will never look at us except in frowns; or if they do, we shall be tempted to beat the rascals. We shall stand by our section the first minute we can do so without forsaking our manhood and our honor. And that will be when it ceases to be a section, and becomes again an unselfish and friendly portion of a union of sovereign and equal States.—Old Guard.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Phila Daily News, one of the oldest "Republican" papers in the State, refuses to support Geary for Governor. The Pittsburg Republic is in a similar predicament. The Eastern Argus of May 24, has the following:

HAULING DOWN THE GEARY FLAG.
The Eastern Geopannart, the German organ of the "Republican" party in Northampton county, has hauled down the Geary flag for Governor. The editor can no longer support the negro suffrage doctrines of Thad. Stevens & Co.

It is said that "straws show which way the wind blow."

A Negro Sunday school had a picnic at Hagerstown, Maryland, last week, and paraded the streets with banners bearing the following inscription: "We are John Brown's pet lambs." It must have been a woolly spectacle—negroes and sheep.

A lady in Pike county, Mo., has called her last baby Veto, as a compliment to the President.

Why Geary Cannot be Elected.

The Philadelphia Daily News, a Republican newspaper which is as well known as any in this State, very plainly intimates that General Geary does not stand a shadow of a chance of being elected. It declares that thousands of sensible Republicans know that the platform on which he stands will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania and the candidate with it. We make the following significant extract:

When General Geary was nominated, a series of resolutions was passed by the convention which named him as the candidate of the "Union" party, and these resolutions contained matter very different from the declaration of principles made at Chicago when Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, and at Baltimore when Lincoln and Johnson were nominated. They also contain assertions concerning the course which President Johnson has pursued which are false in point of fact and grossly offensive in language. There cannot be a doubt that those resolutions were intended to widen the breach between the friends of the Federal government, and the revolutionists who are striving to subvert the Constitution.

After the nomination was made we called upon General Geary to repudiate the offensive resolutions, but thus far he has not done so. There is yet time, but we can see no good reason for delay nor any fair one for refusing to state his views candidly to the people. The principles which now divide the conservative portion of the Union party from the radical element are of such importance that they can not be ignored at a time when the very life of the republic is at stake. The silence of General Geary warrants the impression that he intends to stand upon those resolutions, and it is certain that they are not the platform of the Union.

It is folly for any to flatter himself with the belief that the radical element alone can carry an election in Pennsylvania, even if the conservative Union men should simply refrain from voting. If any friend of General Geary will take the pains to calculate the percentage of votes which the party now dominant in the State can afford to lose, with incurring the certainty of defeat, he will find that it is very small; and if he will then estimate the number of votes which the party whose popularity has mainly depended upon its being the Union party will lose by taking an attitude of hostility to the Union, he may be able to form a judgment as to the prospect of General Geary's election, if he shall persist in standing upon the Harrisburg resolutions.

TO SOLDIERS.—The following important act, was passed by the last Legislature and speaks for itself.

An Act.
To exempt persons who have been in the military service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, from the payment of bounty and per capita tax, and militia fines.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all persons, who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months, in the war to suppress rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service, on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service, and their property, and the widows and orphans of such persons, and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita tax levied, or to be levied, for paying bounties to volunteers, in the several counties of this commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines.

JAMES R. KELLEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DAVID FLEMING, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED—The thirtieth of March, Anno Domini on thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN.

"WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT"—The Editor of the Canfield (O.) Herald, says: "It has been said that 'get the itch is no disgrace, but it is disgraceful to keep it.' No one need have the itch forty-eight hours if they will use 'Wheaton's Ointment,' for it is a sure cure! We saw it tried on the persons of several children and adults a few weeks since, and the itching at once ceased, and in two days not a eruption was visible. It is effectual in removing pimples, blotches, and especially old sores. We used the Ointment on one of our own children, and the effect was magical. The itch, which has been so prevalent about here, has not yielded to the usual remedies for this complaint, and we are glad that a remedy has been discovered that is so effectual and yet so cheap. Read the advertisement."

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight took place on Sunday in Delaware county, between two men named Green and Keesey. Eleven rounds were fought, when the police appeared and the briers "sliced" Delaware is just the county for such exhibitions. As the party controlled by "grand moral ideas" have everything their own way.

