The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia county.

Our "loil" neighbors "overlooked" the delegates to the Chicago Convention, at the late session of their County Convention, and now ask their County Committee to elect one. Where does the authority come from? Mr. "Military Necessity" must be about again.

We notice by the *Journal*, that Mr. Wallace's speech and circular have greatly disturbed, and sharpened up, the editor and somebody else that "cannot stoop." If this latter biped "cannot stoop," we advise it to either stand erect or lie down. By adopting the latter, it may find its proper level.

Copperheads and ex-rebels seem to disturb our loyal neighbors muchly. We would like to know, if they are alarmed already, what will become of their saint when it really thunders, as it most assuredly will, occasionally, between this and next Christmas? Come, deacon, don't be alarmed; your greatest enemy is yourself; neither Cops nor rebs will lock you up in a bastile, or injure you in any way, provided you behave yourself.

Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney General, has resigned his position, for the purpose of defending the President before the Impeachment Bureau. Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is acting in the capacity of Attorney General. Judge Black, of this State, Judge Nelson, of Tenn., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of N. Y., and Hon. Benj R. Curtis, of Mass., (formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court,) are the other attorneys for Mr. Johnson.

T. J. McCullough, Esq., of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for a copy of the "Legislative Hand Book," compiled by the Resident Clerk.

This would be a valuable publication, if correct; but so far as it relates to the affairs of our county, it is grossly incorrect, and seems to have been thrown together promiscuously by some paster or folder when not otherwise engaged. The printer has done his work well, but the compiler is unfit for the work he undertook. He may answer for "Resident Clerk" and for depleting the Treasury, but he is evidently too lazy to compile statistics.

THE XIX DISTRICT.—Our readers no doubt have noticed by the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention, that the Democracy of the XIX Congressional District have been liberally rewarded, especially our own county. The Convention unanimously re-elected Hon. Wm. A. Wallace Chairman of the State Committee, while Ex-Gov. Bigler was chosen delegate at large to the National Convention, and T. J. McCullough Esq., has again been placed on the State Central Committee. Hon. W. A. Galbraith, of Erie, was chosen elector, and Hon. Wm. L Scott, of the same county, and Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, of McKean county, were chosen as District delegates to the 4th of July Convention. These are all worthy gentlemen, and will represent the district with honor.

New Hampshire Election.

The election in this State came off on the 10th instant, and, as usual, went for the Disunion Radicals, by a reduced majority. Last year, Gen. Harriman had 3,146 majority, while this year he has less than 2,300—a loss of 33 per cent. for the Rads.; and this, too, while they imported more than 2,000 voters from Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. Every large and "loil" manufacturing establishment in the State *boarded* from ten to fifty men from these States for ten days preceding the election. The Democratic vote throughout the rural districts was increased, while that of the Rads. decreased; but they made it up in the manufacturing towns and along the border, where every "loil" bummer was on hand from the States above indicated. The State is safe for the Democrats next November, because then these bummers must stay at home to save their own States. "The late lamented" carried this State in 1860 by 9,115 majority, which has been decreasing every year since; and by the time another election comes around, "loyalty" will be as dead as it was in 1776, and remain so much longer.

Progress of Impeachment.

Friday the 13th was the day fixed by the Rump Senate, for the President to appear before them in obedience to the summons served upon him. The following proceedings were then had:

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At the expiration of the morning hour the PRESIDENT *pro tem.* announced that the Chair was vacated for the Chief Justice of the United States.

The Chief Justice entered at the side door, after a short pause, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation in the usual form.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. John W. Forney, then read the journal of the last meeting of the Court.

During the reading a long file of the members of the House could be seen through the half open door.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, of New York, the reading of the articles in extenso in the minutes was dispensed with.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, submitted the following order, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is in its chamber and ready to proceed in the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and that seats are provided for the accomodation of its members.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend to the execution of the order, and

The Sergeant-at-Arms threw open the doors and announced—The managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives.

The Managers appeard, and by the direction of the Chief Justice took seats at the table on the left of the Chair. Messrs. Stevens and Butler were absent.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that the Senators who had not taken the oath be now sworn.

