CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

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The Clearfield Republican.

Terms of Subscription.

In advance, or within three months.....$1 50
After three and before six months.....2 00
After the expiration of six months.....2 50

Rates of Advertising.

Legal advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion.....50
Administrators' and Executors' notices.....2 50
Auditors' notices.....2 50
Estates and Estrays.....1 50
Business notices.....2 00
Business notices, per line.....15
Church notices, over five lines, per line.....10
Professional Cards, 1 year.....5 00

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$5 00	¼ column	$25 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	40 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	75 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

1 quire	$2 50	5 quires, per quire	$1 75
2 quires, per quire	2 00	Over 5, per quire	1 50

HANDBILLS.

25 or less	$1 50	¼ sheet, 25 or less	$1 50
50 or less	2 50	½ sheet, 25 or less	3 00

Job Work of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

Presidential Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the several supplements thereto, it is made that the electors of the several counties of the commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the same places at the same time members shall have been voted for at the preceding election—on the First Tuesday after the First Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

AND WHEREAS, I, CYRENIUS HOWE, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, in pursuance of the duty devolved on me by the Act above referred to, and the amendments thereto, issue this, my proclamation, giving notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, to meet at their several election districts on TUESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, then and there, between the hours of Eight o'clock in the morning and Seven o'clock in the evening of said day, to vote for Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States. And that the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who shall be attending at the preceding General Election are hereby required to attend and perform the alike duties, to be subject to alike penalties for neglect or misconduct as they shall be liable at the General Election.

Electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election of Electors of President and Vice President will be held at the following places, viz:

In Bradford township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.

In Beccaria township, at the house of Aseph Elliot.

In Bigler township, at the house of the late James Moore.

In Boggs township, at the house of Edward Albert.

In Burnside township, at the house of Jacob Pierce.

In Chest township, at the house of Wm. Schwem, in Salmburg.

In Clearfield township, at Young's school house.

In Covington township, at the public school house near Sarah Baugh's.

In Clearfield borough, at the Court House.

In Girard township, at the house of J. Maurer.

In Graham township, at the house of the late James Gibson.

In Greenwood township, at Centre school house.

In Jordan township, at the house of John Gregg, formerly occupied by Thos. Robison, (Broad-top.)

In Karthaus township, at Congress Hill school house.

In Kylertown township, at the public school house.

In Lawrence township, at the house of Jacob Hubler.

In Lumber township, at the public school house, in Leavittsville.

In Pike township, at the house of Jesse Wilson.

In Union township, at the public school house, in Grassville.

In Woodward township, at Bridgen's school house.

In Girard township, at Turkey Hill school house.

In Lawrence township, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.

In Clearfield City borough, at the public school house.

In Pike township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.

In Washington borough, at the public school house.

In Woodland borough, at the public house of Milo Walker in said borough.

In Morris township, at the hotel formerly kept by Wm. Anderson.

In Decatur township, at the house of the late Isaac Smith, in the borough of Carwensville.

In Cooper township, at the house of D. E. Brubaker.

In Chest township, at the house of Thomas Sloppy.

Notice is further hereby given, That persons except Justices of the Peace, who hold an office or appointment of trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

Return Judges of the respective districts are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday next after the said first Tuesday of November, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

CYRENIUS HOWE, Sheriff.

MONEY SAVED.

WE are constantly purchasing for cash in the New York and Boston Markets, all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods, Silks, Cottons, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Sewing Machines, Cutlery, Dress Goods, Domestic Goods, &c., &c.

We are actually selling at an average price of a DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE. Our dealing strictly for cash, and our trade much larger than that of any other similar concern, enables us to give better bargains than can be obtained by any other house.

THE LADIES

are specially invited to give us a trial. Send for a Circular and Exchange List.

Our club system of selling is as follows: For $2 we send 20 patent pen fountains and checks designating 20 different articles to be sold for a dollar; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10, &c. Sent by mail. Commissions larger than those offered by any other firm, according to size of club. Single fountain and check, 10 cents. Male and female agents wanted. SEND MONEY IN REGISTERED LETTERS. Send us a trial club, and you will acknowledge that you cannot afford to buy goods of any house thereafter.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
1:8m 65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Democratic Almanac.

