



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 24, 1867.

Democratic Meeting!

The Democracy of Clearfield county are requested to assemble in the Court Room, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening, January 14, 1868, (court week) for the purpose of selecting three conferees to meet like conferees from the counties of Cameron, Clarion, Elk and Forest, whose duty it shall be to select a Senatorial delegate to the approaching State Convention; and also to elect Representative conferees to meet those of Elk and Forest for the purpose of selecting a Representative delegate to the same Convention; and to transmit such matters as the exigency of the times and the interests of the country may require.

G. B. GOODLANDER, Chairman County Committee.

The "Tax-payers" shall have a hearing in our next issue.

As stated last week, the Rumpers adjourned on the 20th and have gone home until after the holidays. "Peace again reigns in Warsaw."

The negro reconstructionists, in their Southern Conventions, are voting themselves ten dollars a day and forty cents a mile for traveling. This is "loil" robbery.

The following three kinds of wood are now in popular use: Sharswood, Woodward, and Underwood. No nigger under the first two, but an awful big one under the last "wood pile."

"STANTON—THE PRESIDENT—THE REPUBLICANS."—Read the scathing article under this head, in another column, taken from the New York World; and then read the President on Stanton, on our first page. Then try, reader, whether you can recollect or imagine the name of any prominent individual whose conduct has been more infamous than that of the political harlot—Stanton—whose treachery even exceeds the treason of Arnold.

A DIFFERENCE.—One of the leading Radical Disunion journals says that the filibustering carried on by Jack Logan and his fifty-six co-conspirators in the Rump House, or the Impeachment question, was outrageous and disgraceful in the extreme; while another organ says that it was a test of resolution and courage. The same "resolution and courage" here referred to, is that of the highwayman when he demands "your pocket book or your life;" and those who demand impeachment and consequent disunion, possess the same fiendish spirit.

UNFORTUNATE.—Our neighbors of the 20th Congressional district have been peculiarly unfortunate for a number of years with their Representatives. Like the Military Dominions of the South, they have no voice in the Rump. But then, unlike them, the district casts the Treasury \$7,000 a year. Their member, (Culver) during the last Rump, spent most of his time in jail; while the present one (Mr. Finney) is spending his in France, recuperating his health. Why not send a Cop?

LOST AGAIN.—The "government" has, for the second time, pocketed the negro bill passed by the Rumpers, striking out of the charter and laws of the District of Columbia the word "white," so as to allow the negroes to hold office, sit on juries, and otherwise putting sambo on a political and social equality with the whites. Of course it will be the first thing up for passage when the Rumpers return after the holidays, no matter how loudly the white people of the Capital and the nation protest against it. The Rump has as little respect for the rights of white people as a highwayman could well have.

A MOVEMENT OF THE WATERS.—The white people of the Southern colonies are at last moving in the right direction to save a continent from mongrelism and for the overthrow of Military Despotism in that section of our once happy Union. Large conventions of white people, property holders and statesmen have been held in Virginia, Georgia, and some of the other States, looking to a permanent organization of a White Conservative party. The resolutions adopted by the conventions of the States named have the ring of the true metal, and the name of the gentlemen appointed as State and District Committees are a tower of strength within themselves and an honor to the nation. We begin to have hope. We expect before another year rolls around, to chronicle the total annihilation of the "loil cause" and its backers; composed of negroes, political clergymen, Yankee bureau agents, and Northern and Southern mean whites, generally. The triumph of the "Lost Cause," Union, and peace, are not far in the distant.

Congressional Candidates.

A friend at Erie writes us that a vigorous war is now being waged by the "loil" factions of this district, looking to the nomination next fall, Mr. Scofield's absence from the Capital when the Impeachment vote was taken, was not because his wife was sick. It was two fold. He wanted to dodge the question, and was in Erie county trying to settle a political fight, and attempted to concentrate the factions upon himself or Gen. Patton. The dodge was a success, but the war of the "loil" factions goes on more vigorous than ever.

A correspondent from Elk county states that the fight among the National Robbers has become so open in that section of the district that they don't try to conceal it. The Impeachment wing of the party is in favor of Scofield or Patton; while the Conservative portion seek the nomination of Mr. Swoope, of this county, or, failing to secure him, they will settle on Mr. Souther, of Elk.

We, of course, can't help these Union slayers—nor are they likely to ask our advice—but if the district is to be accused again by a negro bureau agent, we would a thousand fold rather see Mr. Swoope in that position than either of the others named. He is a gentleman of rare abilities, and would make an intelligent Representative. These are qualifications that neither of the others possess.

