

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House. [1867-72] ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House. [1911-17] JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House. [1867-72]

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. COODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum in Advance. VOL. 41—WHOLE NO. 2109. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869. NEW SERIES—VOL. 9, NO. 34.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [1867-68] JOHN L. CUTTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market street, opposite the jail. [1867-68]

REMOVAL!
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C. KRATZER & SONS,
To the large and elegant room, on SECOND STREET, adjoining Merrill & Bigler's hardware store; where they will be pleased to see all their old and new customers.

Drugs & Medicines.
REMOVAL.
HARTWICK & IRWIN,
DRUGGISTS,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1869.
A PARTING SLAP AT THE RUMP.
Andrew Johnson's Farewell Address.

have not been increased by my acts, and other and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

I cannot, therefore, be charged with my ambition, but I am sure that ordinary or criminal kind of vanity, or the desire of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and overwrought powers; and to accomplish its purposes, panders, too often, to popular prejudices and party aims. What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official life? Those aspirations were not at all times an elaborate explanation. They have been elsewhere comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that, however important, they are at least so, as the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President and to the best of my ability to preserve and protect and defend the Constitution.

I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction, and if a policy which was intended to coarsen and demoralize the people of both sections of the country, by inflaming and dividing still further those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish bitter feelings and to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, I am not ashamed to stand by my action.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished, by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong which was committed, and our only earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt in the prompt ratification of Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of arbitration by the sword, the expressed desire for peace, and the unity of sentiment on our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of war; and that, remembering them from whatever cause, peace between section and State may be perpetuated.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from the departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendancy of men allowed to assume power in what are considered special emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout, and deprived of Italian towns who had approved his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection.

After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyranny beyond all example, over those opposed to him and his legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensign of power, so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the familiar and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his retirement, his will was law to a people who had learned to tremble and enslave. What but a sly knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit, could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befel her, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment?

We find that, in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and civilization in government have not generally improved. Who, now, few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of military emergency or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course? The conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be, and that unless the people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency, if left free to act, the people would correct, in time, such evils as might follow legislative usurpation.

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Warranted strictly pure!
We have a full stock of Drugs, Perfumery, Toilet articles, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Patent Medicines, and every other kind of Household Goods, and every other kind of Household Goods.

To the People of the United States:
The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition, or gratifying party ends to subservient to the personal quarrels to avenge at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is, to see the Constitution, as defined and limited by the fathers of the republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, happy and prosperous under its wise provisions.

I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction, and if a policy which was intended to coarsen and demoralize the people of both sections of the country, by inflaming and dividing still further those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish bitter feelings and to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, I am not ashamed to stand by my action.

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Let us look for a moment at the history of the majority in Congress, which has set in such utter disregard the restoration of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and explained the sins of the South. The servants of the people in high places have boldly betrayed their trust; broken their oaths of observance to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty and good government. When the rebellion was suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept without question, to the place and power in the national council. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a punished and repentant people bowed their heads to the flag, and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation, and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the Rebellion.

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