An invaluable publication is for sale at the office. It should be in the hands of every man. It contains full election returns from every county in the United States; besides, the almanac for 1868 contains a complete list of the Congress; all the newspapers suppressed and muzzled by Lincoln's administration; and that for 1867 gives the names of all those civilians who were hanged during the same period. These two volumes for future reference, are worth more than the price of the publication. The number for 1868 is full of valuable statistics. Any one sending $1 to the Post Master, will receive by return mail a copy for each year, free of postage. [je20:tf

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

The shortest and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

Westward.

Mail train leaves Philadelphia	10.40 P. M.
" " do St. Mary's	2.43 P. M.
" " arrive at Erie	9.25 P. M.
Express leaves Philadelphia	11.30 noon.
" " do St. Mary's	2.35 A. M.
" " arrive at Erie	9.50 A. M.

Eastward.

Mail train leaves Erie	10.50 A. M.
" " do St. Mary's	4.40 P. M.
" " arrive at Philadelphia	7.00 A. M.
Express leaves Erie	7.35 P. M.
" " do St. Mary's	2.00 A. M.
" " arrive at Philadelphia	5.00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Stoneboro Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

Grape Vines for Sale.

Of the leading hardy varieties of first quality. CONCORD CUTTINGS, $1 00 per 100. CONCORD VINES only 10 cents. Ordered as soon as convenient, and filled in order by

A. M. BILLS.

Newfield, Pa., August 5, 1867.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

THE CLEARFIELD STORE

RECONSTRUCTED.

George L. Reed.....William Powell,
John F. Weaver.....William W. Betts.

GEO. L. REED & CO.,

Two doors north of the Court House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING returned to our old business stand, we hereby notify the citizens of Clearfield and the public generally, that we have entered upon, and intend to prosecute, a vigorous campaign against high prices and inferior goods, and have now on hand a full supply of all kinds of goods used in this market. In the line of

Dry Goods,

We claim to have a full assortment, consisting in part of Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Prints of all grades and styles; and

Fall and Winter Dress Goods,

Such as Alpacas of all shades; De Laines, Merrinos and Flannels; besides, a full assortment of gentlemen's wear, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Satinetts and a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Notions, Hosiery, Trimmings,

BONNETTS, &C.,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES.

We have a full supply of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, linseed, coal and fish Oils,

FLOUR, BACON, DRIED FRUIT,

Sugar-cured Hams, Mess Pork, and a full supply of Provisions.

Hardware and Queensware,

Wooden & Willow Ware.

All the foregoing articles will be exchanged for CASH, LUMBER, or COUNTRY PRODUCE, and as prices to which there can be no exception. Those in need of Goods in our line, will please

CALL AND SEE US!

GEO. L. REED & CO.

Clearfield, Sept. 17, 1868-tf.

RICHARD MOSSOP IS NOW

Selling, at half their usual price,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOSIERY,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOYS' do do
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS,
RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
BROOMS AND TUBS,
CANNED FRUITS,
BEEF AND PORK,
FLOUR AND FEED,
&c., &c., &c.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

The Lightning Tamer.

THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American Galvanized LIGHTNING RODS." These are the only safe rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country.

We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money, than is charged by the foreign agents who annually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return.

ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR.

Those wishing Lightning Rods erected on their buildings need but address us by letter, or call in person. We will put them up anywhere in the county, and warrant them. The Rods and Fixtures can be seen at any time by calling at our store. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Clearfield, June 11, 1868-tf

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES.—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

WANTED—A female competent to do general housework. No children to nurse or cows to milk. Apply at this office, or address Box 79, Clearfield Post Office. aug6-tf

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

IRWIN & MONTELIUS,

On Main St., one door west of Hipple & Faust's Store,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

Have now on hand a large assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines,

Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stockings and Supporters, Glass, Putty.

Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Confectionaries, Spices, Canned Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars, Books, Stationery, Pencils, Pens, Ink, and a general variety of Notions.

