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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2172.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 47.

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THE REPUBLICAN.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1870.
THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAF.

Oh! for the soft slumberous breath—
Arise! and awake
To the pure glow of red and white
Life in its glory, gliding away.

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of Congress and the President to see
that forcible resistance to the laws,
when actually made, should be met
by a counter-force sufficient to put it
down; but neither Congress nor the
President had authority to declare
war against the people at once, and
put them then in the attitude of
public enemies without regard to
their personal guilt or innocence.

Another thing: All his predecessors
governed their conduct by similar
notions of fidelity to the Constitution.
In peace and in war, in prosperity
and in disaster, through all changes,
in spite of all threats and provocations,
they had kept their oaths, and assumed
no augmented power. It was the
most natural thing in the world for
Mr. Buchanan to follow the example
of such men as Washington, Madison
and Jackson, rather than the precepts
of those small but ferocious politicians
who thought their own passions and
interests a "higher law" than the laws
of the country.

Again: All his advisers—not I
alone, but all of them—expressed the
cheer and unqualified opinion that his
view of the law on the subject of
coercing States was right. His legal
duty being settled, not one among
them ever breathed a suggestion that
he ought to violate it.

Resides: There was a question of
natural justice, as well as legal prop-
erty, involved in making war upon
the States at that time. Nine-tenths
of the Southern people were thor-
oughly devoted to the Union, and
had committed no sin against it even
in thought. Would it have been well
to bring the visitation of fire, sword,
and famine upon whole communities
of innocent persons? You will prob-
ably answer this in the affirmative.

Further still: You know that the
General-in-Chief of the army had re-
pelled five companies as the whole
available force for operation in the
South; and you never proposed to
increase it. Yet you wanted war—
Why? You must have desired the
Union cause to be disgraced and de-
feated, for nothing else could have
resulted from such a war as you
abuse Mr. Buchanan for not making.
You and your party in Congress were
strictly non-committal. You did not
recommence peace, nor offer your
army of five hundred men would per-
form in a fortnight; before the fourth
of March the independence of the
South would be a settled fact.

I come now to the more important
part of your article, which directly
concerns Mr. Stanton. Your attacks
upon Buchanan, Tourey and Thomp-
son, might be safely passed in silence,
but the character of Stanton must
utterly perish if he is not defended
against your praise.

You give us the first information
we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though
a man who had been a member of the
Union from his earliest youth, for this
fact you touch his declaration to Judge
Clemens more than thirty years ago,
at Columbus, Ohio; and you attempt
to corroborate it by citing his associa-
tion at Washington with Dr. Bailey
and other abolitionists. If you tell the
truth, he was the most marvelous
imposter that ever lived or died—
Among us, his political principles were
thought to be as well known as his
name and occupation. He never allowed
his fidelity to be doubted for one
moment. It was perfectly understood
that he had no affinities whatever
with men of your schools in moral or
political views. His condemnation of
the abolitionists was unsparring for their
hypocrisy, their corruption, their
enmity to the Constitution, and their
lawless disregard for the rights of
States and individuals. Thus he won
the confidence of Democrats. On the
faith of such professions we promoted
him in his business, and gave him
office, honor and fortune. But, ac-
cording to your account, he was all
the while waiting and hoping for the
time when he could betray the Con-
stitution and its friends in the cruel
clutches of their enemies. For this
cold-blooded and deliberate treachery
you bespeak the admiration of the
American people. You might as well
propose to canonize Judas Iscariot.

I maintain on the other hand, that
he was what he seemed to be, a sound
and sincere friend, political and per-
sonal, of the men who showed their
favors on his head. He had at least
the average amount of attachment for
"the Constitution of the United
States, and for the peace, good order,
and happiness of the same." As a

necessary consequence, he dreaded
the dishonest and destructive rule
which he foresaw that you would be
able to establish as soon as you could
His democracy did not cease when
the war opened. In an emergency anti-
constitutional principles began to be
practically carried out by the kidnappings of inno-
cent citizens, by the suppression of
free speech, and by the enslavement
of the press, he impetrate the ven-
geance of God and the law upon the
guilty authors of those crimes with
as much energy as any Democrat in
the nation. Only a short time before
his appointment as Secretary of War
he had been your ardent and legal
opponent, and he now turned his
back with bitter curses. He called
him by contemptuous names, and
with sinners, if not with "swinish
phrases" he added. I admit that
he changed these sentiments after-
wards, but I deny that he had
adopted your way of thinking while
he pretended to concur in ours. His
conversion was a real one, produced
by what is regarded as "good and
wisdom," and it was accompanied,
or immediately followed by a corre-
sponding change of his party attitude.
He was not what you make him out
to be, a mere fawning hypocrite.

