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The Radical Conspiracy.

There can be no question in the mind of the studious observer of political events that the Radical members of the present Congress are determined not to rest until they have overturned our present form of government. Constitutional rights and guarantees have ceased long since to be any obstacle in their pathway. National inconvenience and national suffering they have come to consider as "trifles light as air" in comparison with the success of their infamous schemes. Controlling by the tyranny of a large majority in both houses, although, in the light of the elections last fall they have been condemned by a majority of the voters of the North, they aspire to become the masters of the nation. Step by step they have cleared one obstacle after another out of their pathway. The constitutional doctrine of State Rights was the first object of their assault, and they have succeeded by means of unconstitutional legislation in prostrating this barrier, and reducing States to mere municipal dependencies of the Federal head; nay, in the case of the ten Southern States, to mere tributaries to the power and will of Congress. But then a new obstacle confronted them in the shape of Executive vigor and decision. President Johnson, comprehending thoroughly the aim and object of the congressional conspiracy, threw himself like a lion across their path. He has boldly attempted to defend his department against the usurpations of the Rump, and the excited traitors and disunionists of this "fragmentary body, hanging on the verge of the Government," are now moving down in solid phalanx upon this last entrenchment, behind which stands the defender of constitutional government. This once carried, and the citadel will be in the hands of the enemy.

The Radical press, ever since the advent of Johnson into power and their discovery that he could not be used to carry out their base purposes, have been ringing the changes on Executive usurpation. Lincoln clothed himself with the robes of a dictator, and, through his Secretary of State, rung men into bastiles, despoiled them of their property, and, in the language of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, "played the despot with a high hand;" *and yet not a line then about Executive usurpation.* This country, in fact, has always been in more danger from the many-headed tyranny of legislative despotism than from the power of one man—and so the astute writers in the *Federalist* always apprehended. Hamilton, in speaking of the Executive department, says:

"The same rule which teaches the propriety of a partition between the various branches of power teaches likewise that this partition ought to be so contrived as to render the one independent of the other. To what purpose separate the executive or the judiciary from the legislative, if both the executive and the judiciary are so constituted as to be at the absolute devotion of the legislative? *It is one thing to be subordinate to the laws, another to be dependent on the legislative body.* The tendency of the legislative authority to absorb every other has been fully displayed and illustrated. In governments purely republican, the tendency is almost irresistible. The representatives of the people in a popular assembly seem sometimes to fancy that they are the people themselves, and strongly betray symptoms of impatience and disgust at the least sign of opposition from any other quarter."

But little did those great and eminently patriotic men who laid the foundation of this Government imagine that the time would ever come when the legislative department, spurning all constitutional right and trampling down ever constitutional limitation and check, would crush out the rights of ten States in Union, establish military government, give over nearly one-half of this Union to the reign of martial law, arrogate to itself the right to strip the Executive of all his constitutional prerogatives, threaten and bully the Supreme Court, and declare itself openly and defiantly the arbiter of the nation's will.

The man must be instensely stupid and destitute of forcast, who cannot read clearly the interpretation of the signs around him. A pamphlet is now being scattered broad-cast over the country, bearing the ear-marks of that notorious incendiary and traitor on every page, advocating the wiping-out of the Exective office, *"and the establishment instead of an Executive Dictatory, selected by Congress from their own body."* Capitalists and plutocrats, engaged in the narrow and corrupting business of money getting, affect to sneer at these warnings, and by their example and indifference cause many honest, well-meaning people to close their eyes to the perils that threaten the interests of the Government and the country. They are the same senseless, stupid, stolid class, who encouraged the people to believe that the late civil war was a war for the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, who believed in the existence of the most unlimited and undefined despotism in the Government during war. They are the men who induced hundreds of thousands to throw away their lives, and permitted, nay, eulogized a system of financial robbery, extortion, and corruption, such as never had a parallel in the history of the world. These men are mere book and ledger men, whose course of reading never gets beyond the quotations of the stock market and the money articles in their favorite journal, who vibrate from their counting rooms or parlors to their offices, and from their parlors to their office or counting rooms, and the hours of whose existence are spent in this tread-mill drudgery, without an opportunity of enlarging or expanding their ideas. They are engaged in the selfish routine of adding wealth to wealth, house to house, and land to land, and know as little as they care about the constitutional rights and liberties of their fellow citizens. What man among them raised his voice during the Lincoln reign of terror, when bastiles yawned, and every constitutional right and privilege of the citizen was trampled under foot? If this country is ever enslaved these men will be the first to give in their allegiance to the enslaver. It has been ever so in the history of despotisms. "Those fat, oily, and well-to-do citizens," said Cæsar, "never assert any principle or wish of their own; the love of life with them has degenerated into a mere animal instinct." Throughout the horrors of the Marian and Sullan revolutions, while Roman blood was flowing in torrents, and no man's throat was secure from the gripe of the assassin, they looked on with palsied apathy, and submitted to the reign of terror without a murmur.

