PURPOSES

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY. speech of Hon. G. W. SCOFFELD, delivered in

e of Representatives, July 14, 1868. Mg. Scoffeld .- Mr. Chairman, which way are we moving? Are we, as some persons apprehend and charge, drifting under party excitement and confusion, though misrule and usurpation, toward despotic government, or are we, though in the midst the storm, but in spite of it, still holding a compass-line inside the words and spirit of the Constitution toward a more perfect dewelcoment of republican government?
What line should we follow? What is

the fundamental theory of our Government? The great men who laid its foundations held that "all men are created equal." They proclaimed this sentiment in the face of a world heavily oppressed with inequallity of rank, and privilege. They spoke and fought for it. Their elequence at d valor established u upon this continent. And that, I understand, is or ought to be the recognized theory of our Government. It is a simple formula, a few words, a single principle, one idea; ut upon it our fathers raised the labric of the new Government. It is that one idea which makes the Government great, gradually rising above all other Powers on the face of the earth, even in its infancy giving liberty and protection to forty million people at home, and reaching out a helping hand to the oppressed and humble all over the

I know it is said that the founders of the extended to all and without distinction of Republic did not really mean that all men are created equal, because they did not at est and at once confer equal rights upon all. i was impossible. Existing institutions, rested interests, erroneous convictions, and more practical. Upon this theory they founded a new political party, which they called the "Republican party." This word am near as any one word in the sagnage could the commonalty of all gov-ramental rights. They added to this name the adjective "progressive," to indicate that they del not me an to go backward nor to tand still, but move forward on this theory of human rights. It was not many years progressive Republican party'

See what was done. The slave trade was merdiese I and the trader declared a pirate. a many of the States slavery was ab and by an irrep encal le ordinance all the territory then held made free forever. The franchise was enlarged; and except in the single State of New York, without distinction of the Marke all men.

In equal in talents, but it could give all an equal in talents, but it could give all an equal in talents, but it could give all an equal in talents, but it could give all an equal in talents, but it could give all and the state of the states slavery was abolished, and wall around the struction and the whole country, are mistaken by small politicians for acts of central give and out the with a new nationality, a d wall out the with a new nationality, a d wall out the single small politicians for acts of central give and out the light and warmth of a Christian age. That they should not be destroyed by the destruction of slavery itself, and we struck it and permanent reforms are qual in talents, but it could give all the struction of slavery itself, and we struck it are they are the suppression of the repellion all the suppression of the suppression of the repellion all the suppression of the suppression of the repellion all the suppression of the supp has free schools were established. It could sets of Congressmen, all their own, and exemptions from execution allowed, and the was legal. But such double power would advances toward equalization of governmen- pensious, repudiate your plighted honor, tal advantages were not secured without renaconstitutional. Non-imprisionment for ture, time will soon overtake it.

dumenting abstraction." ut that political distinctions ! is, which escape my memory as I s, from time to time and in various ter the necessity was rassed. attracted the attention of the public.

ut too feeble to resist the retrograde s of these various organizations, retratives, the anti-progressives " tand assumed the misleading assumed the name and redoctrine of the first Republican but like that party they did not ex- law. to serure to all men their equal rights proposed to move forward slowly, and measure by measure, as time and

the country proves that it has held steadily to its declared purpose. So give every child an equal chance of education, it has advo-ted and legislated, both in the States and Territories and in the District of Columbia. in favor of tree schools; to give every man an equal chance to acquire property, the old Republican party, as I said before, abol-ished imprisonment for debt, and made the

necessaries of life exempt from execution. Following in these footsteps, the Republican party, in the first year of its national triumph, secured to every landless man one-hundredand-sixty-acre farm without money and without price; and in the further practice of the same principle only last year it released the honest but broken debtor from the further pursuit of unrelenting credit. By an amendin our history—I trust we are to have many more—but the page that records this brief amendment will be the brightest of them all. The franchise, which lifts up the humble, protects the weak, educates the ignorant, and endows the poor, the synonym of liberty and self respect, has from time to time been greatly enlarged. Under Republican legislation the volunteer soldier retains his franchise and sends home hisvote. One year's service of the country endows the alien with the ballot. In twelve States, in all the Territories, and in the Dis-Columbia, the franchise has been

striction, except for crime. All these measures look in one direction, All these measures look in one direction, and deep prejudices stood in the way. They went as far as they could then, as far as they could then as the rights privileges, and opportunities of all the people, and subordinate the laws to the popular will. That is not despotism, therefore, and advocating equal rights for all men as the correct Republican theory, awaited the fit times and opportunities of the popular will. That is not despotism, therefore, and advocating equal the popular will. That is not despotism, but freedom. These measures may all be found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We found it with slavery, the chial incentive ferson Davis nearly a month taffer. We office the will make none.

