

An Address to the People of Georgia and the United States.

Fellow Citizens of Georgia and of the United States:

By a Convention held at Macon on the 5th and 6th of December, 1867, representing the Conservative people of Georgia, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to you, setting forth their sentiments, their condition, their fearful apprehensions of future ruin, and the final overthrow of Constitutional government.

When the late unhappy war terminated and the Confederate arms were surrendered, a single condition only was required, which was that we should return to the pursuits of peace, and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, under the pledge, by the victors, that so long as we continued to do so, we should be protected in the unimpaired enjoyment of the rights and privileges which that Constitution and those laws guarantee to each State and to every citizen.

We have kept our promise in letter and spirit; and from that day to this, no resistance has been offered to the Federal authorities. The laws of the United States are quietly obeyed, without the necessity of military power to enforce them. Their Courts are open and their processes respected. Crime can be punished by the regular and established modes of judicial procedure.

With magnanimity and hopefulness, our people united in an honest effort to build up their ruined fortunes and re-establish their lost prosperity. The war left our homes saddened with bereavement, and, in thousands of instances, in ashes. It brought universal sorrow and poverty.

Our fields were desolated, our labor disorganized, our industry paralyzed, all our enterprises destroyed or crippled, and our capital sunk. Towns and cities were plundered and burned, and their inhabitants driven, in destitution, from their homes.

But these were the fruits of war—not legitimate, to be sure—such, however, as usually attends its march of fire; and, therefore, we submitted to them with patience and fortitude, cheered by the hope, that the quarrel and carnage having ended, the return of peace and prosperity would begin, and that, at least, political fraternity would be restored.

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But, in our anxiety for friendship and good government, we did not dash it hastily from us. On its face it professed to respect our wishes; it professed that we should voice freely, for or against it--accept or reject it--and thus, by implication at least, invited us to examine and consider it.

We did so, in the light of the Constitution, and we found not one word in that instrument to warrant the passage of the Reconstruction Acts. They rest upon the assumption that Congress has the power to construct governments for the States.

They arrogate the Government of Georgia, which the people organized in deference to the President's wishes, and, in its stead, place us under a Military Governor clothed with the power of despotism, under which the sovereignty of the people is ignored and the principles of Magna Charta, incorporated into the Constitution for the security of property, life and liberty, are trodden under foot.

They disfranchise a large portion of the most intelligent and virtuous citizens, as a punishment for alleged crime of which they have not been legally convicted, and confer universal suffrage upon the emancipated negroes.

Hence, the Congressional scheme is not only violative of the Constitution, but grossly cruel and unjust, and devoid of that far-seeing and comprehensive statesmanship which seeks good government, in contradistinction to partisan ascendancy.

then we have been greatly misapprehended. We have submitted, almost without complaint, because every whisper of protest has been construed into disloyalty by our oppressors.

We have offered the feeble opposition of scarcely uttered remonstrance, only because outnumbered at the ballot-box, and therefore impotent for successful resistance.

The Conservative people of Georgia feel that same submission has ceased to be a virtue, and has become a crime against their country, their race and future generations.

The ruthless arm of unhal-lowed power may enslave and degrade them, but they will never, by word or deed, active or passive, consent to the outrage offered to their manhood, but they will struggle against it by every legitimate means which they can command.

They appeal to the friends of Constitutional government throughout the land to rally to their rescue from the grasp of relentless centralism.

It is the province of enlightened statesmanship to search for the cause of political maladies, with a view to their removal. It is easy for any candid observer to detect the origin of those existing evils which threaten such calamity to our country.

We have previously remarked, that the Reconstruction Acts assume that Congress has the power to construct governments for the proscribed States.

This assumption is the fruitful parent of all our political troubles. It is not pretended that the authority is to be found in the Constitution, on the contrary, it is asserted to be outside of the Constitution.

How can Congress act outside of the Constitution? Outside of the Constitution there is no Executive, no Judiciary, no Congress--no Government of the United States.

Outside of the Constitution, Congress--rather the men who compose it--have no more authority than any other body of individuals voluntarily assembled.

rule of negro supremacy, which is sought to be enforced upon us and our children, in defiance of the Constitution, and in contempt of the civilization of the age and opinions of mankind.

Follow-citizens of the North: With-in the last few months, the question of negro suffrage has been before you at the ballot-box. In a voice not to be misunderstood, you have decided against it.

It has been decided for us, against our will and against our convictions of what is compatible with good government and the Constitution of the United States; and decided by those who do not expect to live under the State governments they propose to establish by force.

Renewing our pledge of unshaken honor and our tender of frank and manly obedience to the Constitution, we appeal to you, in the name of the Conservative people of our State, to unite together in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate constitutional government.