If this country is to be saved from a complete distruction of its representative form of government, it will have to be by the honest, uncorrupted laboring masses—the hard-handed sons of toil, who have seen in the last seven years how much Radicalism has done for them, and who have sense and sagacity enough to discern that if Radicalism triumph they are to be the sufferers. Let the laboring masses everywhere then rally to the support of the Democracy of this country in their struggle to preserve the Government of our fathers from overthrow. If impeachment is successful these arch-traitors and conspirators may wait fully to develop their designs until after the Presidential election. If they fail of success in that contest their cowardly natures will forbid any farther steps to be taken in the progress of the conspiracy. If they triumph, it will be the last Presidential election the people will have an opportunity of participating in.—*Evening Herald.*

Radical Dictionary.

The advent of the Radical party in this country has not only caused a revolution in its Government, but a reversal of the meaning of words. We give the definition of a few of the latter as interpreted by the Radicals themselves:

Amendments.—Striking the word white out of State constitutions, wherever it occurs.

American Citizens of African Descent.—A superior being whose ancestors came from the wilds of Africa.

Confiscation.—Appropriating public property to private use, *vide*, Cameron, Dorsey, &c. Synonymous to Ben. Butlerism.

Congress.—A body composed of the riff raff of the country, who break their oaths, pledges and promises at $5,000 per year.

Department.—A small empire for the display of man power.

Decency.—The language commonly used by Radical papers.

Equality.—Taxing the laboring man, and exempting the rich bond holder.

Education.—Learning the people to pay their taxes, uphold bond holders, consider negroes their equals and to be Radicals.

Economy.—Voting soldiers $100 bounty, and giving to the Negro Bureau $12,000; to the Military Despots $35,000,000; to the monopolists a like amount; to National Banks $20,000,000, and to Bond Holders $170,000,000.

Freedmen.—The privileged class of the South, principally negroes and mean whites.

Free Speech.—To talk as Military commanders dictate.

Free Press.—Freedom to mob it whenever it speaks against Radicalism.

Gratitude.—Voting thanks to soldiers and stealing $800,000 from of fund for the relief of the families a their deceased and maimed comrades.

Honor.—Kicking a disarmed and fallen foe.

Honesty.—Talking economy to the people, and stealing millions from the Treasury.

Impartial Suffrage.—Enfranchising the negroes and making aliens of white men and soldiers.

Intelligence.—The motive power that runs the Radical organs.

Inalienable Rights.—The right to make slaves of 8,000,000 of white people.

Judiciary.—A useless body of Judges at a high salary.

Justice.—Hanging innocent women and honoring such men as Stanton, Holt, Butler, &c.

Loyalty.—A commody used by broken down party hacks and demagogues to gull the people, whilst saddling them with debt and taxation; violating the Constitution and laws for partisan purposes.

Mortality.—Violation of pledges, gratifying revengeful feeling on a foe and people that are no longer able to protect themselves.

National Blessing.—Jay Cooke & Co., making $2,000,000 out of the sale of Government Bonds.

Object of the War.—To make voters of the negroes and rulers of the Southern States.

Patriotism, or paytriotism.—Extoling the Government whilst destroying its fundamental laws. A cloak for thieves, swindlers and contractors, to filch from the national Treasury.

