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GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870.

IMPORTUNITY.

I've waited long enough, Kathleen,
The winter's fairly past,
The lambs are playing on the green,
The swallows come at last;
The vine is leafy round my door,
The blossoms on the May,
The waves come dancing to the shore—
Why don't you name the day?

You know you put me off, Kathleen,
Until the early spring,
The days are lengthening and warm,
The bees are on the wing,
The fisher spreads his little sail,
The mower's in the hay,
The primrose blossoms in the vale—
Why don't you name the day?

The thrush is building on the thorn,
Among the whispering leaves,
The lark is bury in the corn,
The martin 'neath the eaves;
The little birds don't build in vain,
Their mates don't say them nay,
Beware! I may not ask again—
Why don't you name the day?

OUR SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The negro element on this continent celebrated their first Jubilee on the 26th ultimo, which we have no hesitation in saying is the dawn of their decline if not extinction, instead of their liberation and multiplication. They are doomed to a worse slavery than that from which their peculiar friends liberated them.

If the Mongolian and Indian can not endure competition with the Anglo-saxon, how will the more stupid African fare in the great contest awarded him by mistaken zealots? The following article which we take from the Harford (Md.) *Democrat*, in a measure solves the problem and is worthy of perusal:

"A bill is now pending before the Legislature of California forbidding all corporations or individuals receiving aid from the State or from any of the counties for the construction of railroads or other public improvements, to employ any Chinese or Mongolian laborers upon such work."—*Ex.*
[Sheridan to Grant, 17th October, 1864.]
(Extracts.)

"Lieut. J. R. Meigs, my engineer officer was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

In the same report he adds:

"I have destroyed 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay and forming implements; over 70 mills filled with wheat and flour; have driven in front of the army 4,000 head of stock, and killed and issued to the army not less than 3,000 sheep.
[Gen. Sheridan's Pregnn Order.]

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1870.

Brevet Major General James A. Rause, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory:

If the lives and property of citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking the Indians, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them hard. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

We have thus grouped together a few undeniable, but very significant facts for the consideration of those who desire to anticipate the probable solution of the great "social problem" upon which the people are now engaged. The first is a matter of general notoriety, as well established as any fact can be by newspaper authority; the second and third are contained in the official report of a subordinate officer to his commanding General; and the last is the military order of a "Lieutenant General Commanding" to his subordinate "Major General." For the solution of any problem, moral or mathematical, one well established fact is worth more than an infinity of theories; and as those given above, taken almost at random, all indicate the same thing from distinct and remote points of view, their combined force cannot be disregarded. It is not our present purpose to champion the cause of our "Chinese or Mongolian" fellow-citizens of California; nor of the sturdy farmers of the valley of the Shenandoah; nor yet of the red-skinned victims of the Peigan massacre; but we simply put them upon the witness stand that each may testify as to the value of the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness." It is evident in the case of John Chinaman that he holds his "inalienable rights" by a very insecure tenure whenever he comes into competition with his neighbors whose *rights* happen to be a little more *inalienable;* while the smouldering ruins and the deserted hearth-stones of Virginia show the possible value of such *rights* to pure blooded Anglo-saxons under like circumstances, and the ghastly corpses of squaws and pappooses on the plains of Montana, tell the result of the conflict of "rights" when diseased, half-frozen and defenceless Indians happen to be "parties of the other part."

We approach this subject not as apologist nor as sentimentalist; we are not the author either of the Declaration of Independence or human nature, nor do we recognize any absolute necessity that the divergencies of the two should be reconciled, but if they can be we leave the task, most cheerfully, to others; we shall be fully satisfied if, by correctly interpreting men's actions in the past, we can truly anticipate what they will do under similar circumstances in the future.

It is possibly true, in theory, that all men are by nature endowed with certain inalienable rights;

"But oh! mankind are once weak,
And little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted."