The Secretary called Messrs. Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Vickers, of Maryland. Mr. Doolittle was not present. Messrs. Edmunds, Patterson and Vickers came forward and the oath was administered to them by the Chief Justice.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then subscribed to the following affidavit read by the Clerk:

"The foregoing writ of summons, addressed to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and the foregoing precept, addressed to me, were this day served upon the said Andrew Johnson, by delivering to and leaving with him copies of same at the Executive mansion, the usual place of abode of the said Andrew Johnson, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, instant, at seven o'clock.

(Signed) GEORGE G. BROWN,
Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate."

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Sergeant-at-Arms will call the accused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, in a loud voice: "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States! Andrew Johnson, President of the United States! Appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States."

The doors were thrown open at this point, and every eye was turned that way for a moment, but Mr. Butler entered and took his seat with the other managers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, rose and said something in a voice inaudible in the gallery, whereupon the CHIEF JUSTICE said—The Sergeant-at-Arms will inform the counsel of the President.

The President's counsel, Stanbery, Curtis and Wilson, were ushered in at the side door, and took seats at the table to the right of the Chair. Mr. Stanbery on the right, the others in the order named.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following by direction of the committee, in order, he said, to correct a clerical error:

Ordered, That the twenty-third rule of the Senate for proceedings on the trial of impeachment be amended by inserting after the word "debate" in the second line, the following words: "Subject, however, to the operation of rule seven," so that if amended it will read as follows: "23rd. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of rule seven," &c.

Rule seven provides that the presiding officer may, in the first instance, submit to the Senate, without a division, all questions of evidence and incidental questions.

Mr. Conkling explained that such was the original intention, but that the qualifying words were accidentally omitted. The order was adopted.

At twenty minutes past one the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the members of the House of Representatives and the members entered and distributed themselves, as far as possible, among the chairs and sofas not already occupied by those having the *entree* to the Chamber under the rules. Many, however, did not find seats at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA.

Mr. STANBERY then rose and said—Mr. Chief Justice, my brothers Curtis, Nelson and myself, are here this morning as counsel for the President. I have his authority to enter his plea, which by your leave I will proceed to read. Mr. Stanbery read as follows:

Mr. Chief Justice: I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable court sitting as a court of impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me by the honorable, the House of Representatives of the United States, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Henry Stanberry, Benj. R. Curtis, Jeremian S. Black, Wm. M. Evarts, and Thomas A. R. Nelson, who have my warrant and authority therefor, and who are instructed by me to ask a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles.

After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least forty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. STANBERY—I have also a professional statement in support of the application; whether it is in order to offer it now the Chair will decide.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The appearance will be considered as entered. You can proceed.

Mr. STANBERY again read as follows:

In the matter of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Henry Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, Jeremiah S. Black, Wm. M. Evarts, Thomas A. R. Nelson, of counsel for respondent, move the Court for the allowance of forty days for the preparation of the answer to the articles of impeachment, and in support of the motion make the following professional statement:

The articles are eleven in number, involving many questions of law and fact. We have, during the limited time and opportunity offered us, considered, as far as possible, the field of investigation which must be explored in the preparation of the answer, and the conclusion at which we have arrived is, that with the utmost diligence the time we have asked is reasonable and necessary. The precedents, as to time, for answer upon impeachment before the Senate, to which we refer, are those of Judge Chase and Judge Peck. In the case of Judge Chase time was allowed from the 3rd of January until the 11th of February next, succeeding, to put in his answer a period of thirty-two days, but in this case there were but a single article.

Judge Peck asked for time, from the 10th to the 25th of May, to put in his answer, and it was granted. It appears that Judge Peck had been long cognizant of the ground laid for his impeachment, and had been present before the committee of the House upon the examination of the witnesses, and had been permitted by the House of Representatives to present to that body an elaborate answer to the charges.

It is apparent that the President is fairly entitled to more time than was allowed in either of the foregoing cases. It is proper to add that the respondents in these cases were lawyers fully capable of preparing their own answers, and that no pressing official duties interfered with their attention to that business.

