

The impeachment trial progresses. Within three weeks, they say, it will be ended, and Andrew Johnson will be among our Ex-Presidents. His condition is regarded as a foregone conclusion, inasmuch as his acquittal would involve the immediate disruption of the Republican party. His removal is demanded by the party and is expected by the party, and is necessary to save the party from immediate shipwreck. Chief Justice Chase...

They settle the next Vice Presidency among the score of aspirants for that post of honor on the ticket with Gen. Grant. With the whiskey interest under his control, however, President Wade will doubtless be able to manage the Chicago Convention. Cotton was king, but whiskey under the Internal Revenue laws, has taken his place.

Things in North Carolina. The North Carolina Ovington Convention adjourned in this way: "A Mr. Littlefield took the chair and gave out "Old John Brown lies a mouldering in the ground," two lines at a time and the whole congregation sang it after him. They rang the fire-bells while the constitution was being signed, till half the citizens turned out, supposing the town was on fire, and broke up in an orgie impossible to describe.

A very funny incident occurred in a neighboring city, says an exchange, a few days since, and one which is too good to be lost. One of our celebrated composers has written a very pretty song entitled "Kiss Me." A very pretty, blushing maid, having heard of the song, and thinking she would get it, with some others, stopped into a music store to make a purchase. One of the clerks, a modest young man, stepped up to wait on her. The young lady threw back her veil, saying: "I want a Rock me to Sleep."

DEATH OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—The Altan Democrat says: At the recent fire which destroyed Barnum's Museum, a serious loss occurred, which, from its nature and extent, deserves more notice than it has yet received. The Fat Woman and Cirocassian Girl were saved in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but the Gorilla met a sudden and awful death, and perished utterly from the face of the earth.

Considered that from his origin, birth-place, style and habits, the lamented deceased combined more of the popular characteristics of the Jacobin party than any other being extant; and that at the present rate of "progress" he would in all probability have been their Presidential candidate in 1872—the death of Gorilla may be considered as a public calamity.

SALARIES IN GOLD.—The New Orleans Bee says that the late Judge Tansy refused to receive greenbacks in payment of his salary, on the ground that the Constitution of the United States itself provides, in section 1, article III, that the Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. This, according to Judge Tansy, inhibited the Treasurer from paying him in anything else than gold or silver coin, or its equivalent.

Old Ben Wade, it is to be expected, will come in with the flowers of May, and he is already a great man in Israel. The Radical place hunters are cultivating him accordingly, and Radical Presidential managers are parceling out the spoils under him in expectation. We have had various rumors of some arrangement on foot to shelter him or buy him off; but, doubtless, "Old Ben" believes in the axiom that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." When he becomes President we shall have only one claim to make upon him—viz: that Horace Greeley shall be Postmaster General. We do not care how

CLEARFIELD

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

VOL. 40--WHOLE NO. 2066.



PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.

REPUBLICAN.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868. NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 38

The Great Experiment—Shall it Result in Failure?

There is no instance of a republic that long maintained its existence. Every student of ancient history is familiar with the rise and progress, the decline and fall, of the Roman and Grecian republics; nor do the records of Venice or of the French republics, in more modern times, supply a better argument to the advocate of republican freedom than the annals of antiquity.

Among the features of the proposed constitution are the following: That whites and negroes shall be forced to attend the same schools. That whites and negroes shall be drilled together in the militia—probably whites offered by blacks. That white children are to be apprenticed to negroes. That marriages between whites and blacks are to be legal.

The most criminals are being pardoned out of the penitentiaries, which they may vote the Radical ticket. The Radicals pause at no measure which will insure their success and the country's ruin. The negro Hays, member of this county, was nominated for Congress. He would have been elected, but he received orders from Washington, accompanied with a thousand-dollar bill, to decline the nomination, which he did. There is nothing Radicals dread so much as to see negroes sent to Congress.

Kiss Me.

The clerk got the song, and put it before her. "Now," said the young lady, "I want the Wandering Refugee." "Yes ma'am," said the clerk, bowing, and in a few minutes he produced the "Refugee."

"Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Kiss Me.'" said the young lady of course meaning the song above mentioned. The poor clerk's eyes popped fire almost, as he looked at the young lady in utter astonishment, for he was not aware of the fact that a song by that name had been published.