In the eyes of the Sovereign of the Universe, probably, the rights of Indians are as sacred as the "lives and property of citizens of Montana," but not so in the eyes of General Sheridan or in the estimation of the white race. "Tell Baker to strike them hard," is the order, and the result is too fresh in the memory of all to require repeating here. It is difficult to see how the inhabitants of the Valley of the Shenandoah had, in 1864, forfeited any of their natural rights, much less those which are *inalienable*, and yet the official report published above shows the respect which was paid to those which seemed to imperil the supposed rights of the section to which "Lieutenant J. R. Meigs, my engineer officer," belonged. In California, "self" has certainly shaken the wavering balance, and it is hardly probable that it will ever be "right adjusted." The lesson taught, not only by the few representative cases which we have selected, but by all history, is that all men instinctively protect their own supposed rights and interests without regard to the consequences to anybody else. We have purposely chosen our illustrations so as to show the result where three distinct races were the victims, and at places widely remote from each other. Can it be supposed that in circumstances at all similar, the negro race will fare better than either the Mongolian, the Indian, or the pure Caucasian? Can it be supposed that a people who resent so reckiessly all encroachments from other sources will long submit to see their rights and their interests made subordinate to an inferior and a hated race? One can hardly imagine that a conflict of races here can be really desired by any one; and yet the diligent and systematic way in which all the regular antecedents of such a conflict are being prepared almost compels one to such a belief. The commonly used phrase, "*arming* the negroes with the ballot for their protection," is suggestive; but in addition to this the issues must be made up in the interests of the negroes as distinguished from those of the whites, in order to secure their united votes. The right of suffrage has been conferred upon the negroes avowedly for the purpose of controlling elections by their means, but this can, of course, only be done by uniting them all on one side; and if this is accomplished by making the negro interests paramount, then what becomes of their white allies? If, on the other hand, both parties ignore negro interests alike, then what becomes of the control of their votes? The two races are about as distinct as two things can well be, and must certainly remain so; if their interests are not also distinct, then their votes will naturally divide and the hopes of the radical party must fail; but if their interests *are* distinct, or can be made to appear so, then they may rely upon it that their *rights* will soon be as little respected by those who have, or think they have, conflicting rights as were ever those of Virginians, or the Peigans of Montana, or the Chinese of California. Our radical friends have won the elephant, and most sincerely we pity the poor elephant.

The Negro Suffrage Amendment.

On nearly every State occasion, Mr. Grant has rendered himself ridiculous. As President of a great Republic he has become the laughing stock of the world; but to our mind, no act of his has had as much of that quality which mixes pomposity with ignorance, as his late negro proclamation. Look at it: The idea of characterizing the ratification as a "measure of grander importance than any since the foundation of the government!" To dub the merest piece of clap trap, absurd as it is uncalled for, with a comparison so unwelcome, is enough to make the bones of revolutionary patriarchs rattle in their coffins. The President does not let the fact go forth that the Amendment thus declared to be a part of the Constitution owes its existence to the pretended ratification by the States of New York, Indiana and Georgia, and the Southern States which have been under duress since the close of the war. The Radicals may howl with delight, they may even "hail to the Republic!" but for all they are conscious that the validity of the amendment is in doubt. It is, in short, an infamous fraud, against which a large majority of the American people protest—one they would have utterly annihilated could they have had the opportunity. It was never ratified by two-thirds of the States in the manner provided by the Constitution, and is an infamy placed upon the people by the usurpers who are rapidly destroying all that remains to us of the original Confederate Government, the sovereignty of the States, and the rights of the people.

And yet this Amendmet, thus incorporated into the Constitution by unconstitutional and tyrannical means will, we doubt not, be enforced. The blacks will be allowed to vote in Pennsylvania this fall, and the opinions of the majority of the people of this Commonwealth will be utterly disregarded.

The binding force of this legislation will long be doubted by good and learned men, because its pretended ratification has been irregular and forced, and that in direct opposition to the expressed will of the people.—It was conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity and oppression. It has never received the consent of the people. It has been fixed like an incubus upon their intelligence and enterprise, upon their right of self-government by the only weapon tyrants use—the bayonet—in the hands of a military organization that overrides all law and right, declares all laws and customs null and void, and substitutes in their places the absolute and tyrannical control of one man, a military chieftain, under the guise of martial law.