Whereas, the President, not being a lawyer, must rely on his counsel. The charges involve his acts, relations and intentions, as to all of which his counsel must be fully advised, upon consultation with him, step by step, in the preparation of his defense. It is seldom that a case requires such constant communication between client and counsel as this, and yet such communication can only be had at such intervals as are allowed to the President from the usual hours that must be devoted to his high official duties.

We further beg leave to suggest for the consideration of this honorable Court, that as counsel careful as well of their own reputation as of the interests of their client, in a case of such magnitude as this, so out of the ordinary range of professional experience, where so much responsibility is felt, they submit to the candid consideration of the Court that they have a right to ask for themselves such opportunity to discharge their duty as seems to them to be absolutely necessary.

(Signed) HENRY STANBERY,
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
THOMAS A. R. NELSON.
Counsel for Respondent.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the managers on the part of House, delievered a long harangue to the effect that the trial of the President proceed at railroad speed.

Mr. STANBERY said the action taken by the honorable managers is so singular that in the whole course of my practice I have not met with an example of it. The President of the United States, Mr. Chief Justice, is arraigned on impeachment by the House of Representatives, a case of the greatest magnitude that we have ever had, and is, as to time, to be treated as if it were a case before a police court, to be put through with railroad speed, on the first day of the trial. Where do my learned friends find a precedent for calling on the trial on this day.

They say: "We have notified you to appear here to answer on a given day." We are here. We enter our appearance. As my learned friend Mr. Curtis has said, you have used precisely the language that is used in a subpœna in chancery. But who ever heard that when defendant in chancery made his appearance, he must appear with his answer ready to go on with the case, and must enter on the trial? Of course we come here to enter our appearance. We state that we are ready to answer. We do not wish the case to go by default. We want time, reasonable time, nothing more. Consider that it is but a few days since the President was served with the summons; that as yet all his counsel are not present. Your Honor will observe that of five counsel who signed this professionable statement, two are not present and could not be present, and one of them I am sure is not in the city. Not one of them, on looking at these articles, suspected that it was the intention to bring on the trial at this day. Yet, we understand the gentlemen on the other side to say, read these rules according to their letter and you must go on.

If the gentlemen are right, it we are here to answer to day, and to go on with the trial to day, then this is the day for trial. But article nine says: "At 12:30 P. M. of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached," showing that this is the return day and not the trial day. The managers say that according to the letter of the eighth rule this is the trial day, and that we must go on and file our answer, or that without answer the Court shall enter the plea of "not guilty" on the general issue, and proceed at once. But we say that this is the return day and not the day of trial.

After a long rambling debate, in which all the leading Rads participated, the President was given time to prepare his case until Monday the 23d instant, to which time the Court of Impeachment adjourned, and the Rumpers again resolved themselves into a United States Senate, to continue their robberies of the Treasury and Liberties of the country.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1868.

The whirligig of time brings around its revenges in Wall street as well as in favored localities. A few years ago the New York Gold Exchange was spoken of as the "Coal Hole." Gold brokers were stigmatized as "Jew money-changers," "Shylocks," "Skinners," &c. No term of abuse was sufficiently expressive of the contempt these creatures were held in. Yet during the week just passed no less than four of the leading journals of this city, and Congressmen and Senators of various degrees, have referred to the gold market as that "never failing barometer of public opinion." Never were newspapers and Congressmen more greatly in error. The great battle of the greenback giants, now being waged with such relentless fury between Vanderbilt on one side and Daniel Drew on the other, for possession of the Erie railroad, with its great tributary connections to the West, absorbs the attention of our people just at present. All Wall street, yes, in fact, all Gotham are taking sides in the controversy. The two railroad kings have suddenly become as famous for daring deeds as Dick Turpin the highwayman found himself one morning on his way to Newgate, the observed all observers. The governing motive which prompted his exploits on Bonny Bess were precisely the same as those which govern the movements of our Wall street feudal lords of mammon. Congress and impeachment, for the time being are forgotten, Reconstruction has been postponed. How is Erie! is the common salutation of the street, in the gilded *saloons*, the counting-house, and even whispered between the periods of prayer on the Sabbeth in church. Public opinion, forsooth! Why you see it here personified daily, both Vanderbilt and Drew, backed up by their heavy artillery reserves of fifty millions of cash capital each at their command. Each outbids the other for the Erie succession, while the stockholders stand back appalled at the skill and cunning dislayed on both sides to throw them overboard. The power of feudalism is exemplified in the control of a great monopoly to day as it was in the 16th century. Erie stock is now made to fluctuate ten and fifteen per cent. daily, as the tide of battle shifts and changes; thousands are lost and won every moment of the day, and hundreds of verdant outside operators, and simple-minded dupes, beggared beyond hope of redemption. One side or the other must break down before long, and then look out for squalls.