We would advise our Miscellaneousists not to trouble themselves too much over this matter, because we intend to have a genuine "Copperhead" to represent the 19th district in the next Congress.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.—The overthrow of Radicalism, is the title of a lithograph print, 12 x 18 inches, published by the Philadelphia News Company, and represents Radicalism in shape of a hydra-headed dead duck, slain by the Hercules Popular Will. One of the characters has just heard the Ohio election returns, and with tears covering his eyes, he pours forth the lamentation: "No more ridin' in de ke-ars! no more boazin' wid de white folks, O! O! Ohio!" Another American citizen of African descent tries to console him; he is sitting on a large trunk labelled "Freedom's Bureau," with basket and umbrella by his side, exclaiming: "No use cryin', Sam, white man's shoo' you die time." The dead duck is on his back, twisting his tail, and manages to keep one of his heads erect, while he bleeds at the nose from the sturdy blows inflicted by "popular will."

WHERE THE LEAKS ARE.—The depletion of the National Treasury, by the Rumpers, is truly astonishing. A deficiency bill was reported in the House the other day, calling for sixteen million dollars, for the negro bureau alone, while fifty thousand dollars additional was asked for the paper folders. Mr. Brooks showed that twice this sum had already been spent, two-thirds of which was used for electioneering purposes. Millions more of deficiencies will be asked for within the next three months, most of which will be used against the Democrats in the next election.

Grant's "Private" Letter.

The Radical who insisted upon making public, in the House of Representatives that letter of General Grant's to the President marked "private," could not, it seems to us, be animated with friendly intentions towards the distinguished writer. We do not think Grant will thank the Rump for making public a production which, it is clear, he intended for the eye of the President alone.

The object of dragging this letter to light, of course, is to show that the President, in removing Mr. Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan from office, ran counter to the wishes, and the feelings, and the judgment, even of the General-in-Chief. But what of that? Is the General-in-Chief infallible? Is Andrew Johnson President of the United States—or only a man of straw, or a piece of putty? The date of this letter is to be borne in mind: August 11th, 1867. Since that time, it so happens "We, the people,"—who are not the servants but the masters of Presidents and Generals alike, have had opportunity to pronounce judgment upon the removals of the two individuals alluded to, and to give such an expression of Public Opinion, concerning the conduct of the President, as can leave no doubt, nor the shadow of a doubt, in the mind of any reasonable man, that he is fully sustained by the great majority of his countrymen. We October and November elections, we conclude, have definitely settled the controversy as between General Grant and the President. "The great danger to the welfare of the country," which Grant apprehended as the result especially of Stanton's removal, he must realize, by this time, was happily unfounded—and so realizing—we repeat, we do not believe he will thank the Rump Congress for advertising, through the medium of that "private" letter, the short-sightedness that could not foresee, in August, the sweeping change in public opinion, which was coming on in October and November. —N. Y. Express.

A LARGE HAIR.—Three New York thieves in a sleigh drove up to a messenger of the Bank of New York, as he was passing along William street, on the 18th instant, with a satchel containing exchange checks valued at \$8,000,000, and whilst one of them grasped his throat the others secured the satchel. The trio then jumped into the sleigh and escaped.

Stanton—The President—The Republicans.

The telling message of President Johnson on Stanton's case—the most scathing of his many able messages, and needing only a more weighty occasion and subject to make it a state paper of the first order of merit—should have an effect on poor Stanton like the search behind the screen in the apartment of Joseph Surface, in the "School for Scandal." If the man's nature has any lingering remnant of the sensibilities of a gentleman, he will hide his face in confusion and wish to sink away from human observation. We print the message in another place. Despite the sober and seasoned gravity of its manner, it is as good as comedy. Its effect on Stanton and his zealous Republican laudators, must be like that produced on Falstaff by the exposure of his prodigious boresom against the men in buckram.