What charges of defamatory false-
hood he must have brought to your
keeping! You do not condescend to
the foul bulk, but you give us some
samples which deserve some examination.
He denounced Mr. Tourey as false to
his country, inspired, Daves' words
were, "inspired," and expressed the
belief that he ought to be arrested.—
Let us look at this moment.

To Mr. Tourey's feet Mr. Stanton
breathed no syllable of censure upon
his official conduct as head of the
Navy Department. To the President
or Cabinet he expressed no doubt of
his wisdom, much less of his honesty.
He met him every day with a face
of smiling friendship. Tourey cer-
tainly had the remotest idea that
Stanton was defaming him behind his
back, or conspiring with abolitionists
to destroy his reputation. He would
as soon have suspected him of an in-
tention to poison his food or stab him
in his sleep. Can it be possible that
Stanton was the author of the Dawes
resolution?

That resolution is found in the "Con-
gressional Globe," Second Session,
Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859-61, part
second, p. 1423-4. The proceeding
was begun, no doubt, in the hope of
finding something on which the
charge could be founded of scattering
the navy to prevent it from being
used against the South. But that
failed miserably, and the committee
reported nothing worse than "a grave
error" of the Secretary in accepting
without delay or inquiry the resigna-
tion of certain naval officers. Even
this had no foundation in law or fact.
Its truth was denied and the evidence
called for; none was produced. The
right to explain and defend was de-
manded, but the gag of the previous
question was applied before a word
could be said. The accusers knew
very well that it would not bear the
slightest investigation. Mr. Sickles
said truly (amid cries of "order") that
"accuse without evidence disgraces
only those who pronounce it." Mr.
Tourey's reputation was never injur-
iously affected by it in the estimation
of any fair-minded man. But you
dash it up from the oblivion to which
it has been consigned, and try to give
it decency and dignity by saying that
Stanton inspired it. You do not ap-
pear to perceive the hideous depth to
which your assertion, if true, would
drag him down. It is not true; the
whole business bears the impress of a
different mind.

I like it upon me to deny most em-
phatically that Mr. Stanton ever
"scratched" and detailed account of
that "cabaret scene" by which you
can have the best hope of being corrob-
orated. I can not prove a negative;
but I can show that your assertion is
incredible. That he should have cool-
ly filled a letter, even though he
never sent it, filled with foolish brags
of his own process, which half a dozen
men then living could prove to be
false, is inconsistent with his
prudence, veracity or taste. Besides,
the "cabaret scene" was about the
epoch of that period, and never in
my hearing did he manifest the slight-
est disposition to misunderstand or
misrepresent them. On the contrary,
when a statement resembles yours
about the Cabinet scene was published
in a London paper, I suggested that
he ought to contradict it; and he re-
plied, explaining how and by whom it
had been fabricated, but said it was
not worth a contradiction, for every
man of common intelligence would
have it to be a mere tissue of lies.—
You cannot destroy Stanton's charac-
ter for sense and decency by citing
his own authority against himself.—
Can you find any other proof to
sustain the story. It is the weak
invention of some scurvy politician,
who sought to win the patronage of
the administration by maligning an-
other.

The odious character you have given
Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in
itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must
lead to other misconceptions of him.
Besides the offenses against him,
his humanity, and trust which you
are enumerated and assigned to him
by his justification, he has been char-
acterized by others which, if established,
could expose him to universal execra-
tion. For instance, it is asserted that
in the winter of 1851, when he was
a member of the Cabinet, he gave to
Governor Brown, of Mississippi, the
most emphatic assurance of his con-
viction that secession was right, and
urged him to "go on" with it; that
in 1852, while he was writing the
most denunciations of letters to General
McClellan, he not only maligned him
at Washington, but maliciously plot-
ted his defeat and the destruction of
his army before Richmond; that he
relucted in 1854 to receive the Ander-
sonville prisoners when offered freely
without ransom, exchange, or other
equivalent, though he knew that if

left there they must perish miserably
for want of the medicine and food
which their captors had not the means
to give them. These accusations, you
are aware, have often been made,
and with a horrible aggravation which I
need not repeat. His friends have
denied and discredited them mainly
on the ground that his character was
wholly above such imputations. But
you have done your full best to make
this defence worthless. If he wore
the cloak of constitutional Democ-
racy with us, and put on the livery of
abolitionism with you, why should he
not assume the garb of a secessionist
with men of the South? If he tried
to get his friend Tourey kidnapped,
his moral principle could hinder him
from contriving the ruin of his friend
McClellan? If he craftily ex-
erted himself at your end of the ave-
nue to bring on a bloody civil war,
which, according to his own declara-
tions at our end was unlawful and
causeless, what crime against human-
ity was he not capable of committing?
If he willfully left our prisoners to
starve in their cells, and thus managed
falsely to throw the odium of their
death upon the political enemies of
the party in power, and thus contrib-
uted very largely to the enslavement
of the Southern States, was not that
an act of "intense and abounding pa-
triotism," as well worthy of your
praise as some others for which you
have bestowed it? Those who give
credit to you will find it perfectly logi-
cal to believe the worst that has ever
been said of him.