Petitions have been overrunning the Bankruptcy Court. Three hundred and thirteen have been presented in three days.

Prince Philips of Saxe Coburg, a cousin of Queen Victoria of England, is stopping in this city at the Brevoort, House. He will remain some time in the country but declines to be made a lion, like a sensible man.

Lookers out for fashions observe that many ladies begin to wear their dresses less gorded, and even folded in broad flat plaits about the waste.

On the fashionable avenues may be seen, Montana reds, Meternich greens, with the billious-looking Celedon; but, thank goodness! no Bismark browns. Black and green, are fast crowding Bismark brown into oblivion. Pretty outdoor toilet of green are now trimmed with crosscut bands of black satin, fastened down at regular intervals by green gimp buttons. Dark blue serge dresses are generally trimmed with rouleaux and leaves of black satin, and black dresses are finished with ornamentations of black or blue.

The wonderful growth of this city since 1850, the density of its population at the present time, and the enchanced value given to its real estate, affords a fruitful theme for the political economist to ponder over. Since 1810, the increase of population in New York has been equal to twenty-eight per cent. every five years, and has somewhat more than doubled its original once in every twenty years.

It is estimated that its present population will number at least one and a quarter million of people, while Brooklyn contains four hundred thousand, and Williamsburg about one hundred thousand souls all told; then comes Jersey City, our neighbors across the North river with its thriving thousands, Hoboken close by and the large towns and villages within a circuit of ten miles to be added to the number of people who daily transact business at this great center. To feed and house comfortably this vast army of humanity and keep employed the large masses of idle people requires no small amount of mental as well as physical industry. Unless a change soon takes place for the better in the financial condition of the country, New York will soon be turned into a hot bed like London for the growth of the most abject pauperism.

Collector Smythe, of this city, has received official information from the State and Treasury Departments that cholera is prevalent at St. Thomas, W. I., and Tangier, Morocco.

Col. Daniel E. Sickels has been ordered to join his regiment for duty without delay. Proper. Soldiers and clergymen in full rank and pay have no business to go about doing political work for either party.

The attempt to use the camel for military purposes in the southern part of the United States has been finally abandoned, after a costly experiment of fifteen years. Three of these camels are now in this city for sale.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

From the circular of Messrs. Redden, Winchester & Co., brokers and bankers, 69 Broadway, we obtain the following as to the state of the New York markets.

Gold is moderately active, but unsettled; the fluctuations were from 139¾ to 141, with closing transaction at the lowest rates. Call loans, 7 per cent. Foreign exchange dull at 109½@110. Government securities dull and heavy.

Prices for domestic cotton goods have been somewhat irregular. The demand continues moderate, however, though rather more active in some departments. In woolens the movement continues fair. Imported goods remain steady, and price without change.

Provisions active; prices advanced a trifle. Pork, new mess, closing at $24,87½, and old at $23,50. Prime $23. Beef in moderate demand, and firm at $11 to $18 for common to good mess, and $52,50 for extra. Sugar market weak; fair to good refining Cuba, 11½c.@11¾c.; Porto Rico, 12c. Whiskey dull; prices nominal. The government has on hand 19,000 bbls. condemned, for which there is no demand.

A Fuss in the Camp.