Barrett's Warranted Hair Restorative

Their stock embraces all articles needed in a community, is entirely new, and of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

Call and examine the goods; they cannot fail to please. [jy30] dec3-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A. I. SHAW, DRUGGIST,

(Second street, opposite the Court House,)
CLEARFIELD, Penn'a.

THE subscribers respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has now on hand a full supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries Stationery, &c.

PHYSICIANS

Will find his stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY,

Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Perfumed Note Papers; also, a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Are requested to examine his stock of Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS

Will find a full supply of prime Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Snuff, Fine-Cut, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL,

Of the best brands, always on hand.

LIQUORS.

The best quality of Liquors always on hand, for medical purposes.

Physicians' Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.

April 9, 1868. A. I. SHAW.

A NEW FIRM.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

Druggists, Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mossop, now offer for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Stationery,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
Dec. 13, 1865. JOHN IRWIN.

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 RISING 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

Beale's Embrocation,

(LATE POWELL'S,)

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, and Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield, Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville. Daniel Goodlander, Luthersburg. tf

Trusses and abdominal supports of every kind of the latest improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SWAIMS' PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Holmbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jaynes and Ayer's medicines of every kind, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Brushes, JUST received and for sale cheap by

JOSEPH R. IRWIN,
april1-tf Curwensville, Pa.

RUSS'S St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's, Hoofland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters; also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by

HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

CLEARFIELD BAKERY.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Rolls, &c.,

DAILY. ALSO,

FULL STOCK OF CANDIES,

And all kinds of Confectionaries.

sep17-tf J. A. STADLER.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Face Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE!

SITUATE on the South-west corner of Cherry and Third Streets, (being Railroad street,) to wit: A LOT, with a good two-story plank building thereon, 36 by 18 feet, one room on each floor, suitable for a store, or other business. Also, the adjoining LOT, with a two-story dwelling house thereon, and several other TOWN LOTS.

Also, a lot of well-burnt BRICK, and a good assortment of STONEWARE, such as Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Fruit Cans, etc., at reduced prices.

For further information, inquire at the Stoneware Pottery of F. LEITZINGER,
my14-6m Clearfield, Pa.

An Address by the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Georgia.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COMMITTEE,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 26, 1868.

The position of the Democratic party of Georgia in relation to the Reconstruction measures of Congress for the establishment of governments in the Southern States being misunderstood, it is believed that an authoritative declaration of what the party holds in regard to those measures will not be deemed inappropriate in the present junction of political affairs.

The Central Executive Committee in the following declaration of principles, do not hesitate to say, that they speak truly the sentiments and feelings of the party they represent, and they desire to speak for themselves and their party, that their true position may be known.

The Democratic party South is charged with still being rebellious in spirit, and in the event of the election of the Democratic candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, with an intention to arrest the further enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, without awaiting the action of the Judicial Department of the Government upon the question of their unconstitutionality, and thus to inaugurate another civil war.

This charge places us in a position we do not occupy, and we meet it with a denial of its truth.

We claim the right to define our true position.

We hold the Reconstruction Acts of Congress to be unconstitutional, that is to say, they are unauthorized by any grant of power in the Constitution. To believe an act of Congress unconstitutional, does not imply an intention to resist its enforcement by violence, or to get rid of it by revolutionary measures. Different views of the constitutionality of Congressional legislation will necessarily exist, but the sword is not the arbiter of such disputes, else the country would be in a state of continual war.

There is a tribunal for the settlement of all such questions, and when its adjudications are pronounced, acquiescence becomes the duty of all the people. Individual opinions must yield to official and authoritative decisions of the Judiciary.

Notwithstanding, we hold that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress were enacted "outside of the Constitution," and without constitutional authority, we do not propose, or intend, to maintain our position by a resort to force. The constitutionality of these acts is a question to be decided by the Federal Judiciary upon a proper case made. If their decision should be adverse to the constitutionality of these legislation, we will claim all the consequences which will legitimately result from such a decision, and it will not be unreasonable in us to expect that those who hold opposite views will acquiesce in the decision, and accord to us all the rights to which it may legally entitle us.