DIED.—In Chestn., on the 6th inst., at 10, youngest daughter of Rowland and Jane Hilliard, aged 7 months, and 5 days. Near Curwensville, on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, George Ross, in the 74th year of his age. In 1818, Mr. Ross came to this county, where he married his now bereaved partner. He many years resided near Bloomington, where he was represented by all. A few years ago, when notified for the labor and extra of the 1st he parted with his property there, and purchased a 1 1/2 acre home near Curwensville, where he spent the evening of his life, and from which he passed to an eternal home. He had lived in the world more than half a century, and had seen many of its states; but he never gave way to the axe of the heron, and farms where the place where he had lived had been. He was one of the pleasantest of men. He was a man of a most praiseworthy character, and for the last twenty-five years of his life was a consistent member of a Baptist Church in Curwensville. As a school teacher he has been gathered by the reaper during the harvest of the tomb, while his soul, we trust, has been taken home to God. That age comes on apace. Then Death knocks at the door, And on his hinges back it turns, And man's short life is o'er. Curwensville, June 4, 1866.

New Advertisements.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment. WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS. Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all RUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Send 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston. It will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. [June 13, '66-1 yr. For sale at Hartwick & Trice's, Clearfield, Pa.]

STUDY YOUR INTERESTS. BOOTS & SHOES MADE AT LOW PRICES. The undersigned is prepared to manufacture everything in his line, at the lowest figure, and will warrant his work to be as represented. Give him a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the Post Office, and he will do all in his power, to render satisfaction. Come see Gutter tops, extra French calf skins, An on hand, ready to be finished on short notice at low prices. DANIEL CONNELLY. APPROVE NOTICE.—I will give a liberal chance to a boy 16 or 18 years of age, to learn the business of Boot and Shoe making, if application be made soon. D. C. June 13th, 1866-1 yr.

GUNSMITHING, ETC. I WOULD just inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that I have opened a shop in said borough, near Mr. C. Kratzer's store, for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing GUNS, PISTOLS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS. I guarantee all my work, and expect to secure my patronage by promptness and attention to business, and executing my work in the best style of the art. Give me a call and test my capacity. JAMES D. WITHEROW. June 13, 1866-1 yr.

ESTRAY. THE subscriber, residing in Bradford township, had a roan HORSE to leave his premises on Thursday, the 7th instant. Said horse is about eight years old, a little lame in the left hind leg; when last heard from he was in the neighborhood of Hugh M'Mullen, in Lawrence township. Any person giving information in reference to his whereabouts, or return him to me, will be liberally rewarded. N. H. MAINS, June 13, 1866-30 pd. Grahamston P. O.

FOUND.—The subscriber, residing in Bedford township, about five weeks ago, found in the public road, near his barn, a bag, with the initials of "L. G. M." thereon. The owner can have the same by calling for it. June 13, 1866-30 pd. MARK KYLER.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Ross, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. D. E. MOORE, June 13, 1866-30 pd. Knox township, Pa.

Borough Finances. Statement of the finances of the borough of Clearfield, for the year ending April 1, 1866.

Item	1865	1866
For work on streets during the year 1864	\$99 00	
" " " " " "	1865	260 65
" " " " " "		121 00
For lumber, " " " "		158 27
For blacksmith's bill, " " " "		12 74
For judgment against borough, " " " "		14 00
For high constable's services, " " " "		12 00
For removing nuisance, " " " "		2 00
For preparing duplicate, " " " "		2 50
Total,		956 15

ABSTRACT. Due from collector for 1864, \$220 26 " " " " 1865, 189 19 " " " " Lansbury judgment, 8 00 Excess of liabilities, 278 30 Total, 695 75

LIABILITIES. Outstand'g orders for year end'g Feb. 1865, \$21 75 " " " " Feb. 1861, 3 22 " " " " Oct. 1862, 72 " " " " Apr. 1865, 80 44 " " " " Apr. 1866, 410 22 Due on M'Adamsing, 61 74 Due ex treasurer, 7 66 Due on outstanding tend, 100 00 Total, 695 75

Wool Wanted.—10,000 pounds of Wool wanted—for which the City market price will be paid by J. P. KRATZER. Feathers.—A lot of prime Feathers for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S. Plaster.—Fresh ground Plaster for sale by J. P. KRATZER. Fish.—Mackerel, Shad and Herring, in all sized packages at J. P. KRATZER'S. Flour and Feed.—Extra family Flour, Bolled Corn Meal, Rye Chop, &c., for sale by June 1, 1866-1 mo. J. P. KRATZER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting any wife Mary, who has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, as I am determined to pay no more debts of her contracting after this date, unless compelled by law. June 4, '66-30 pd. JOHN G. ROYER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Henry M. Brooks, dec'd., late of Union Tp., Centre Co., Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN H. BROOKS, WILLIAM L. SHAW, Administrator. June 6, 1866-30 pd.