The Philadelphia *Post*, an offshoot of the *Tribune*, is wonderfully displeased with the nomination of Ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President by the Black Crook Convention. It says:

"Mr. Curtin is not a Radical or he would not have hesitated to say, 'I am in favor of giving a vote to every colored citizen of my own State.' Horace Greeley, Ben Wade, Chief Justice Chase, Charles Sumner, all the decided men of the party have taken this stand. The weight of their influence is immense, and it is all thrown on the side of impartial suffrage. Governor Curtin's influence is so great that it secured him the nomination of the convention, but he cannot claim to have used one particle of it in behalf of the Radical principle. We repeat, therefore, that he cannot call himself a Radical now; to say that he will be a Radical when the Radicals are triumphant is little credit to himself and no service to the cause. Pennsylvania's candidate for the Vice Presidency is the creation of a convention which did not represent the Radicalism of the State. Of the one hundred and nine members who voted for him, one-third did so because they saw he had a majority of the votes, and desired to unite the party. Had it been known two weeks ago that Mr. Grow's name would be withdrawn, Mr. Wade's strength in the convention would have been tripled. It is with no pleasure that we make these statements; but Governor Curtin cannot expect the Radicals of his State or the country to endorse him while he refuses to support their principles. * * * * *

"It is greatly to be regretted that the State Convention was not held in Scranton, Oil City, or anywhere but in Philadelphia. The *extraordinary proceedings* yesterday, in violation of the rules and usages of the party, would not have been attempted elsewhere. *We have had the mortification of seeing a Convention pretending to represent the people of the State repudiating their expressed will.*

"The Convention had a perfect right to nominate Governor Curtin for the Vice-Presidency, but not to compel the whole State to adopt him as their candidate. It was called for an express purpose. 'The annual Union Republican State Convention,' says the official call of the State Committee, 'will meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., to make nominations for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and also to form an electoral ticket, and to choose four delegates at large to represent the State in the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, on the 20th of May next, for nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, it being *understood that each Congressional District will choose two delegates to serve National Convention.*'

"This is in accordance with all the usages of the party. The people of each Congressional district have reserved to themselves the right of choosing and instructing their own delegates. In most of the districts, this year, they have already done so, and the Convention yesterday transcended its powers when it undertook to nullify and sweep away those elections, and, against the protest of forty-seven of its members, to misrepresent at Chicago as being unanimous the divided sentiment of the State.

"*The Convention has denied the right of the people to representation.* The resolution that the delegates to Chicago shall be appointed by the Convention, and instructed to vote for Andrew G. Curtin, *is an arbitrary and revolutionary exercise of the power of a majority.* It is not to the choice of the Convention that we object here. That involves a difference of opinion. The majority may sincerely believe that a Conservative candidate for the Vice-Presidency would strengthen the ticket. But they had no right, by the arbitrary selection of delegates, to make it appear that the State is unanimous in his support. We say, with no particle of personal feeling, that the friends of Governor Curtin made a fatal mistake when they undertook to commit the State delegation to Chicago to his cause by overruling the regular elections in Congressional districts. *The Convention in this act usurped the powers of the people. It created trouble without a precedent.* The Convention had the right to declare Governor Curtin the choice of its majority, to instruct the delegates at large to vote for him, and there its authority ended. Nothing, it seems to us, can be more arbitrary than that resolution which declares that the Congressional district elections are abolished; that all the elected delegates not committed to Mr. Curtin shall be dropped from the list; that none shall be appointed to the vacancies but those who will vote for him at Chicago. *Forty-seven members of the Convention voted against this resolution; eighty-four in its favor. The figures are significant. The majority may think that tyranny is the means by which the State can be united. We fear the ma-* [illegible]

"The words 'impartial suffrage' are carefully excluded from the resolutions. This is particularly unfortunate for Governor Curtin, for it deprives him of the Radical endorsement, and without that endorsement no man will get the Chicago nomination."

This is not all. Delegates on the floor of the Convention declared that they would not vote for him, although instructed so to do. They intended to appeal to the people direct. A large number of the members of the body also denounced Mr. Curtin as a Conservative, and said if he was nominated he would prove as great a traitor as Johnson, &c., &c.

Go in, shysters and shoddy patriots; we don't care which whips.

The Contested Election Case.