What the result of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment on the political parties will be cannot now easily be told. Many believe that in the Northern States it will make a revolution in favor of the Democracy, while in the South, as soon as the bayonet is removed from the throat of the people, the Democratic party will carry the election beyond a doubt. The probabilities are that negro suffrage and the persecution of foreigners are the rocks upon which the plundering, rotten, old ship of Radicalism will founder and sink, and the polluted channel through which it has run be ever afterwards avoided, and only be frequented by the ghosts of the murderers of Mrs. Surratt and the evil ones who would destroy every vestige of American liberty or greatness.—*Allentown Dem.*

A man who owes for his shoes, cannot say that his sole is his own.

An Attempt to Rob a Bank.

The Philadelphia *Age* states that on Saturday night an attempt was made to enter the Southwark National Bank in Philadelphia. This banking institution is located on Second street, below South. The night watchman at 10 o'clock, P. M., stepped into the watch-box placed against the southern wall of the bank, and in close proximity to the vault. Many minutes had not elapsed before he was disturbed by a suspicious clicking, as though some one was tampering with the vault door-lock.

The watchman went coolly about an investigation. He first notified his *confrere* who was stationed on the other side of the building, and then informed Cashier Peter Lamb, who resided next to the bank. The trio softly approached the side entrance of the institution. They inserted the key in the lock and met with an obstruction, and after working it they managed to push out a key, which had been inserted in the inner side of the door. This alarmed the burglars. One of them ran to the door and kept it from being opened. The watchman broke a pane of glass and attempted to put through a lighted candle. From the inside the flame was extinguished, and the candle knocked out of the watchman's hand. The trio then commenced bombarding the door, and being reinforced by Lieutenant Errickson, of the Second district, soon burst it in.

They entered the building just as the marauders left it. A rope was found running up to the roof, along the stairs, by which the exit of the burglars was accelerated. Lieutenant Errickson followed to the trap-door, from which he speedily emerged on to the roof. He crossed each adjoining roof, trying the trap-doors. He found them all tightly closed save that of 208 South street, which was found open. This was possibly the avenue of escape. He saw a light in the room below, and upon descending, it was extinguished. Upon entering the apartment he found a man who represented himself as a doctor. He was taken in custody. Another man, who was closing the shutters of the bar-room, on the first floor was also caged. It was clear to the Lieutenant's mind that this building had been used as a means of exit to the street for the burglars.

During the absence of Errickson, the cashier and the watchman examined the bank. This presented no satisfactory picture. The doors of all the apartments had been forced open by huge jimmies, and the rooms had been thoroughly ransacked. In the same manner the room by which the safe is reached, was entered. The floor was covered with brick and mortar. They had worked through three layers of brick encasing the fire-proof. In their flight they left all their appliances for smashing safes, consisting of sledgehammer, jimmies, chisels, augers, bits, fuses, powder, drills, saws, &c., of the finest workmanship.

That the scheme to rob this bank was well digested, this one fact will settle: The roof is of tin. The burglars did not make their ingress and egress from the trap-door for this was easily discernible from the lower floor, where the officers congregated daily. Any displacement of this trap would have been quickly discovered. The burglars knew this. To get in they cut a circular plate out of the tin roof. This they did so nicely that the plate could be set back. After re-setting it, after due observations, which were nightly, the burglars would cover up the crevices, made by the knife in cutting, with wax. The opening thus made led into a portion of the loft rarely visited. This scheme was a bold and thorough one. The sharpness of a watchman's ears, however, led to its defeat.

If they had, undisturbed, worked their way through the casement of brick, the burglars would have discovered the hardest part of the job still before them. The interior of the fire proof was lined with half-inch boiler iron. It would not have been easy to cut through this. Then, inside, there stood a great burglar-proof safe, with $250,000 snugly stowed in its several compartments. No further arrests have been made.