Therefore the resident says they will, and that by prevolution if they want that they will and that by prevolution if they will and that by will and that by will and that by will and that by will and that they will not be outered to Mr. Lincoln the northern half, and that they will and that by will and t of despotic tendency preferred against the Republican party is entirely without founda-

trict of

the eleven rebel States have been too much the enemy and add to us four million popudraw slavery from the wasting influence of force upon you the payment for emancipa-

credit of the debtor. Free schools would potism of that? A despotic government is burden the thritty with taxes to educate the a one man government-all executive. How children of idlers. The enlargement of the can restraints upon that one-man power be franchise would be its degredation. But in also despotic? They might be considered pite of conservatism and its evil prophecy too Republican, too Democratic, but to call them despotic involves a contradiction. The despotic involves a contradiction and debt of \$2.500.—

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The despotic involves a contradiction santay in proved, and what is far more im them despotic involves a contradiction. time divided into several parties apprehended that these powers might be apprenenced that these was used to destroy the liberties of the people. done by the predominant party to elevate used to destroy the liberties of the people. and honor labor, to educate the poor, to lift the loans themselves. Their currency be-If with the slave power and had come to be President, but the extraortime the mastery over the Immediately the brakes ecutive office. They were no longer needed, the received said in his celebrated East Room body will remember, even, except with refor equal political rights was speech, that he possessed power enough to gret or shame. "a rhetorical straction." It make himself dictator. A great many peostraction." It make himself dictator. A great many peothe great "divide" between parties now, as and it has been mostly paid in confiscation that the rebellion was prompted and encourthat political equality is a claimed they should have done long before, gressive element, always beaten, except when debt by adding theirs to it, but how would Upon some portion of the Democratic parthat the law should assign confine the executive power to its old peace allied with the slave power, takes heart from they, or could they, discharge it, except by ty, as at present organized. lies the whole comme the executive power again. To confer the complication of public affairs and enters limits. Then they complain again. To confer the complication of public affairs and enters repudiation?

What could the northern wing of the particular the powers were desputic, to recall them is the arena with new disguises. The remnant this old doctrine was not re the powers were despotic, to recall them is the arena with new disguises. The remnant jection among the disband- despotic. One or the other complaint is of the slave aristocracy rallies to its standard. ty do? They have had the Administration caused by the misconduct of some of our Small dissenting parties unfounded. We could not be wrong each The foiled secessionists extend their crimson and run the Treasury Department for the opponents? 10. The abolionists, the time We were really right each time. It hands both to aid and to be aided. A great last three years. The whisky tax that ought the free Democracy, dors. Benton Democrats, large powers to suppress the rebellion, and should be guided rather than educated, leads management, yielded less than \$14,000,000. Research to yield \$90,000,000 per year has, under their was proper that the President should have church, believing that the mass of mankind to yield \$90,000,000 per year has, under their was proper that the President should have church, believing that the mass of mankind management, yielded less than \$14,000,000. Research the city a large sum of money. that these powers should be surrendered af-

by were numerous enough to exhibit is despotic! Not so much so as yours, pro- which degrades them because it degrades ky, tobacco, banks, and incomes. Could old officials the possession of the city govdiscontent of thinking, progressive vided you adopted it. The President put the people of the South under military rule; at managerated by the affect powers, | Congress did not. We did not order the valish and slavery. In 1856 repre- Army there. We did not keep it there. We took no action till March 3, 1867. Up the sentiments indicated by them, | to that time the President had his own way, and all this time he governed the South by the Army. Till then his despotic will quality had been first proclaimed, | was law. He got up conventions. He selecthe state of the voters. He shaped the constitutions are some and declared them adopted. He allowed no sonal merit to command the position of their anarchy at home. I have always thought cal officers, would it have been altogether They took the name which popular vote. That was your plan. This fathers, reject their fathers' doctrine. John the liberties of this country could not surmout by the alternation of its debt. In my judg-them because the old officers had created lumored by the advocates of equal was real despotism-unrestrained one-man the letter days of the Republic. military power. Our plan was only a re-the letter days of the Republic. military power. Our plan was only a re-the did not order the The descendant claims by law what the an-the descendant claims by law what the anwhile the advocates of privilthe control of law. We did not prohibit the assembling of conventions, but released Afters squatted at the feet of them from the dictation of the President. We did not forbid constitutions to be framed, Democracy. These Philadelphia but required their submission to the people. Your plan was to originate State governments in accordance with the President's "all that "all men are created will, ours in accordance with established

Centuries of vested wrongs still the Supreme Court! A bill which requires To avoid present accountability for the past surrender the Government, with all its fi-But you are making encroachments upon to declare a statute of the United States void was preposed. but never became a law.