Prejudice.—Believing the white man better able to govern the country than the negro.

Protection.—Giving New England manufactures 50 per cent. profit, at the expense of the farmers of the South and West.

President.—An officer elected by the people and controlled by the Rump Congress.

Reconstruction.—Placing ten States under the government of negroes.

Republican form of Government.—A government formed by a minority of the people.

Radical.—An insane biped, having no reason or argument, but entirely devoted to the gratification of prejudice and fanaticism and determined to rule or ruin.

Traitors.—Men who obey the laws and the Constitution.

Union.—Division, seperation, the professed object of the war.

The street mains (for gas) in Philadelphia embrace 476 miles. The number of lights in use is 617,000, of which 7,422 are street lamps.

What State is high in the middle and round a both ends? O-hi-o.

The True Character of the Negro.

We clip the following letter from a late number of the New York *Day Book.* It is without doubt as correct a delineation of free negroism as can be found:

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1868.

GENTS—I was once a reader of your paper, and from it learned, before emancipation, the true character of the negro. At that time I had never seen a "free" negro, and hoped, though facts of every character impressed me differently, that a negro, "free," would work; consequently, I gave him a fair trial, and am now satisfied out of so-called slavery, he is a curse to himself and to society, and will ruin our government if mere partisan feeling shall hold him up much longer. God has certainly made him of a different nature, and no legislation can ever make him think of a provision for the future. He has no care for the morrow whatever. He lets every day provide for itself. Such is true of more than ninety in a hundred, and you cannot teach them otherwise. They seem prone to destruction, and the United States government cannot prevent it. For the sick, even of their own offspring, they are wholly *sang froid*, but in case of death they will assemble from around for miles, and show great regard for the dead. A funeral seems a matter of grand importance, but not a moment will they spend with the sick! 'Tis strange, but true, and any honest man who will come here will find it so. The Congo reel they cannot forgo. One night they will dance, though the next day they will spend in praying and singing. From dark till sunrise they will indulge in both. They are leaving their wives in innumerable instances, and always abandon their young when too lazy to work for them. Each year increases these cases. To say they have not had any opportunity is infamously false. They have been provided with provisions, teams and tools, free of cost, and allowed one half of what they make, and yet, are daily becoming poor; whereas the Germans and foreigners and working white men are fast becoming well-to-do—in fact, rich. In truth, the German lands in Texas without a dime, and in three years buys himself a comfortable home. A negro rarely ever does this. Why? Because he will not work, and will not gather what he makes. The result is plain to be seen in our country; he is giving way rapidly before the white man—going back to the older state of his birth, believing he there can have a good time without work. The Mongrels must import wild Africans to Texas if they want them in the ascendancy. It will require a large expenditure to keep it up, but it must be done very soon, for I tell you the white immigration from the North, South, and Europe will soon fill up Texas.

Congress ought to pass a law to change the negro's disposition to go back to his old home. It is certainly Constitutional, and highly politic in a partisan sense. By the way, you—and all the Democratic papers North, who have a feeling for the poor, hard-working man, both mechanic and daily laborer—ought to point them to the South, especially where, in a year or so, they can make a rise. Tell them to bring their wives and little ones, and they will be welcomed with open hands, if they come, to become a part and parcel of our people. Never, never, was there such a good time for poor working men as now exists in Texas. I speak of Texas so favorably because I have traversed the whole United States, and know in soil, climate, and production, the equal of the Colorado region is not to be found in North America. Men of capital, skill and enterprise have innumerable fields for fortunes. A few are finding it out, and making it pay largely. The Mongrels down here write lies North, so that they can have all to themselves. But if capitalists would come here, buy up large tracts of lands, and settle them with whites, they could make from 1,000 to 2,000 per cent. Beef is only worth two cents a pound; pork, five cents; cattle $2 per head; land from $1 to $5 per acre! There are many places which are offered for cultivation, free of rent or charge. Where else is it so? The negro is "lying round" town and will not work. While such is the fact, as a matter of course, white men do not fail to occupy land as fast as they come, and God send a million a year! The white man is up at day-break; the negro after sunrise, and, if cold, he gets up at 8 or 9 o'clock. The white man works till sunset; the negro begins some days at 9 o'clock, some days not at all, (and Saturday never,) and quits two or three hours before, and would rath sleep than work! He destroys everything placed in his care—ploughs, gates, or what not—burns up fence-rails before he would get wood, and makes about 15 bushels of corn to the acre sometimes, and a bale of cotton, and gets it picked by Christmas. The white man makes from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, from five to eight bales of cotton, and houses both before the last of November! Can Congress change that? In the country, the white women is up at daylight, cooks breakfast, and after works in the field, though "raised rich," but the negro woman gets breakfast at 10 o'clock, and sometimes goes to the field, but does nothing. But they will pass away, Congress to the contrary. As to children, they have them, but rarely raise one beyond a year old. Such is "free" negroism.