On the contrary, if the constitutionality of the Reconstruction measures should be sustained by the Supreme Federal Judiciary, as peaceable, law-abiding citizens we will yield obedience to that decision, and cease all further opposition to those measures.

And in another contingency, if the Supreme Court should refuse to entertain jurisdiction of cases presented under these acts, the only alternative left will be to yield them obedience, as laws obligatory and binding, or to resist them by revolution, and the latter we unhesitatingly reject. We desire a peaceable solution of the complications arising under these acts, and a finality to the agitation which they have produced.

In our own State we recognize the government which has been organized by authority of these acts, and will recognize it now, and henceforth if it should not be superseded by authority of law. If our State shall be remanded to the government existing prior to the enactment of the Reconstruction Acts, it must be done by operation of law, and not by revolution.

We hold, then, that the question of the constitutionality of the acts referred to, is a question for the judiciary, and not for an appeal to arms, or any violent revolutionary measures to be initiated by the President of the United States to set up, or set aside those measures by his own mere will.

Whichever of the present candidates for the Presidency of the United States may be elected to that office, neither should use his arbitrary will either in enforcing these measures against a decision of the Supreme Court, declaring them unconstitutional, or in superseding them and setting them aside before the action of the judiciary can be had.

If the Republican candidate should be elected and the Reconstruction Acts should be pronounced unconstitutional by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, acquiescence in that decision will be his duty, no less than of a private citizen. If the Democratic candidate should be elected, his election will not, *per se*, authorize him to declare those acts unconstitutional, null and void, and no longer of any binding force and efficacy; but it will be his duty to await the decision of the question by the proper tribunal to which it belongs, and on whichever side it is made, to regard the decision as obligatory and binding, as an act of Congress which is clearly in conformity to the Constitution.

We speak for the Democratic party of Georgia, and we go further, and say, that though we are not authorized to speak for others outside of our State, yet we believe that the sentiments and feelings of the Democratic party in other Southern States are in unison with our own.

These are the views we hold upon the question in which we, as a people, are so deeply and vitally interested. We intend no war—we meditate no revolution—we want no civil strife. We are for peace, and intend to keep the peace, and will not break it if not forced to do it in self-defence and for self-preservation.

We counsel and exhort our people to forbear all acts of violence upon the colored race—even to endure provocations, which they would not tolerate under other circumstances. They are ignorant, and led on by designing white men, to make threats, and commit acts of indiscretion for the purpose of producing collisions between them and the white people—and to resist them by violence will be to enable their white leaders to accomplish their object. For this and other reasons, we counsel the utmost forbearance which can be exercised.

We advise our people to accord to the freedmen all the rights and privileges which the present laws secures to them. Withhold from them no rights to which they are entitled. Let them not be deprived in the exercise of any privilege which the laws give them. Under our present laws they are entitled to the right of suffrage. Let them enjoy it freely, voluntarily, and without molestation. On the day of the approaching election, to avoid conflicts, the polls should not be and will not be occupied by one race to the exclusion of the other; but arrangements will be made whereby all who are legally entitled to vote shall exercise that privilege, and we believe that our people have magnanimity to see to it that no freedman, who is entitled to the right of suffrage, is debarred from his free exercise of that right. This is our counsel and advice, and we trust and believe that it will be heeded.

Having made known our true position in regard to the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and the protection which is due to the freedmen in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, we assure the people—all the people of every name and persuasion, North, South, East, West—that these are our views—the views of the Democratic party of Georgia, and any representations to the contrary are untrue, and do us great injustice.

We pledge ourselves to submit to all laws constitutionally enacted—to all decisions of the courts, declaring laws to be constitutional, whose constitutionality may be disputed, and in return, we claim all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution—we claim protection of life, liberty, and property, by law, and we claim for our State equality of rights and privileges with other States of the Union. We desire to see our government brought back to its original purity and first principles. We desire an administration of the Federal Government upon the principles upon which it was administered in the early ages of the Republic.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State, or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none"—the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies—the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad—a zealous care of the rights of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lapped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal, but to force; the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture and of commerce, as its hand-maid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*; and trial by juries impartially selected."