Your recent elections encourage our hopes and challenge our gratitude. My truth, justice and right, "terrible as an army with banners," gathering strength in every conflict, march on "conquering and to conquer," said its friends, rescuing it from the grasp of centralism, shall restore, to its appropriate supremacy, the Constitution of the United States.

THE STAMMERING WIFE. BY JOHN G. BARR. When deeply in love with Miss Emily Perry, I vowed if the maiden would only be mine, I would always be true to her.

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY. A Daring Net of Robbers--\$210,000 Carried off--Particulars of the Robbery. (From the Pittsburg Commercial.) Our Pioneer correspondent telegraphed the fact on Thursday evening that the dwelling of John Benninghoff, on Benninghoff run, was entered by robbers that evening, and robbed of \$210,000.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, ABRAHAM H. CHAPPELL, BENJ. H. HILL, WARREN ARIZ, T. L. GUERRY, January 8, 1868. Protection in a Yutshell. The Hartford Times boasts that the thread works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet long, five stories high, and built of granite, costs it is, was built at the cost of \$1,000,000.

GRAMMAR FOR THE LITTLE FOLK. Three little words we often see, An Article, a, an, and the. A Noun's the name of any thing, As school, or garden, hoop, or ring.

In reply to Ike's question of "what Mr. Seward meant when he said he wanted St. Thomas for a cooling station," Mrs. Darrington (after rubbing her forehead thoughtfully for a moment with the bow of her silver spectacles) replied: "It must be because it shakes so, Inano, and therefore a good place to sit upon."

An English army officer writes from Abyssinia that campaigning in Theodore's dominions is decidedly unpleasant. Thermometer 100; snakes in the beds; scorpions in the men's boots; camp fevers; epidemics.

pocket book, and the villains succeeded in opening the safe without difficulty. One drawer in the safe was overlooked, but all the rest were thoroughly ransacked. The safe contained nearly \$225,000, and the villains succeeded in taking \$210,000. Of the \$210,000, there were \$20,000 in Government bonds, and the rest in greenbacks and national currency.

After ransacking the safe, the whole party returned to the kitchen, and after ascertaining from a member of the family that Mr. Joseph Benninghoff had gone to church, and that no other person would be likely to visit the house during the night, the villains proceeded to make themselves comfortable.

Finally, the villains concluded to leave, and making a slip-noose, they put it around the neck of one of the hired men and led him to the barn and forced him to harness a horse to a cutter. The man was then led back to the house and rattled. Two other horses were taken from the barn, and the whole party started off at a brisk pace.

After leaving the house, the five men with the horses and cutter proceeded up Benninghoff Run about one-half of a mile, when the cutter was smashed and the horses were turned loose, where they were found yesterday morning. From where the cutter and horses were abandoned, no further traces of the party could be found.

The safe that was not opened, contained a much larger amount than that carried off. Yesterday morning a reward of \$10,000 was offered for the arrest of the robbers and return of the money, and later in the day it was increased to \$20,000. About two o'clock, a dispatch was received by Mr. Benninghoff, from Oil City, stating that three men had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Mr. B. and Deputy Sheriff Hill left Petroleum Centre for Oil City, on the train that leaves the former place at 3:25 P. M., for the purpose of seeing if the men who were arrested could be identified.

Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand--John's head, his face, my arm your hand. Verbs tell of something being done, To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

A Preposition stands before A Noun, as in, or through a door. Conjunctions join the Nouns together, As men and children, wind or weather. The Interjection shows surprise, As Oh, how pretty! Ah, how wise.

What air woman's sport? asked a woman's rights man of a literal old codger, and then answered himself--"it air the domestic hearth, sir." The old codger scratched his head a moment, and then said: "But if her house is heated with furnaces, and she arnt got no hearth, what air her sport then?"

An English army officer writes from Abyssinia that campaigning in Theodore's dominions is decidedly unpleasant. Thermometer 100; snakes in the beds; scorpions in the men's boots; camp fevers; epidemics.

"My opinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washing day does it out of puro spite."

In Greenland the young people who go to each other eat tens pounds of tallow every day to prove their devotion. 8 candles!

Dr. Hall says that for the period of a month before, and a month after death men regard their wives as angels.

We have noticed that men who go out "on the lark" often come home "on their beer."

No wonder graveyards yawn, when there are so many sleepers there. Remedy for corns--get your legs taken off by a railway train.

To give animals medicine--throw physic to the dogs. If you want to rise in the world go up in a balloon.

Butchers' valentines should be Tender lines. To pitch your voice properly--swallow tar.

The best thing out--An aching tooth. A cold snap--Breaking your leg on the ice.

Carpenters pay heavy board bills. Home defence--an armed chair. A dry remark--Let's liquor.