R. G.

How sweet to recline in the lapse of ages—say about eighteen.

Then and Now.

In 1864, Montgomery Blair was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, holding the position of Postmaster-General. Mr. Blair, as is well known, differed with the President on many important subjects connected with the administration of the government, and did not hesitate to make those differences known both to the President and to the public. When these differences of opinion between the President and his Constitutional adviser came to the knowledge of certain Senators belonging to Mr. Lincoln's party, they caused to be drawn up and afterwards signed and presented to the President the following paper:

The theory of our government, the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council *agreeing with him in political principle and general policy, and that all important measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation.* This most obvious and necessary condition of things, *without which no administration can succeed*, we and the public believe does not exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

The Cabinet should be *exclusively composed of statesmin who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes above mentioned.*

This statement was signed by the following United States Senators:

James Dixon and L. S. Foster, of Connecticut; O. H. Browning and Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; James Harlan and J. W. Grimes, of Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Lot M. Morrill and W. P. Fessenden, of Maine; H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Solomon Foot and Jacob Collamer, of Vermont; Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Daniel R. Clark and John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; Preston King and Ira Harris, of New York; Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman, of Ohio; David Wilmot and Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Doolittle and T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

Accepting the theory thus advanced as a sound one, and acting on the advice of his party friends, Mr. Lincoln signified to Mr. Blair that his resignation would be accepted, and it was at once tendered.

In 1867, Edwin M. Stanton was a member of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet, holding the position of Secretary of War. The President and Mr. Stanton did not agree upon many subjects connected with the administration of the government, but upon this they did agree, viz: That the Tenure of Office bill was and is an unconstitutional enactment, and that the object of its passage was and is contrary to the established "theory of our government," and to "the early and uniform practical construction thereof." In this they were agreed; for Mr. Stanton heartily endorsed the message vetoing the act, which was sent to the Senate. That body, however, as did also the House, passed the act over the veto, and it became a law.

In the course of time the differences between the President and his Secretary became irreconcilable. Never dreaming that the man who voluntarily furnished an argument against the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office Act, and who declared privately that it was a most unwarrantable assault upon the prerogatives of the Executives, would avail himself of its provisions to retain his seat in the Cabinet after he had been informed that he was no longer wanted, Mr. Johnson signified to Mr. Stanton that his resignation would be accepted. What did Mr. Stanton do? Did he follow the example of Mr. Blair, and resign? Not a bit of it. With an impudence that is surprising, and with a meanness that is disgraceful, even to him, the Secretary refused to relieve the President and the Cabinet of his hateful presence. He was suspended. The reasons for the act were sent to the Senate—to the same men who, just three years previously, had asserted that "the Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the President—to the same men who urged the removal of Mr. Blair, and affixed their signatures to a paper affirming the right of the President to secure "unity of purpose and action" among his constitutional advisers. What did they do? They basely, and, we may say, wickedly interposed in favor of Stanton and forced him back into the Cabinet. Such a plain act of double dealing shows that they are bound by no principle, restrained by no precedent. It shows that they are ready to follow any road that promises to advance their party ends. It proves beyond doubt that bitter partizans now occupy the seats where formerly sat statesmen and patriots—where formerly sat men who were governed by principle and who had only the interests of the whole country in view.—*Republican Farmer.*

Waggs went to the depot of one of our railways the other evening, and finding the best car full said in a loud tone:

"This car isn't going!"