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Want to be Brevet Nigger. The Illinois State Register proposes, as they have in the army brevet Generals, brevet Colonels, and so on, that Congress establish the office of brevet nigger. In illustration of its meaning, the Register says that, during the war, the quartermaster's department, instructed by the nigger-loving authority at Washington, paid negro teamsters \$25 per month and rations, while white soldiers, detailed for duty as teamsters, were only paid \$16 and rations. An Illinois soldier, put on duty as mule-whacker, sent a written application to his captain "to be promoted as nigger by brevet, and asking that the President order him on duty, with pay in accordance with his rank." The Register thinks, if the people can be induced to vote the Radical ticket next fall, and thus continue at Washington the office of brevet nigger, that it will not be long before white men will all be applying for protection—all want to be brevet niggers, that is, made equal to niggers in title of rank and pay, though they couldn't hope to be made equal in authority.

OF COURSE.—Col. Forney, the Secretary of the United States Senate, and editor of the Press and Chronicle, says that the Radicals will disregard the Supreme Court should it decide the Reconstruction Acts unconstitutional. These men talk as if there was no Constitution, and seem bent on nothing but changing the whole form of government. There is a deep political depravity in the course of certain Radicals that should make every good citizen tremble for the future of our country. When the decisions of the Supreme Court are no longer to be regarded as law, but as the mere *ipse dixit* of "old grannies," all may as well make up their minds that the liberties of the people are gone. We may prate as we please about this being "the best government the world ever saw," it will not be long before it will be the worst.

STANTON.—When Lincoln put on a Scotch cap and for fear of assassination, passed through Baltimore unknown to Washington City to be inaugurated, Stanton exclaimed, "why hunt gorillas in Africa when there is one in the White House?" And yet see how strange things have changed! This man who spoke so meanly of President Lincoln, is taken into the bosom of the Radical party, and for the purpose of continuing him as Secretary of War, he is made the means of impeaching Johnson, who was not only Lincoln's friend, but who adopted Lincoln's reconstruction policy in regard to the rebel States. What a party!

RATHER SEVERE.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, at the close of his remarks in the Senate in opposition to administering the oath to Ben Wade, said: "I hope, however, that we shall be relieved of the necessity of any decision in a case like this, as we can be relieved by the action of the honorable Senator from Ohio. He must, of course, decide that question for himself in the first instance; but for my own part, if I stood in the same position, the wealth of worlds could not tempt me for an instant to think of sitting as a judge in a case where my interests were so directly involved."

Law is like a soiree; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

THE LAND OF THE FREE, &c. The most convincing evidence of the patience and long-suffering of the American people, is the wonderful manner in which they submit to onerous taxation. Our forefathers rebelled against the mother country rather than pay taxes which, compared with those now crushing and crippling the energies of the people, were as the "gentle dew from Heaven;" but the unworthy sons of those patriotic sires can see no good reason for even peacefully, at the ballot-box, resisting the outrage. Our forefathers refused to submit to a tax upon their tea, and had the manhood and the courage to successfully resist it. We poor, miserable specimens of humanity—whom our ancestors, could they return to life, would blush to recognize—think it a proof of loyalty to give a large percentage to the support of lazy, indolent and worthless negroes, and an extravagant gold interest on the government bonds of a new-born aristocracy. (O Oh! for the good old days of Democratic rule, when honesty was a principle and economy a virtue! When it was the ambition of a public servant to serve his constituents faithfully and well, thinking more of the approbation than of accumulating, by chicanery and fraud, the "Almighty dollar!" When taxation was an evil yet unfeared by the American people! When the earnings of the laborer and mechanic could all be devoted to making their wives, their children and themselves happy and comfortable, instead of going to the support of the government parasites—the freedmen of the South—and to the Shoddyites of the North! Ah! those were times. But now—

Terrible Accident.

A frightful accident occurred at No. 2 Diamond Street on the 30th ult., by which fifteen out of seventeen men met with a sudden death. At 7 o'clock the miners who worked the day shaft were assembled to go down into the mines to commence their daily avocation. Some seventeen, mostly men, took their position on the platform, and the moment the weight of plaster of power from the many to the few. The transition from the stern virtues of Aristides and the glowing republicanism of Demosthenes to the brilliant Macedonian empire, and from the noble Bratus to the imperial Cæsar, has been all too sudden for history to inspire mankind with any overweening confidence in the theory of popular self-government.