In our issue of the 29th ult., we copied from the Altoona *Tribune*, a statement of the death of John Casey, a witness who testified in the contested election case in this district; said statement alleging that he was the principal witness in the case. We have since seen Mr. Casey's testimony, and it is simply this: "I voted at the election in Philipsburg—was never naturalized—Leddy gave me papers and ticket—he told me it was a Democratic ticket."

The witness who done the hard swearing in the case is still at Harrisburg engaged in aiding his worthy associates, Swoope and Cessna, to put through the case and secure his promised $2,000.

The character of the chief witness is truthfully set forth in the following from the *Patriot & Union* of a recent date:

A few weeks since the Radical newspapers, with great noise of trumpets, paraded the testimony of one O'Meara, as to alleged frauds in Centre county, and his statements that fraudulent naturalization papers were used and that a number of men under his employ voted upon them for Mr. Shugert, were accepted by the Radicals for truth. Whilst the character of this witness continued unimpeached of course his testimony would have weight, hence, knowing that before the end of the contest his character would be torn to shreds and shown as valueless, the Radical managers and organs made haste to secure advance capital out of testimony which they will not dare to refer to hereafter as worty of a moment's consideration.

The testimony given this week, on the part of Mr. Shugert, shows up this man O'Meara in his true character. One of the men whom he swore voted in Philipsburg (James McDonald) was called to the stand and testified that he did not vote there, but voted in Clearfield county where he cast a Republican ticket. He produced his certificate of naturalization and his honorable discharge as a soldier. He testified, also, that five others of the men named by O'Meara as having voted at Philipsburg on fraudulent papers were not there on election day, but had left the work. He swore, further, that O'Meara's character for truth was bad, and that he would not believe him on oath.

Besides this conclusive testimony against the main witness relied upon by Robison, eleven citizens of good character, from Elk, Clearfield and Centre counties and three from Steuben county, N.Y., have sworn that O'Meara's character for truth is bad, and that they would not believe him on oath. Among these witnesses is an ex-member of the Legislature and an acting justice of the peace. Added to this, full proof has been furnished of the circumstance under which the men upon the railroad were removed from one part of the line to another and, so far from it being for fraudulent purposes, it is shown to have been for the purpose of prosecuting the work at the only time when it could be done. It is also in proof that before the election O'Meara was in consultation with Republican leaders to sell them the Irish vote under his control.

These are a few of the leading facts shown on the part of the sitting member, and we venture the assertion that the character of the case made by the contestant will be so effectually blackened by this and other testimony, that he will be heartily ashamed of his connection with this vile attempt to deprive Mr. Shugert of an office to which he was fairly and honestly elected.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

Married.

On the 12th of March, 1868, by Rev. W. A. BOWYER, Mr. WILLIAM WINGERT and Miss LOUISA SWOOPE; all of Brady township.

On the 8th of March, 1868, by FREDERICK HOLLOPETER, Esq., Mr. PHILIP ARNOLD and Miss MALINDA SWOOPE; both of Brady township.

Died.

In Scott county, Iowa, on the 8th of March, 1868, Mrs. SARAH DRAUCKER, wife of John DRAUCKER, formerly of Curwensville; aged 61 years, 8 months and 26 days.

New Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Sandy Lick Railroad Company will be held on Monday, March 30, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Election for Directors will be held the same day and place. THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.
mar19-2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Lumber Manufacturing firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Houtz, Reed & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of March, 1868, by the withdrawal of the undersigned.
GEORGE M. BRISBIN,
DANIEL R. GOOD,
HENRY J. McATEER.
The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. REED & Co., their successors, who will continue the business at the same place.
Osceola, March 19, 1868-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, have been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of GEORGE HUGHES, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SENIOR,
JOHN SMITH,
mar19-6tpd Executors.

JONES'S HOTEL.
(FORMERLY STONE'S,)
Corner of South and Canal Streets, (at Railroad,)
HARRISBURG, Pa.
mar19-3mpd J. H. JONES, Prop'r.