Let the Federal Government be administered upon these principles, and, speaking for the people of Georgia, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to maintain the Union in its full vigor.

E. G. CABANISS,
Chairman, &c.

A LOVELY PAIR.—The misfortunes of a husband are wofully detailed in the history of Alexander Druesden, of St. Louis, who asks to be divorced from his wife. If the specifications of his case are true there is not a Court in Christendom but would sever the knot. He says that on one occasion without any provocation, she bit him on the arm and finger, on another she bruised his face and blackened his eye by striking him with a sugar bowl, the container of sweetness being the impliment of bitterness. At another time, he says, she struck him on the head with a hatchet, and he must have had a narrow escape, for the weapon cut the brim off his hat. She afterwards drew a butcher knife on him, and often threatened to shoot him. But this was not the worst; "the unkindest cut of all" was, as he alleges, that she endangered his life by urging his son, a boy of nine years of age, to take his father's life by pouring hot lead into his ear while he was asleep; that as an inducement to murder him, she told his son that by killing his father he would come into the immediate possession of two thousand dollars.

REPARTEE.—A constable was stationed at the door of the hustings to prevent the crowd from forcing their way among the candidates. A gentleman came up to him and putting a shilling into his hand, said, with an attempt to put off the smallness of the donation, "I take it for granted there is a little corruption here?" "Yes sir," said the constable looking at the shilling, "but this is *too little*."

The Montana Indians have just received their annuities, and have made another solemn treaty with the United States, and quit scalping white people.

Revolution and Civil War.

The sole and universal argument of the Jacobins against the election of Seymour and Blair is that the reconstruction policy of Congress cannot be overthrown, except through revolution and another civil war. With this solitary argument, addressed not to the judgment of the people, nor to their sense of right and justice, but to their fears, the advocates of Jacobin usurpation and outrage content themselves. With this argument, backed with the grossest falsehood, misrepresentation and abuse, they rest their case before the freemen of America. And what does their argument amount to? Simply to this: That the Jacobin party, having usurped the Government, trampled the Constitution under foot, substituted military for civil governments, clothed soldiers with judicial functions in time of peace, suppressed State tribunals, prescribed who shall vote and who shall be disfranchised, imposed unconstitutional test oaths, and created crimes and punishments unknown to the common law—in short the Jacobin party, having seized the public treasure and the sword, virtually deposed the President, set aside the Supreme Court and disregarded every principle of right and justice, converting what was once our republican form of government into a contemptible despotism—all this, they say, being an established fact, must be quietly acquiesced in, for fear that the usurpers, in their determination to resist the restoration of constitutional government, may inaugurate "revolution and another civil war." What an argument to be presented to freemen! It is wholly unworthy the respect of intelligent men; and a people that can be influenced by such arguments to surrender their blood-bought liberties are only fit to be the subjects of a despot.

The presentation of such arguments is a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the Jacobin party of their own wrong. Unable to vindicate their lawless usurpations and outrages, they declare that any attempt to undo their unconstitutional legislation and to reform their misgovernment will result in "revolution and civil war." Why, of necessity, must such a result ensue from the triumph of the Democratic party? If Seymour and Blair are elected in November it must be by the votes of a majority of the people. If a majority of the people will that the Constitution, and the rights of the States under it, shall be restored, who have a right to oppose their will—to threaten revolution and create war? The people do not want war, and will not go to war with the Government of their choice for executing their will. Whence comes, then, the danger of "revolution and civil war," if not from the corrupt faction who threaten in advance to resist the will of the majority of the people? There is to be no civil war, if the Jacobins are permitted to retain power. If they are defeated, it will be by the will of a majority of the people, and this we are told will be the signal for revolution and bloodshed. Let the Jacobin party beware! By their own confession they have set aside the Constitution; their whole reconstruction scheme is founded on usurpation; and the people will not tamely submit to threats revolution and strife, because, forsooth, they propose to compel an observance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—*Republican Farmer.*

A SCATHING REBUKE.—Lieutenant-General Sherman was invited to attend the National Convention of Boys in Blue recently held in Philadelphia. He refused to be present for several reasons, among which was this one:

"I have made up my mind to keep out of political assemblages, conventions, and controversies altogether, because, in my judgment, an officer of the army, sworn to obey the law and serve every administration, has no business to become a partisan."