When men like these are found to
have committed a fault, it is well that
history should deal with it tenderly.
And, as an angle for the good man's eye,
I would to record and blush to give it in.

But the loyalty that tramples on
law—the fidelity which stabs the lib-
erties which expends itself in gratify-
ing the vindictive or mercenary pas-
sions of one party by the unjust op-
pression of another—this kind of pa-
triotism has less claim to the admira-
tion of the world. It is a cheap
tribute, readily supplied to any faction
unprincipled enough to pay for it. It
is entirely too "intense and abounding,"
and its intensity and abundance are
always greatest in the worst times.
It does not sanctify evil deeds. It is
not a sin in itself, it certainly de-
serves to be ranked among what Dr.
Johnson calls "the really virtuous."

Mr. Stanton's reputation is just now
in a critical condition. He took no
care of it while he lived, and he died,
like Bacon, leaving a vulnerable name
to men's charitable speeches." He
needs a more discriminating eulogist
than you, and a far better defence
than I am able to make. I have not
attempted to portray his good quali-
ties; I intended only to protest against
the charges which you have made, to
which he was not addicted, and crimes
which he never committed; and this
I have done, not only because it is
just to him but necessary for the vin-
dication of others.

SWEEPING CARPETS.—If the broom
is not in hiding under some a week,
they will become very tough, will not
touch the carpet, but much longer, and
always sweep like a new broom. A
dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting
a pail of cold water at the door,
wet the broom in it, knock it to get
off all the broom, sweep a yard or so,
then wash the broom as before and sweep
again, being careful to shake all the
drops on the broom, and not to sweep
at a time. If done with care it will
clean a carpet very nicely, and you
will be surprised at the quantity
of dirt in the water. The water may
be used for washing floors, or for
cleaning a very dusty floor. Sweep
over a carpet and sweep off before it
has time to melt and dissolve, is also
nice for renovating a soiled carpet.
Moistened Indian meal is used with
good effect by some housekeepers.

The "Galaxy" is to have a Depart-
ment of Agriculture, by Mark Twain.
He will, he says, insert a reaping
hook that shall bloom like the rose,
and a hoe that shall be as good as
a diamond. The editor of the "Galaxy"
shall shake the hanger of the naked,
and whose sheltering branches shall
stretch abroad until they wash the
remotest lands of the earth. He also
says that he knows nothing about
agriculture, but finds that the less he
knows about anything the better sat-
isfaction he gives.

While Richard Cobden was in the
United States, he visited an Illinois
farmer who owned twenty thousand
acres, who told the eminent English
statesman, while entertaining him
with some fine punch brandy, that he
had laid aside two hundred barrels
of it for his old age. "Certainly,"
said the great advocate of free trade
provision for his declining years.

A Baltimore man offered to bet money
that he could fill a lighted kerosene
candle. He filled the lamp and a six-
foot coffin, and now the man he bet
with waits the widow to pay the
debt. Of course the widow cannot
be held responsible for acts commit-
ted by her husband, when insane, as
a man must be to commit such an act.

Speech of Mr. Brooks.

Below we publish a corrected report
of the speech of the Hon. James
Brooks, of New York, on the fraud-
ulent admission to a seat the carpet-
bagger from South Carolina, named
Simpson, who was defeated by nearly
five thousand votes. Mr. Brooks
justly characterized the transaction as
the most monstrous outrage on the
right of popular representation which
the radicals have yet dared to perpet-
rate. The speech was, indeed, too
late, for it was brought out by the
discovery that the cology among the
conspirators in an undertone at the
clerk's desk, which was heard by
both themselves and the official rep-
orters of the House, had resulted in
the shameful fraud. The knavish work
could not be undone.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, Mr.
Speaker, I will avail myself of the
three minutes remaining, not to dis-
cuss this case, but to state the facts
as presented before this House this
morning. On the early assembling
of the House and almost immediately
after the reading of the Journal, when
a quorum of the House was not pres-
ent, and without a moment's con-
sideration on the part of the members,
the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. Cassin) as chairman of the sub-
committee of elections, availed him-
self of the confusion and disorder, to
smuggle a man into this House as a
member—and to place us in such a
parliamentary position that it is impos-
sible, under the decision of the Speaker,
to have any discussion of the case,
or to retract our steps.