Of course these words caused a general stampede, and Waggs took the best seat. The cars soon moved off. In the midst of the indignation Waggs was questioned:

"You said this car wasn't going."

"Well, it wasn't then, it is now."

The 'sold' laughed a little, but Waggs came near getting a good thrashing.

John G. Saxe, writing of what he saw in Europe, says. "I saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London; and many more in London than in Paris.—The sweetest voice I ever heard in conversation came from a German woman who sold beer and biscuits in the suburbs of Gotha, with smiles benignant enough to turn cakes and ale into ambrosia and nectar. I saw a good deal of peasantry of many countries, and thought the Irish the most and the Roman the least attractive of all I had the privilege to study."

The "Keystone State."

There are doubtless but few comparatively, of the great mass of our fellow-citizens that know why Pennsylvania received the appellation of the "Keystone State," and it may be equally true, that few are aware of the fact, that Pennsylvania decided the great issue of American Independence.

In the old Episcopal Churchyard in Chester, stands a plain, neat monument about twelve feet in height erected over the remains of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. It bears the following inscription:

Dedicated
To the memory of
JOHN MORTON,
A member of the first American Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in New York, 1765, and of the next Congress assembled in Philadelphia, in 1774,
and various other public
stations.
Born A. D. 1724,
Died April, 1777.
This monument was erected by a portion of his relatives, October 9th, 1845.
In 1673,
while Speaker of the Assembly of Penna.
John Morton was re-elected a member of Congress, and, in the ever memorable
session of July, 1776, he attended
ed that august body for the
last time, enshrining
his name
in the grateful remembrance of the American people by signing the Declaration of Independence.
In voting by States upon the question of the Independence of the American Colonies,
there was a tie, until the vote of
Pennsylvania was given,
two members from which voted in the affirmative, and two in the negative. The
time continued, until the vote of
the last member,
JOHN MORTON,
decided the promulgation of the glorious diploma of American Freedom.
John Morton being censured by some of his friends
for his boldness in giving the casting vote
for the Declaration of Independence,
his prophetic spirit
dictated from his death-bed, the following message to them:
"Tell them they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered
to my country."

The circumstances attending the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, are as follows: The vote was taken by the delegations of the thirteen colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the measure. These delegations sat right and left of the President, John Hancock. In front of him the Pennsylvania delegation were seated.

When the delegations from all the colonies, except Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided, John Hancock, perceiving that John Morton, one of the Pennsylvania delegation, was not in his seat, and, seemingly aware that the latter held the casting vote in the said delegation in favor of the measure, arose, and made a speech, urging the Pennsylvania delegation to vote for independence. He continued his exhortation until he saw John Morton enter the hall when he sat down.

The Pennsylvania delegation stood equally divided upon the great issue, until John Morton gave the casting vote in favor of the Declaration.

Thus John Morton decided the vote of Pennsylvania, and thus, Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, decided that important question; and, from this circumstance she received the name of the "Keystone State,"—the thirteenth State—the block of the Arch.

The reason why John Morton was delayed in the occupancy of his seat on that occasion was, that a number of influential persons visited him on that morning, urging him to vote against the "Declaration." But they could not prevail; and many of them *did* live to see the time when they had to acknowledge it was the best thing he could do, and "the most glorious service that he had ever rendered to his country."

All honor, then, be ascribed to the memory of John Morton, of Pennsylvania.

John B. Winston, of South Carolina, is engaged on a book called "The Atrocities of the War." He will have to live to the age of Methusaleh if he expects to record all of them, for all the libraries of the world would not contain the books that should record all the atrocities that were committed. The book will be appropriately ornamented with portraits of Generals Butler, O'Neill, and Milroy.

The women's rights newspaper in New York, called *The Revolution*, lately announced its intention to publish sketches of the distinguised women of the United States, winding up with Mrs. Thaddeus Stevens. Considering that Thaddeus is an old bachelor and has no children—to speak of—this announcement is very extraordinary.