How are you, Kilpatrick and Sickles and Howard? How do you relish this opinion? "An officer of the army, sworn to obey the law *and serve every administration*, has no business to become a partisan." Never were truer words written. And yet we have these men travelling over the country in the pay of the government, denouncing the standard bearers of the Democratic party as "traitors," when there is a strong probability, at least a possibility, that they will be required to serve an administration of which these "traitors" will be the head. Let them learn the lesson which Sherman seeks to teach them, shut up their mouths, and leave this political fight to the civilians of the country.—*Valley Spirit.*

HALLUCINATION.—A young lady of high family in Paris was some time ago spiritually possessed by the influence of a knight of the old days, under whose compulsion she rose from her bed at night and spent long hours in writing involuntary rhapsodies to herself. Her ghostly admirer wore her out with his unreasonable attentions, compelling her fingers to sketch his portrait, the place where he lived, his grave, and even to draw a picture of the wound which let his life out through his skull. At length the doctors recommended travel, and the girl was taken to Sicily. There the possession seemed to leave her until, one morning, she was found dead on a mound said by the peasantry to be haunted by the ghost of a knight slain during the catastrophe of the Sicilian Vespers.

THE CONTEST.—The contest is going on between directly opposite conceptions of government. If the Democracy prevail, the perpetuity of our republican system is secured. If they fail, the struggle afterwards will be simply to see how much may be saved from the general wreck. They have every possible stimulous for exertion such as patriots are rarely summoned to make.

A Boston cigar dealer makes the startling statement that he sells an average of three hundred cigars a day for ladies use, and thinks that at least one thousand are smoked daily by the fair ones in that city.

A Man With a Charmed Life.

All great cities are full of strange characters, but at present New Orleans excels in this respect. Living here is an individual whose remarkable career is almost without a parallel in the annals of romance. He was born in Indiana, and is now about forty years of age. His name is Edward Carutthers. Being engaged in a personal difficulty with a man named Simpson, at Madison, in the fall of 1846, he killed his antagonist and fled to the American army, then entering Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was taken prisoner, and laid for months in a Mexican dungeon. Being released at last he married a Spanish girl, and proceeded across the Plains. Here he was attacked by the Indians, himself and family were carried into captivity, where he again spent two years. Effecting his escape he joined a ranger company, and was shot in a fight with the Camanches, scalped, and left for dead. He however recovered, and joined the Walker expedition to Nicarauga, where he was wounded captured, and again imprisoned; but being released he sailed for the United States. The vessel he was in was wrecked, and he barely escaped with his life. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, and again escaped death where so many perished. He is now a resident of this city, and delights in relating his adventure which are certainly remarkable to the last degree.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A few days since an extra train, loaded with jackasses, was transported over the Louisville and New Albany railroad. The telegraph operater at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, set afloat a rumor that a large delegation of Radicals would pass through at a certain hour. Rumor, increasing as it flew, said that many eminent speakers were aboard, and that bands of music accompanied the expedition. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Grant men repaired to the depot, hat in hand, ready for the expected cheers When the train thundered in, and an aged and reverend owner of a fabulous pair of ears stuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a long and agonizing bee-haw, that fairly shook the hills around, consternation seized the crowd, and in two minutes not a Jacobin was to be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.

A SMART WIDOW.—A poor man on his death-bed made his will. He called his wife to him, and told her of the provisions he had made. "I have left," said he, "my horse to my parents. Sell it, and hand over the money you receive. I leave you my dog; take good care of him and he will serve you faithfully." The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out for the neighboring market with the horse and the dog. "How much do you want for the horse?" inquired a farmer. "I cannot sell the horse alone; but you may have both at a reasonable rate. Give me one hundred dollars for the dog and one dollar for the horse." The farmer laughed; but as the terms were low, he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave the husband's parents the dollar received for the horse, and kept the hundred dollars for herself. Right shrewd widow, that.