That is the fact, and I wish that
fact got before the country. No
quorum in order in this House, but
general disorder and confusion.—
Without any understanding or discus-
sion whatsoever on this subject, a
member is forced before this House
to be sworn in by the Speaker, who has
only 9,807 votes, against a democratic
candidate who has 14,098 votes.
Not to talk to me hereafter, as a mem-
ber from New York, of fraudulent
elections in New York, under the worst
warrant of New York, amid the most
degraded of its population, was a
fraud perpetrated like this House per-
petrates at its bar to-day to smuggle
in here a man having only 9,000 votes
against a democrat having 14,000
votes. Let my colleague from New
York (Mr. Davis), who is now in my
office, here he attempts to correct
frauds in New York elections, let him
correct the fraudulent elections here
in this House, from Kentucky, from
Louisiana, from South Carolina and
elsewhere. There is not a fraudulent
poll in New York; there is not a re-
peater here; there is not a scoundrel
who defies the law or the Constitu-
tion of the country; there is nothing
there, in the way it is now at-
tempted to defraud us, who are in
the minority here, by forcing upon
this House another member elected
by nobody, nowhere, having no con-
sistency, representing nothing what-
soever.

Sir, I denounce these frauds from
the Committee of Elections before the
country with all the vigor I am cap-
able of. This is no longer a representa-
tive government. This House no
longer represents the people of this
country. It is a packed Congress. It
is a fraudulent House. It is elected
by device and chicanery and contriv-
ances such as have been estimated
this morning at the bar of this House,
here upon this floor—a man with
9,000 votes against a democrat with
14,000 votes smuggled in here
without a word of discussion.

ATTRIBUTES OF WOMEN.—I have ob-
served among all nations, that the
women ornament themselves more
than the men; that wherever found,
they are the same kind, civil, obliging,
humane, tender beings; that they are
ever inclined to be gay and cheerful,
timorous and modest. They do not
suffer from the same kind of hos-
titable or generous action; nor
haughty, nor arrogant, nor superbi-
tious, but full of courtesy, and fond
of society, industrious, economical, inge-
nious, more liable in general to er-
than man, but in general, also, more
virtuous, and performing more good
actions than he. I never addressed
myself in the language of decency and
friendship to a woman, whether civil-
ized or savage, without receiving a
decent and friendly answer. With
men it has often been otherwise.

In wandering over the barren plains
of inhospitable Denmark, through
honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude
and charitable Finland, unprincipled
Russia, and the wide-spreading regions
of the wandering Tartar, if hungry,
dry, cold, wet, sick, woman has ever
been friendly to me, and uniformly
so; and to add to this virtue, so worthy
the appellation of benevolence,
these actions have been performed in
so free and kind a manner that if I
was dry, I drank the sweet draught,
and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel
with a double relish.—Ledyard's Si-
beria Journal.

COST OF LOAFERISM.—Does the
young man who persists in being a
loafer ever reflect how much less
it would cost to be a decent, respectable
man? Does he imagine that loaf-
erism is more economical than busi-
ness? It is not. A gentleman,
if he chooses to be, without much
cost, but it is mighty expensive being
a loafer. It costs time, in the first
place—days, weeks, months, of it—
in fact, about all the time he has, for
no man can be a first-class loafer with-
out devoting nearly his entire atten-
tion to it. The occupation, well fol-
lowed, hardly affords time for eating,
sleeping, drinking, or reflection, we will
except that. The loafer finds time to
think when invited. It costs friends.
Once fully embarked on the sea of
loaferism, and you bid farewell to
every friendly soul that floats under
an honest and legitimate flag. Your
company will only be the buccaners
of society. It costs money, for though
the loafer may not earn a dollar or
have one for months, the time lost
might have produced much money if
devoted to industry instead of loaf-
ing. It costs health, vigor, comfort—all
the treasures of living honor, society;
self-respect, and the respect of
the good when living, and, finally, all
regret when dead.

Josh Billings on preaching:—"I al-
ways advise short sermons, especially
on a hot Sunday. If a minister can't
strike fire in 40 minutes, he has either
got a poor ground, or else he is boring
in the wrong place."

Eve was the only woman who never
threatened to go and live with her
nanna; and Adam was the first man
who never furnished his wife about
"the way mother used to cook."