To all this our forefathers were keenly alive. In the experiment instituted by them they profited by the failures of other republics, and endeavored to place the American system upon a more solid and enduring basis. Avoiding the crude and unwieldy Democracy of the one nation, the aristocratic tendencies of another, the centralizing features of a third, and the anarchical elements of a fourth, they took counsel of experience and wisdom and perfected the most complete system of republican government which man was ever blessed. A representative Democracy, in a complex system of general and State governments, seemed to give assurance that the republican sennet had at last produced the long-sought philosopher's stone. With their handiwork finished before them the founders of the American republic might well exclaim in equal pride and confidence of spirit, "Eto perpetua!" And for more than three-quarters of a century the issue seemed fully to justify the anticipation, for never before did a country prosper as ours has done until within the last few years. With perfect liberty for the people, the nation waxed mighty and powerful, our commerce whitened every sea, and our flag was respected in every port. Prosperity and freedom prevailed at home, and honor as one among the greatest nations of the earth conceded to us abroad. Happy would it have been for us, for liberty, for civilization, if all our own people had been content that things should remain thus. But as time went on a party sprang up in the land having for its principles tenets antagonistic to the principles of the government and fatal to republican institutions. At first weak as the stream from some icy glacier of the Rocky Mountains, it grew in power and volume as it went on until in the end it becomes mighty as the Mississippi's flood, and destroying as the molten lava that flows from the volcano's side. From this, formerly the Abolition, now the Radical party, the noble work devised by the fathers is in present danger of destruction, the great experiment instituted by them in imminent peril of at last resulting in disastrous failure. If the people be not now true to themselves and to republicanism the time must soon come when the American republic will take its place in history with the other abortive experiments in self-government.

We cannot believe the citizens of the United States any more ignorant of the crisis in their national affairs than were the men of the Eternal City when they saw the chief officers of the Republic put up for sale to the highest bidder, or than were the Athenians when the fierce Philip of their great orator rang in their ears; but, alas! that we should have cause to say it, there are signs among our people of the existence of a like fatal apathy. If, having the power to save themselves and republicanism from the fate which Radicalism threatens them they tamely submit, the race is no better, and is even less honorable, than if they yielded to some resistless conqueror. No right-thinking man but would infinitely prefer, if our republican institutions are to be overturned, and despotism is to take the place of freedom, that it should be the work of a too powerful foreign conqueror than of an ambitious and unprincipled home faction; for as in the one case we should feel, after futile resistance, that we but yielded to an inevitable decree of fate, so in the other we should have the humiliation of knowing our misfortune to be our own fault. And yet we do not despair of the republic. We trust that the fires of liberty still smolder in the breasts of the people, and we are not without hope that those fires may yet leap forth into a conflagration that will consume alike the treason and the traitors. Perhaps after all, the apparent indifference of the people to the monstrous usurpations of the Radical conspirators is rather apparent than real, rather due to the want of efficiency and boldness on the part of the Executive, than to want of spirit in the people. If this be so, and there is much reason to induce the conclusion, then are the Jacobin traitors heaping up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath. Let us hope that the proud republican government established by the fathers

Merch Tailors. SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW. FRANK & STOUGHTON. Merch Tailors. 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 at our goods.

Merch Tailors. H. BRIDGE. (Store one door east of Clearfield House.) Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. KEEPS on hand a full assortment of "Steam-Raising" articles, such as the most efficient and Woolen Underhirts, Drawers and Socks, Neckties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Pieces Good he keeps the Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors."

Merch Tailors. CLEARFIELD FURNITURE ROOMS. JOHN TROUTMAN, Proprietor. THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and surrounding country to the fact that he is now prepared to furnish, on short notice, Cabinetware of all Styles & Patterns. Suited for either Parlor, Dining or Bed rooms, by the single article, or in sets in suit parlors. Chairs, Bureau, Sofa, Bed, Table, Hat racks, Tables, Stands, &c., &c. I also manufacture CHAIRS & SEETES BELOW CITY PRICES. Consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Couch, Knocking and other Chairs.