The Radical newspapers are making a loud howl against the naturalization of white men, and are charging the Democratic party with frauds in qualifying aliens to vote at the coming elections. They make persistent effort to prevent an increase in the white vote of the country, while they place the ballot in the hands of four millions of brutal, beastly, and ignorant negroes by means of the bayonet. After this they have no right to say anything if the Democratic party declare every white alien in the country a voter. By any test they are much better qualified than the negro can be, and we are in favor of the enfranchisement of every white man in the country above the age of twenty-one years.

A GOOD STORY.—It will be recollected that the late Thaddeus Stevens left to his nephew a prospective fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, on condition that he abstained from the use of liquor, at least till he was twenty-one years of age; failing to do this, the money is to be devoted to the benefit of soldiers' orphans. A day or two since, a gentleman of Lancaster was talking to the possible heir in a kind fatherly style, showing him what a fortune was in store for him, if he would only avoid strong drink, when the hopeful young gentleman, getting profanely indignant, interrupted him with the noble exclamation: "Do you think I would be mean enough to rob the orphans?"

Two Radical members of the South Carolina Legislature—a negro and a carpet-bagger—had an angry altercation. "You infernal black rascal, you had better go back to Burns's and brush white people's boots for a living." The negro retorted: "An' you white livered scoundrel, you better go back to Sing Sing, and serve out your full 'prenticeship at stone cuttin'." Specimen bricks, these South Carolina legislators."

"Well, Mary," said a lawyer to a witness, "If I may credit what I hear, I may venture to address you by the name of Black Moll." "Faith you may, master lawyer," said she, "for I am always called so by blackguards."

An editor "away down East," who had just returned from Court, where he was several days on a jury, says he finds it very hard work for him to refrain from cheating somebody—he is so full of law.

Forney exclaims, "Down with the traitors, and up with the stars." You will see *stars* enough after the November election.

A White Contraband.

A Mobile negro who has emigrated to Liberia, thus writes back.

"I hope the Democrats will triumph over their enemies as Christ triumphed over death, hell and the grave. As for the colored people, let them all come to Liberia. Here is the place for them, on this, one of the finest continents in the world, where they can live to themselves and have as much good land as they can cultivate. But they stay there to contend with the white man for his government, where there are thirty-four million of white people to defend their government. Brethern, I beg you, as one who wishes you well, come over and help cultivate this rich soil, and by so doing we shall gain favor with all the leading powers of the earth, and particularly with the people of the United States, who are our friends when we get here. But if you stay where you are, I know too well what is going to become of you. The white people of the United States are going to rule the country, and they are not going to let you have anything to do with ruling it. And they are right. I would be just as they are if I was in their place. I would battle against you all as long as I had the breath to draw. Then, colored friends, come to this country, for here we are masters, with nobody to disturb us, with good and cheap land and plenty of hard money."

And ex-slave negro shows much better sense than the Radicals. He is right. Liberia is the proper home for the negroes, and the sooner they go there the better. The white man will never let him rule America, and if they fight us for supremacy they will come out second best in the contest. If the negro will consider the Indian's fate he will see in it the history of his own race foretold. The white man of this country will be the negroe's friend in Liberia, but can never become so while he remains here and disputes for empire.

"A LIAR WITHOUT SHAME."—The above heading we cut from the New York *Tribune* of the 30th ult., where it is applied to a speech made by Mr. Seymour just previous to the spring elections in Connecticut. We appropriate it as a proper heading for the following editorial paragraph which we find in that paper of the same date:

"Warrenton, Georgia, is ambitious of the laurels of Camilla. A Republican convention was to assemble there, but the sheriff, quite after the Camilla style, met them outside the town and advised them to keep away. They remembered Camilla and kept away. Of course, nobody in Georgia objects to peaceable political assemblages of any political party. Have we not B. H. Hill's word for it?"

Greeley knew, when he penned this paragraph, that it was an unmitigated falsehood; that the Warrenton meeting was held; that colored speakers harangued the crowd as long and as freely as they wished; that no one was prevented from attending; that the sheriff of Warrenton