An example of the wonderful difference which is invariably observed between the estimates and the actual cost of public works, is afforded by the Hartford Water-works. Careful estimates by the usual "competent engineers" fixed the outside cost at $85,000. When the work was done the expense was found to be $405,000.

The following epitaph on husband and wife is found in a Parisian cemetery:

"I am anxiously expecting you—A. D. 1827." "Here I am, A. D. 1867."

A gentleman standing at his door, was asked by a huckster whether he was the man of the house? In a subdued tone he replied, "No, my wife is."

Me and broder Hannse and two odder, togs, went a hunting von day next week; we trive nine woodchuck into von stone heap, and we kill ten out ob de nine, 'fore von got in.

Why is the James river like a keg of lager beer? Because they both flow into the dutch gap.

Great Horse Feat.

Thirty-eight Miles in Two Hours and Thirty-three Minutes—Death of the Winning Horse.

(From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The much talked-of long race from Boston to Worcester, between the horses Empire State, of this city, and Ivanhoe, of Boston, came off recently and as the result shows, was one of the most extraordinary and cruel that has ever taken place in this country. The terms of the match were to trot from the Mill Dam, Boston, to Worcester, for $500 a side, each horse to carry 400 pounds, sleighs or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay. Owing to the bad condition of the road at the Mill Dam, the start was effected from the Charles River Hotel in Brighton. Both horses were attached to sleighs. Empire State was driven by George R. Wesson, and accompanied by William A. Eager, his backer, both of this city. The word was given to go at 10:46 o'clock and both started off at a moderate gait, with Empire State leading. From Brighton to Watertown the road was bad, the sleighing having worn away to bare ground, and progress was necessarily much impeded. At Watertown the sleighing became good, and Empire State was still leading about fifteen rods, under a strong and steady pull. He then commenced the long and powerful stroke for which he is noted, and trotted with clock-like precision up hill and down, drawing his heavy load behind him with apparent ease, and trotted so well within himself that he was allowed to go as he pleased until Northboro was reached at 12:37. The distance thus far traveled was twenty-eighty miles, and the time one hour and fifty-one minutes, nearly four minutes to the mile. A rest of seven minutes was here taken, and gruel, wine water and hay offered the horse, but he refused and was with difficulty kept from running away. Once more given his head he seemed to be possessed, and trotted mile after mile at a three minute gait, and all the time within himself under a steady pull. This he kept up until he reached Long Pond, where he stopped trotting and walked into the city, arriving at Washington Square at 1:19 o'clock, having come the last ten miles in 35 minutes, and the whole distance, 38 miles, in two hours and thirty-three minutes, which is a little less than a mile in four minutes for the whole distance.

Soon after his arrival the horse became sick, and although every effort was made to save him, the over-driving killed him, and he died at midnight of spasmodic cholic. Ivanhoe, his competitor, was last seen at Watertown, but arrived at Northboro long after the winner had left, and finding it no use to follow, his driver wisely withdrew from the race and put up the horse. Empire State, the winner, was one fourth thorough-bred, 16 hands 1 inch high, weighed 1,050 pounds, 10 years old, and a light bay color. He was raised in Kentucky, and at one time was owned by Dan Mace, and called the "John horse." His temper was not of the best, and it is said that he could not be used for anything but racing purposes. This most noted and fatal race is without parallel for speed, powers of endurance thorough gameness, and is fully extraordinary a feat as that of trotting twenty miles in an hour. Humane and sensible men will wish it to remain without a parallel.

Freemen, Arouse!

STRIKE ONCE MORE FOR LIBERTY.

Whereas, Our most loyal and august Governor, John W. Geary, has telegraphed to Senator Cameron, that Pennsylvania will do her whole duty in this trying crisis;

And whereas, Great is John W. Geary, and obedient to his nod should be all the most loyal and faithful people of the Commonwealth;

And whereas, The country is in danger and our pure and patriotic Governor is calling upon the good and brave hearts of the "Keystone," to avert that danger;

And whereas, It is suspected that our most wise and puissant Governor, John W. Geary, is nothing but a bag of wind;

Now, know ye, loyal people of Huntingdon and M'Connellstown, that we Captain Billy Dunn, and 1st Lieutenant Johnny Hatfield, brave and true men, burning with the fire of patriotism, and determined to respond to the call of our most loyal Governor, and to prove that he is not as *big an ass* as people say he is, are now raising a company to proceed to Harrisburg, at once, to see the Governor, and obey his orders. And we hereby call upon the loyal people of all ages and colors, to enroll themselves in our company without delay. Rations, ammunition, and transportation furnished by our most puissant Governor, without cost to anybody. Brave men, friends of loyalty and freedom, report to us, or either one of us, as soon as you read this thrilling proclamation.