THINGS WE LIKE TO SEE.—We like to see young ladies who are bitter enemies kiss each other very affectionately when they meet!—it reminds us of a man named Judas, who lived several years ago! We like to see a fashionably dressed lady promenading the streets wearing a blue silk dress, trailing a yard behind her in the mud—it cleans the streets so nicely! We like to see a young man very polite and obliging to other young ladies, while he is scarcely civil to his sisters at home—it proves that the lords of creation are void of deception. We like to see little boys come to church in the evening, and amuse themselves by sticking pins in their sleepy neighbors—it shows that they are not "burying their talents in the earth!" We like to see a man invariably throw his newspaper, boots and hat in the middle of the floor, for his tired wife to pick up—it is evident that he remembers his promise to "cherish her!" We like to see the choir spend the time during divine service in whispering and telling stories—it helps us to appreciate the sermon, and convinces us that they are capable of singing "with the spirit and the understanding also!" We like to see young ladies keep their jaws in constant motion endeavoring to masticate a huge ball of chewing gum—it looks so lady-like! We like to see a man sporting fast horses, while he owes the printer, and gives nothing to the minister—it looks *honorable!* There are many other things which we would like to see, but we forbear.—*Hudson Register.*

TOMBSTONE.—French sorrow and sentiment are illustrated at Montmartre cemetery, where a tombstone has been erected, with a colossal tear carved upon it, and, underneath it, these words: "Judge how we loved him."

The Praying Howard.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the military humbug, Howard, has been boss of the negro bureau ever since its invention. The charges made against him are rather heavy for a man that prays excessively loud, not less than three times a day, over the "pet lambs." The fact that he has got very rich within five years, and has dealt in nothing but Philanthrophy, is what has given rise to the trouble and charges made against him.

On Wednesday of last week, Fernando Wood in his place in Congress made the following specific charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau:

First. That he has taken from the appropriations made for, and the receipts of, that Bureau more than five hundred thousand dollars, improperly and without authority of law, for the Howard University hospital and lands.

Second. That portion of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University fund were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third. That bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational Church of the city of Washington were taken in payment for a portion of this land, which have not yet been redeemed or paid, nor have they been returned in his official accounts as such.

Fourth. That the University building and hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the American Building-Block Company, in which General Howard, Charles Howard, General E. Whittlesey, and C. W. Alvord, all attached to the Bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth. That specifications for the construction of these buildings provided that the material used in their erection should be taken from the brick made by the company; thus preventing competition, and securing the use of that brick, and no other for that purpose.

Sixth. That the brick so used was unfit and nearly worthless; parts of the building have fallen down in consequence, and other parts have since been repaired and rebuilt, at an expense of $13,000.

Seventh. That by his consent and with his knowledge lumber belonging to the government was used by this company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth. That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the Bureau for the privilege of a headquarters.

Ninth. That he draws three salaries, namely, one as a Brigadier General in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a third as head of the Howard University.

Tenth. That he has paid from the funds of the Bureau over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the First Congregational Church, in this city, taking the church bonds in return, which he has either returned in his accounts as cash on hand, or sent South for the purposes of the Bureau.

Eleventh. He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help the freedmen's school in that State.

Twelfth. That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city, owned by an officer of the Bureau, to be transferred to a freedmen's school in North Carolina; the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, and the school the lands in this city; thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth. That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about three hundred acres near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which the public funds and other property of the government were used. Buildings were erected thereon built of lumber belonging to the government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices; and that he and his brother, Charles Howard, were personally interested in this transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth. He has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Bureau with extravagance, negligence, and in the interest of himself and family and intimate friends.

Fifteenth. That he is one of a "Ring" known as the "Freedmen's Bureau Ring," whose connections and influences with the freedmen's savings banks, the freemen's schools of the South, the political machinery of a party in the Southern States; and whose position has been to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

And I now offer the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs be directed to examine into and report whether General O. O. Howard, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has managed the funds intrusted to him as commissioner with integrity, and whether monies appropriated for and received by the Bureau have not been diverted by law; and for this purpose it is authorized to examine the accounts in the office of the Bureau in this city, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the matters were referred to the committee on Education and Labor.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not, if troubles come upon you; keep up your spirit, though the day be a dark one.

GOVERNMENT.—The early settlers of Connecticut proclaimed that the colony should governed by the laws of God, until they had time to make better.

Bunch says that Gertrude of Wyoming can vote now. The woman suffrage bill allows her.

THE POLICY.

The Democratic City Executive Committee—Its views concerning the Unconstitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment—The Negro vote not counted and its rejection recommended.

An important meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at the Wetherill House, Sansom street above Sixth. Isaac Leech, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. Eugene Woodward and A. A. Laws, Secretaries. Mr. J. K. Chadwick, Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the question of negro suffrage, reported the following, which on motion, was unanimously adopted by the General Committee.