It is conceivable enough that a man may differ vehemently with the President, even on points where the President is strong and right, without having any cause to blush for his personal probity or his sense of character. A man's honest prejudices, he may never so violent, do not dishonor and degrade him. But when a man passes himself off for a martyr and is presently unmasked as a hypocrite, he is beyond the pale of charity. If Mr. Seward should turn upon the President and raise a quarrel on the ground that Mr. Johnson had consented to squander the public revenue in the Russian purchase, or if Mr. McCulloch should try to fasten on him a quarrel because he favors a contraction of the currency, or Mr. Stanberry because he vetoed the Reconstruction bill, every honest man would declare without hesitation that these members of the Cabinet were disgraced. But if these scarcely supposable hypotheses were facts, they would fade away before such infamy as Stanton's. This perfidious miscreant had the indescribable impudence to tell the President that he was unfit to be trusted with the appointment of an ad interim Secretary of War, when he himself had not been merely an approver, but the author, of the policy for which the President was condemned! The reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson, which is "the head and front of his offending," was devised and put in writing by Stanton himself, before Mr. Johnson became President. It had the previous approval of Mr. Lincoln, and was accepted by Mr. Johnson when he came into office. These facts and documentary evidence to prove them are given by Mr. Johnson in the message, and the well driven nail is clinched by the sworn testimony of Stanton himself. The North Carolina proclamation, in which President Johnson's reconstruction policy was first announced, was concocted by Stanton's brain, and in all its essential features, the production of his pen.

This brazen knave and hypocrite outdid even himself publicly contesting the President's authority to suspend him. He rested his remonstrance on the "Constitution" and the "laws," but was prudently tender of going in to particulars. The word Constitution in such a connection should have earned his pen like vitriol and red-dened the very paper with shame. He, as having been a former Attorney-General, was consulted by the President respecting the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and held it to be in plain conflict with the Constitution. He supplied orally all the best points in the veto of that bill, and would have written the veto message had it not been for a transient physical infirmity. And yet he had the amazing effrontery to plead the Constitution against the act of the President. A man capable of this is capable of any meanness, and he probably was in collusion with Congress at the very time that he was supplying the President with arguments against their action. The bill was probably amended so as to include Cabinet officers at his instigation, and his arguments against its constitutionality were a device for warding off suspicion. This snake in the grass was the only member of the Cabinet for whom the Republicans had any tenderness, or whom they had any motive to keep in office.

The skulking baseness, the personal and official treachery of this perfidious cut-throat in connection with the New Orleans riot, would alone be sufficient to blast his reputation as a man of honor. In the very crisis of the danger, before the riot occurred, a despatch came to Washington from General Baird asking instructions. This despatch was concealed by Stanton, and kept from the knowledge of the President for many days after the riot. Had the President received it in time, the riot would have been prevented. That scene of bloody violence was precisely what the Republicans needed to enable them to carry the elections against the President. It spread a sentiment of horror and vengeance through the North which gave them the elections. It thereby emboldened Congress to adopt all the violent measures, which, as the public mind sobers, are producing so mighty a reaction. As a point of official duty, quite apart from its noxious consequences, there could be no excuse for withholding that despatch from the President. But when the mischief was done, and the country blazing from end to end with wild indignation against Mr. Johnson, then it was that the wretch, Stanton, stepped his soul in the most villainous parody. By giving publicity to the facts, this unfeeling Secretary, this spotted and skulking adder, could have turned back the tide of slanderous obloquy which was surging over his official chief. It is no more than any honorable man would have done, even if he had no party affiliation or personal relations with the President. But Stanton lay like a coiled reptile among the papers of the War Department, stealthily watching the swelling caused by his fangs. The serpent, having bit down in secret, slunk to his den. He had poisoned the public mind against Mr. Johnson, and if he also supplied the antidote he would cancel his merit with the President's enemies, and lessen their chances of triumph.

Justice marches with a slow step, but sooner or later she overtakes all who merit her scourge. The reputation of Stanton is smitten with a loathsome leprosy from which no healing waters can cleanse it. The Republicans so hotly espoused his cause; they were so much indebted to his treachery; his snaky folds are so wound into and interlaced with their favorite measures, that they cannot instantly fling him off; but no honest Republican can fail to regard him as a disgraced man. He is a slinking lead for the party to carry, and yet they will perhaps feel that in the very first contest that they cannot bear the humiliation of succumbing to the President. It is not merely the personal character of Stanton that is in question; their Tenure-of-office bill is in question; their Reconstruction scheme is in question; the merits of their quarrel with the President are involved; the party capital they made of the New Orleans riot returns to plague them. They may, therefore, across the loathed reptile for a while, lest by too suddenly pulling him away the limbs of their own favorite children should be torn off in his tightened coils. He may perhaps give another hiss, before he glides away fangless into befriending obscurity. —N. Y. World.

Confessions of a Political Criminal.