CHEAP FURNITURE. JOHN GULICH. DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers, that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such Furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Parlor rooms, a vast assortment of ready-made furniture, among which are BUREAUS AND SIDE-BODIES. Wardrobes and Book Cases, Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Common French-post, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads; Sofas of all kinds, Work-stands, Hair-racks, Wash-stands, Looking-glass and Arm-chairs; spring-seated, rath-bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on short notice. He also keeps on hand or furnishes to order, Corn-bush, Hair and Cotton-top Mattresses.

Blacksmithing. Boggs Township Awake! GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THOMAS BEERS'S! EVERYBODY trying to get their teeth, for fear of being crowded out into the odd. If you want good Shoeing done, go to Beers. If you want your Sleds ironed right, go to Beers. If you want good Mill Irons, go to Beers. If you want your wagon ironed, go to Beers. Beers makes the best Stump Machine in the State, and does all kinds of BLACKSMITHING as cheap as he can do on the county for Cash. My Post Office address is Clearfield, Pa. Beers Tp., Dec. 16, 1867.

New Blacksmith Shop. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has located in the borough of CLEARFIELD, in the shop recently occupied by Jacob Shankweiler, where he is now ready to perform all duties towards his customers in a workmanlike manner, Sleds, Sleighs, Buggies and Wagons ironed, and Horse-shoeing done at reasonable rates. He respectfully asks a share of work from the public, as he intends to give his whole attention to the business. THOMAS BEERS. March 17, 1868.

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The Atlanta correspondent of a Georgia paper tells of a chap who came down from one of the upper counties and encountered a man with a hand organ covered with great cloth. The man began to turn and the countryman put down a quarter, which the other immediately took up. Down went another, which shared the same fate, and another. The stranger, finding his pile getting low, turned to a bystander and asked: "Mister, what sort of a game is this, anyhow?"

Wade as dictator—Stanton in the War Department—the army increased—the courts crushed—the Union divided—the debt increasing and repudiation imminent—these are the Radical roads to "peace." "The Emperor's rule is peace," said Austria to Hungary. "British rule alone is peace," says Great Britain to Ireland. Surrender your liberties and we give you peace, say tyrants, everywhere.

From the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1868, the Federal Government has expended seven thousand seven hundred and ten millions of dollars (\$7,710,000,000). This is at the rate of one thousand one hundred millions of dollars (1,100,000,000) per annum, during that period. The national debt of Great Britain is not quite \$1,000,000,000. This might be termed loyal thunder.

Peace Proclaimed.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD. KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET. Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but many one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined to be the best and cheapest of his price for his work. Special attention will be paid to manufacturing Sewed work. He has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The dresses of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calling, nov, 6. f

DANIEL CONNELLY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figures. He will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call at his shop on Market street, second door west of the postoffice, where he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand. nov, 6. f DANIEL CONNELLY.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug Store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to make and restore all Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap if any country people, who have a fellow countryman called DANIEL CONNELLY, self-if. (18.12) LEWIS T. ROSS.

JONES'S HOTEL. (FORMERLY STONE'S.) Corner of South and Canal Streets, (at Railroad,) HARRISBURG, Pa. mar18-3amp J. H. JONES, Prop'r.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa. THIS old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the traveling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable in a comfortable and comfortable house. Ample Stabling and the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate. nov21 of WM. M. JEFFRIES.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE. LUMBER CITY, CLEARFIELD CO., PA. THE undersigned having purchased this Hotel, takes this opportunity of informing the public in general, and travelers in particular, that he has taken great pains in refurnishing and refitting it with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of all who may choose to give him a call. The wants of his patrons will be attended to with pleasure and promptness. Ample STABLEING attached thereto. nov, 19. JAMES ARTHUR.

RAILROAD HOUSE. MAIN STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA. THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of Liquors. His table is always supplied with the best of the market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call. nov, 23. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. COXESTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA. THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Clearfield and surrounding neighborhood, that they have commenced business in the above line, where, by strict attention to all work entrusted to them, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

IRON CITY HOTEL. HARRISBURG, PA. (Railroad street, one square above the Depot.) THE subscriber respectfully invites the public and traveling community to give him a call. Lumbermen are particularly invited. French, German and English spoken in the house. Charges moderate. (Apr. 18. 4.) J. M. WEAVER.

THE 1867 and 1868 ALMANAC for 1868 is now on hand for sale at the "Republican" office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. U.