C. M. CADWALLADER,
CONVEYANCER & JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
For Decatur Tp., Clearfield Co.
Collections promptly made and legal instruments executed on shortest notice. Post office address, Philipsburg, Pa. [mar19,'68

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
AN excellent Steam Saw Mill, with stationary engine of 20 horse power, with Lath Mill and all the necessary fixtures for making lumber. All in good repair. For further information, address JOHNSON MOORE,
mar19,'68-3t Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

Rare Chance.
THE exclusive use and control of five valuable INVENTIONS, needed in every family and paying large profits, can be secured by applying either personally or by letter, to
J. S. LASH & CO.,
mar19-4t 727 Market St., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
No. 218 Arch St., above Second,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
THE subscriber is now prepared to offer to his customers and the trade generally, a large and well selected stock of Straw and Millinery Goods, PATTERN BONNETS, Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, &c., &c.
N. B.—All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. WM. KRUSEN,
mar19-2m 218 Arch street, Philadelphia.

1868 SPRING OPENING. 1868
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
New Spring Silks. Novelties in Dress Goods.
New Style Shawls. Steel and Pearl Popline.
E. & L. always keep the best BLACK SILKS.
N. B.—Net Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to call, as Bargains from Auction are daily received. [mar19-3m

HORSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to sell two large sized horses, as good as can be found in the county. Terms, liberal. For particulars apply to JOSEPH JANNOT,
mch5-4t-pd Leconte's Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one bay Mare, six years old, now in the possession of Jacob S. Gearhart, of Decatur tp., as the same belongs to me and is left with him on loan subject to my order.
feb26-4t L. DENNING.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1866 1867 and 1868 for sale at the "Republican" office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having retired from the mercantile business, I would respectfully call upon all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts without delay. I wish to have my books settled up at the earliest possible period.
F. K. ARNOLD.
Luthersburg, March 12, 1868.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two BROWN MARES, now in the possession of Hiram Passmore, of Bloom township, as the same belong to me, and are left with him on loan only, subject to my order. AMOS HILE.
March 12, 1868-3t-pd.

ESTRAY HORSE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Chest township, on the first day of March, 1868, a DARK BAY HORSE, supposed to be about fifteen or sixteen years of age, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
mar12-3t-pd JAMES CURRY.

Auction! Auction!
H. W. SMITH will sell his entire stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Notions, at Auction, commencing on
Monday, March 16, 1868,
Time of sale—from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M., and every evening. Ladies will find it valuable to attend, especially in the evening, as we have a great variety of Fancy as well as Staple Goods.
March 12, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration, on the estate of THOMAS FULKERSON, deceased, late of Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay.
JOHN S. McKIERNAN,
March 5 '68. Administrator

New Advertisements.

Democratic Almanac.
THIS invaluable publication is for sale at this office. It should be in the hands of every Democrat. It contains full election returns from every county in the United States; besides, the number for 1866 contains a complete list of the names of all the newspapers suppressed as a military during Lincoln's administration; and that for 1867 contains the names of all those civilians who were imprisoned during the same period. These two lists, for future reference, are worth more than the price of the publications. The number for 1868 is also full of valuable statistics. Any one sending us sixty cents, will receive by return mail a copy for each year, free of postage. tf.

FURS WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest prices, in CASH, for all kinds of Fur and Deer Skins. I. L. KRIZENSTEIN.
January 9, 1868-tf.

NEW GOODS—A full stock of staple Dry Goods, new and desirable Dress Goods, Light Prints, Cloths and Cassimeres, now opening at J. P. KRATZER'S.

FEATHERS—A lot of prime Feathers, just received at J. P. KRATZER'S.

FLOUR AND FEED—Extra Family Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Chop, Mixed Feed and Grain, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams, Shoulders, Clear Sides, Rib Sides, Ham Sausage, Dried Beef, Mess Pork, Lard, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Lake Herring, White Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Peaches, Dried Cherries, Prunes, Currants, Pitted Cherries, Dried Corn, Hominy, Canned Fruit, Preserves, Pickles, &c., at
March 5-1m J. P. KRATZER'S.