We take the following truthful statement from the Philadelphia Post, a young but rising Radical journal: "Notwithstanding that a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House, expressly directed to investigate the charges against the President, reported that those charges were true; notwithstanding the insolent message of the President, in which he deliberately defied Congress, there are but fifty-four Republicans who had the courage yesterday to vote for the impeachment. The filibustering motions of Mr. Logan were tests of the resolution of the House, and proved that it has no resolution. We concede to individuals honesty in opposing this bold measure, but we do not concede that Congress is honest, for it repeatedly threatened to impeach Mr. Johnson if he dared to do what he has done, and nothing is better established than that the majority of the Republicans long ago admitted that impeachment would be justice. The House, therefore, believes one thing and does another. If the removal of Andrew Johnson were the only question involved, we could better endure this defeat. Had as his administration is, it is drawing near to its end. But let towards say what they will, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was a measure to which the Republican party was pledged. Impeachment was the only logical end of the irrepressible conflict between a Congress that made just laws and a President that refused to execute them. The Republican party could not escape the responsibility and had no way of preventing the issue except by flight. It chose cowardice as a refuge. The Capitol is established as the White House. Andrew Johnson is the hero of the day. Probably he knew his men when he sent an intimidating message to Congress, for he understood that there was to be no danger of arousing their self respect, and he had great hopes that he might excite their fears. To-day we find the Republican party at the feet of its enemy, for we need not repeat that in Congress alone and November it was to Congress that all earnest Republicans looked for aid. It has failed them, and we can hardly even estimate the moral effect upon the country. This act of cowardice will dishonor our friends and embolden our foes, and we shall better know what we have lost when answers come from the millions of the South, who looked to Congress for a leader, and the rebels who will start to know that they can still use Andrew Johnson as a tool."

THE RUMR KING.—Gen. Hancock gives notice that the election in Texas, for Convention or no Convention, and delegates to the same, if carried, will be held February 10 to 14, inclusive. There are ninety delegates to be elected. The total registered is 104,250. The election will be held only at county seats. Each ballot presented by the colored voters will be marked "colored," by the Judge of the Election. The Board of Registers will be charged with the conduct of the election. The sale of liquors during the election is prohibited. Military interference, unless necessary to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited. No soldier is allowed to appear at the voting place unless registered voters, and then only to vote, but the post commanders are to be prepared to act promptly in case the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace. The General talks more like an old "Union savior" than a Military Despot. What an example for straws Poo and Schofield to follow!

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales. BY VIRTUE of a writ of Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Clearfield, there will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at post by lands of E. A. Reed, thence by land of J. W. Thompson north 34 1/2 degrees east 83 1/2 perches to post, south 53 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, east 32 perches to stone, north 54 1/2 degrees east 110 perches to post, north 78 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, west 88 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 22 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 24 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 24 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, containing 88 acres and 3/4 perches, with allowance. Also—another tract situate in the township aforesaid, beginning at a stake on township road leading to Hog-back, north 42 1/2 degrees west 28 perches by land of J. W. Thompson to post, thence by land of G. Aughenbaugh north 44 1/2 degrees east to corner, thence by land of said Aughenbaugh north 44 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, thence by land of J. W. Thompson north 21 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, thence by land of Thompson north 21 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, containing 180 acres more or less. Sealed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. Aughenbaugh.

Also—certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of E. A. Reed, north by Wm. Irvin & Brother, north by Elias Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having seventy-five acres cleared and a large two-story house erected thereon. Also—another tract situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of E. A. Reed, north by Wm. Irvin & Brother, north by Elias Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having seventy-five acres cleared and a large two-story house erected thereon. Also—another tract situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of E. A. Reed, north by Wm. Irvin & Brother, north by Elias Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having seventy-five acres cleared and a large two-story house erected thereon. Also—another tract situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by land of E. A. Reed, north by Wm. Irvin & Brother, north by Elias Irvin, and on the west by the Susquehanna river, and having seventy-five acres cleared and a large two-story house erected thereon.

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Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales. BY VIRTUE of a writ of Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Clearfield, there will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at post by lands of E. A. Reed, thence by land of J. W. Thompson north 34 1/2 degrees east 83 1/2 perches to post, south 53 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, east 32 perches to stone, north 54 1/2 degrees east 110 perches to post, north 78 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, west 88 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 22 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 24 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, south 24 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, containing 88 acres and 3/4 perches, with allowance. Also—another tract situate in the township aforesaid, beginning at a stake on township road leading to Hog-back, north 42 1/2 degrees west 28 perches by land of J. W. Thompson to post, thence by land of G. Aughenbaugh north 44 1/2 degrees east to corner, thence by land of said Aughenbaugh north 44 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, thence by land of J. W. Thompson north 21 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, thence by land of Thompson north 21 1/2 degrees east 100 perches to post, containing 180 acres more or less. Sealed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. Aughenbaugh.

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