The City Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Philadelphia, representing its principles and protecting its interests, and defending both as exigencies require, deems it to be a solemn duty at this time, on behalf of the Democracy, to declare:

I. That the Constitution of the United States was ordained by the fathers of American freedom to be the basis of the system of representative democratic government, by which the sovereignty of the States could only be maintained, the Federal government established, and the Union of these States preserved.

II. That the Democratic party was created to proclaim and defend this system of government, and for more than half a century this great patriotic party gave the blessing of constitutional government to the people of the United States, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

III. That the strength of the Democracy became its weakness, and by an unfortunate division in this national party, the enemies of the Constitution (a minority of the people) gained the political power in the Federal government, who, when thus enabled to rule, began a scheme to establish themselves as the government, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. That from 1860 to the present hour the enemies of the Constitution, in Federal Congress and in the State Legislatures have devised plans from time to time, which, by frauds the most wicked, force the most brutal, violence the most wanton, and all in utter and open violation of the Constitution of the United States, have subverted the dearest rights of the people, destroyed the inalienable rights of the citizen, and are now maintaining power, thus gained, by the force of arms.

V. That dreading the retributive justice which though slow is sure, and which is preparing itself to overwhelm them, the enemies of the Constitution of the United States have undertaken to justify their acts of fraud and revolution and violence by a pretended amendment to this Constitution, by which they hope to gain exemption from the effects of the sober second thoughts of an outraged people.

VI. That the Democratic party, relying on the power of the people, which, misdirected by error, will certainly be led at least by truth, does now proclaim that these so called amendments to the Constitution are unconstitutional, void and of no effect; because they are not amendments to the Constitution as that instrument permits, but are merely Congressional usurpations consummated by fraud, force, revolution and violence, in open defiance of the letter and spirit of the supreme law of the land; because they never were submitted to the States, or adopted by the States which the Constitution recognized as sovereign and independent governments, but were forced upon a subjugated people by military despotism, and can never be maintained as the acts of separate and sovereign States, and therefore are not and cannot be proclaimed as the supreme law, which only can be ordained as the Constitution provides—it must be ordained, by States *de jure* and *de facto* represented by the Federal government on the basis of separate sovereignty and equality.

VII. That on behalf of the Democratic party of the city of Philadelphia the City Executive Committee hereby protests against the frauds, violence, usurpations, and revolutionary acts of Congress in forcing its usurpations, under the name of the so-called amendments of the Constitution, on the people of the United States.

VIII. That the Committee hereby protest against the acts of Congress whereby the Federal judiciary has been corrupted, overawed, and subjugated to obey the direction of the legislative branch of the government, the better to enable it to destroy the Constitution of the fathers of the Republic and establish a despotism.

IX. That the Committee proclaims its abhorrence of the fraud, force and violence by which Congress is usurping all the powers of the government; and it deplores the weakness, folly and incompetence of him who now occupies the Executive mansion, where Washington watched over the first experiment of constitutional government; where Jefferson proclaimed true principles by which it could be successfully administered, and where Jackson protected both the Constitution and the Union of the States—a union the Constitution only could create—by his patriotism and firmness.

X. That the enemies of the Constitution having failed to "restore the Union, re-establish the government, and give the people peace," now declare that they are unequal to the task and seek to bring to their aid and aid which the Democratic party do not court, a race, which is only to be, in fact, the instrument by which the enemies of the Constitution can maintain power at the sacrifice of the constitutional government established by the fathers, the Democratic party ask the governing or white race in the United States to save itself from the debasement of being ruled by the negro and thus forced to live under a system of government which Poland, Greece, Ireland, and Cuba would reject.

TWINS—BLACK AND WHITE.—On Monday, the 18th instant, a colored woman from Bath county, Virginia, gave birth to twins—one black and the other white. This is strictly in accordance with the reconstruction laws of Congress, recognizing the perfect equality of races, and making no distinction on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. Erkskine once prayed thus:—"O Lord, have mercy upon all fools and idiots, and particularly on the magistrates of Edinburg."

John Bolinger, near Reading, killed a pig last week, which weighed, when dressed 822 pounds.