SHOE FINDINGS—French Calf Skin, Sole Leather, Kip, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Gallons, Shoe Thread, Boot Web, Shoe Knives, Round-head Tacks, Shoe Nails, Pegs, Awls, Eylets, Shoe Hammers, Awl Hafts, Punches, Pincers, Shoe Ropes, Heel Ball, Wax, Lasting Tacks, Eylet Machines, Bristles, Gum Tragacanth, Steel Nails—always on hand at J. P. KRATZER'S.

AGENTS WANTED.—NOW READY for Canvassers!
The History of the War between the States
Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results,
By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,
feb27-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale at a Bargain.
THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground containing one acre, situate on the road from Clearfield to Curwensville, adjoining land of G. D. Goodfellow and Mr. Carr. Also, dry lumber on the ground sufficient to build a house 16x28 feet, together with stone and other material for cellar. For further information apply to G. H. Hall or address him at Clearfield.
feb26-4t-pd ELLIS HALL.

Hotel Property for Sale.
THE well known property of the late S. A. Ross, deceased, situate in the village of New Liberty, Dunnstable township, Clinton co., two miles from Lock Haven, and for many years used as a tavern stand, is now offered for sale. There is also a blacksmith shop attached to the property. For particulars, address
MRS. MARGARET ROSS,
Feb. 27-2m Lock Haven, Pa.

Extraordinary Inducements
H. W. SMITH still leads in low prices. I am determined to close of my stock by the prices which I offer it at. Every one wanting to save money—which is now so scarce—can do so by calling on me. I also offer to sell my whole stock and fixtures. This is a rare opportunity, as business stands are very scarce, and mine is the oldest and best location in the town of Clearfield. H. W. SMITH.
February 13, 1868.

IMPORTANT!
Farmers, Look to Your Interests—Save Money When You Can.
CORN! CORN! CORN! CORN!
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.
CALL and see Fiegel & Gance's great labor saving and most perfect and even
CORN-PLANTER.
Entire new machine, just patented. With this planter one person can do as much work as two on the old plan. Saves corn and plants much more accurately. Can be regulated according to your desire.
Agents are employed to distribute and sell the machines.
Philipsburg, Pa., February 20, 1868-tf.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rasberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-65-y Curwensville, Pa.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.—We are prepared to drive the Susquehanna River, in the Spring of 1868, from Williamsport to Havre de Grace. Should you have any logs to go below Williamsport we will, if you wish it, take charge of and drive them with ours, pro rating the cost of driving in proportion to the amount driven. For further information, address
CRAIG & BLANCHARD, Philadelphia.
R. K. HAWLEY & CO., Baltimore, Md.
H. JAMES & CO., Baltimore, Md.
February 5, 1868-2m-pd.

Attention, Afflicted!
THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.
N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to their advantage. MANY MAY NOT be aware that country Physicians who do a SIDING practice have not time to attend to the treatment of chronic diseases, and consequently NEGLECT them; hence this class of diseases requires EXCLUSIVE attention.
GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf

The Truth Will Out.
PERSONS who wish to get the true account of the late Rebellion should purchase the
Youths' History of the Great Civil War,
Containing sixteen illustrations and four hundred pages, published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York. Every Democrat should purchase a copy of this great work. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Price, per copy, $1.50; postage 15 cents. Address,
C. J. KEAGY, Agent,
Feb. 6-3m-pd. Glen Hope, Pa.

CLEARFIELD BAKERY.
THE citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are hereby notified that the undersigned keeps constantly on hand BREAD, PIES, CAKES, ROLLS and all kinds of CONFECTIONERIES.
RAFTMEN
Are notified that during the rafting season a full supply of Bread will always be kept on hand.
J. A. STADLER.
Clearfield, January 30, 1868.

GREAT BARGAINS!
AT PRIVATE SALE!
THE subscriber, contemplating going into other business, will sell, at private sale, his entire stock of
Pottery and Stoneware,
At his Kiln, in Clearfield. Those who may need ware of this kind can secure it at a heavy reduction on the usual price, by calling soon, because he intends to close it out as soon as possible.
FREDERICK LEITZINGER.
Clearfield, October 24, 1867-tf.

BUY the DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 25 cents. Every voter should have one.