By authority of the Governor.

CAPT. BILLY DUNN,
1ST LT. JOHNNY HATFIELD.

N. B.—Recruiting office open from daylight till dark. Free for all races and colors.

The wife of David Lewis, of Sharpstown, New Jersey, on the evening of the 12th inst., was ascending the stairs of her home with a child in her arms and a kerosene lamp in her hand, when the lamp exploded, setting fire to her clothing, and burning her so severely that she died soon afterwards. Her husband was severely burned in trying to save her. The child escaped with slight injury.

The Clearfield Republican.

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Marble Works.

CLEARFIELD

MARBLE WORKS.

Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the Art.

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard on the south-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Pa., where they are prepared to make Tomb-Stones, Monuments, Tombs, box and side Tombs, Cradle Tombs, Cemetery Posts, Mantles, Shelves, Brackets, etc., on short notice. They always keep on hand a large quantity of work finished, except the lettering, so that persons can call and select for themselves the style wanted. They will also make to order any other style of work that may be desired, and they flatter themselves that they can compete with the manufacturers outside of the county, either in workmanship or price, as they only employ the best workmen.

☞ All inquiries by letter promptly answered.

JOHN GULICH.
May 22, 1867. HENRY GULICH.

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE times are hard; you'd like to know
How you may save your dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade,
But had a household to support
That squandered all he made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend,
I look thread bear and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go
To get a suit that's sound and cheap:
To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well,
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meal,
They don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night,
With all their wants supplied,
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all,
If you'd save money, go and buy
Your clothes at—
REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

Where good Furnishing Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style apr11,'67

THE LATEST OUT!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods,

GO TO C. H. MOORE'S

New and Cheap Clothing Store, where will be found constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Fine Black Cassimere suits and drabs, brown, light, and in fact

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING

Adapted to all seasons of the year; also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, and a large and well selected assortment of fine HATS and CAPS, of the very latest styles; and in fact everything that can be called for in his line, will be furnished at the very lowest city prices, as they have been purchased at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way by

C. H. MOORE,
In the Post Office Building, Philipsburg, Pa.

NEWS.

Daily and Weekly papers, Magazines; also, a large assortment of the latest and best Novels, Joke-Books, &c., constantly on hand at

C. H. MOORE'S,
In the Post Office Building,
a w11-1y Philipsburg, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW.

FRANK & STOUGHTON,

Merchant Tailors,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

HAVING opened their new establishment in Shaw's Row, one door east of the post office, and having just returned from the eastern cities with a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Beavers, and all kinds of Goods for men and boys' wear, are now prepared to make up to order CLOTHING, from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles and most workmanlike manner. Special attention given to custom work and cutting-out for men and boys. We offer great bargains to customers, and warrant entire satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Call and see our goods.

M. A. FRANK.
oct17-tf [8.13] E. R. L. STOUGHTON.

H. BRIDGE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Store one door east of Clearfield House,)
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

KEEPS on hand a full assortments of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Woolen Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Piece Goods he keeps the

Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors,"

Such as Black Doeskin of the very best make; Fancy Cassimere, in great variety, also, French Coating, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Pricott overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen.

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co's, celebrated Sewing Machines.

Nov. 1, 1865-tf. H. BRIDGE.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—LADIES, you can receive for the sum of

ONE DOLLAR

Silk, Merino, and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embroired Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a present worth $3 to $300, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. PARKER & CO., 64 & 66 Federal St., Boston. [dec26-3mpd

WANTED!—200 FARMERS—To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month. For particulars apply to or address FARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

February 13, 1868-3m pd.