Supose it had, what despotism is there in the defeat of their own measures acquiesce in the defeat of their own measures way. Re-asserting the principle, the concurrence of two thirds of the judges to the liberties already acquired, to declare a statute of the United States acquiesce in the defeat of their own meathat? Who compose the Supreme Court? that? Who compose the Supreme Court? Usually nine judges. They are appointed by the Government, until, in the course of time, in the distant future, the world should behold a great nation in which every citizen, without exception or distinction, had secured to him his equal right to life. They are of this court are always better the secured to him his equal right to life it is repealed. They are in favor of the war after it is over. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will but the judges of this court are always better the life it was enacted. They do not worship the fugitive slave law after it is repealed. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will but the judges of this court are always better the label to slavery after it is observed to slavery after it is abolished. They will but the judges of this court are always better the label to slavery after it is abolished. They will be the war after it is over. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will be the more than the war after it is over. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will be the war after it is over. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will be the more than the war after it is over. They are opposed to slavery after it is abolished. They will be the more than the war after it was enacted. nght to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—a nation with no ignorant, no poor, be enslaved, no degraded along the continued peace of the country, we can expend to him his equal doubless be opposed to repudiation after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid, and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid and in favor of universal suffrage after the debt is paid and the pursuit of the debt is paid

esentatives, though not progressive. They lils he d to whatever was appermost when they were lifted out of polities to the bench. You chanan divided the Republic, and scolded

Again, it is said that our legislation tends ment of the Constitution, which forbids publicans responsible for it. With John-to centralization of power in the General payment for emancipated slaves and the as-Government, and that centralization tends sumption of rebel debts; they must, thereto despotism. I denyit. We have endeav- fore, repeal it. They were opposed to the race, and the whole tendency of Republican debate and legislation has been toward an enlargement of the franchise without reenlargement of the franchise without reenlargement to all and without distinction of the States, they must, therefore, re-enact it. They opposed the of the southern rebels with only such reenlargement to all and without distinction of the States, they must, therefore, re-enact it. They opposed to the franchise without reed in a single Republic. The Republic was divided before we came to power. On the el States; they must, therefore, turn them impose, capitalists will have no confidence 4th of March, 1861, Mr. Buchanan surrenout. Their candidate for Vice President in the maintenance of any new contract and duced them to one uniform system of equal said they cannot accomplish all this. That value all over the land. We found the Pa- is true, but they can try it. They must try It is not a question for this year or next. It It may be said that two of these measures, namely, the emancipation of the slaves in into isolated nationality, and we have stretchall the States and their enfranchisement in ed out great lines of railway to secure their sion that they ought to be defeated at the will the eleven rebel States have been too much hurried. The Republican party did not in tions in the Union. We found commerce last fell, and immediately began the work of but why anticipate the trouble? Do not the beginning intend to move so rapidly. between the States everywhere burdened demolition. Their first attack was on the the temperature of the this? between the States everywhere burdened demolition. Their first attack was on the the times furnish trouble enough without the enemy and add to us four million population, and we have undertaken some lation, became a military recessity. The measures of relief. These enterprises, unthey classed and proscribed together, the great purpose of the rebellion was to with- dertaken to preserve the harmony of the right to vote. Ohio had given her consent States and secure the growth and develop- to the constitutional amendment ment, which the nineteenth century; to build it around ment of the whole country, are mistaken by makes the loyal States equal in representa-

an equal opertunity to cultivate whatever to cultivate whatever son. The returning rebels demanded two and tell me what record you have left to comes again the masters of the country. The Rut like the confederate currency it would discharge all-private debts as well. awaken the gratitude or pride of the people. not make all men equal in wealth, but it thirty-three more for the blacks, both sets There stands the gallows upon which they can'd give all an equal chance to acquire it; and so imprisonment for debt was abolished. Under the amended Constitution the claim victim is more honored to-day than its cruel has of inheritance canalized. These great enable them to vote down your soldiers' architects. Just beyond is the Dred Scott decision, rendered in violation of precedent, law, and Constitution, for the brutalization There were conservatives in those ted slaves, and finally to master and redivide of four millions Christian people. It has no cases well as in ours. They saw ruin in the Union. To break the strength of this friends now. Further on you behold the every progressive step. The prohibition of disunion element, we put the ballot in the Missouri compromise -our fathers' bond of the slave trade would deprive the poor African heathen of a chance to hear the gospel and save his soul. The dedication of the dedication the slave trade would deprive the poor Af. hands of the loyal black man. Our own Union-the peace offering of its day, repudebt and exemption from execution would both defrand the creditor and destroy the powers of the President; where is the destroy the powers of the President is the destroy the powers of the President is the destroy that the president is the destroy that the power is the destroy that the president is the destroy that the president is the destroy that the president is witnesses of the wrong, are the "border ruf-

> Congress began to do what the Democrats heretofore. The conservative, or anti-pro- and bankruptcy. They might double your its vast flock where otherwise we would least | They are infavor of free trade, so they would cestor acquired by desert. To these add a popular form of government. few natural grumblers, and you have the present Democratic conservative sorehead- bonds. Very well. But why make that a stored to his old place, and give as a reason

rebel party. Such elements can be held together in a ed the homestead law after it was enacted. to

can tell the politics of a judge by the date of his commission, and the date of his commission by his politics.

They crystalize in the sentiments of their a draft was ordered to fill it they would scold. If the Treasury was empty they would scold. day and are changeless ever after. Some of them cannot even now realize that there has been a great war; and are trying to decide a battle was lost they would scold about misthat a constable and grand jury were equal management—if it was won about subjugato the 'late political disorder.' Some can ting the South. They scolded terribly when gally dethroned; and are trying to retain in the legislation of the country at least a few when greenbacks were issued, and scolded memorial shreds of the odious institution. I again when the issue was stopped. They have the best authority for saying that a massical when the rebel States are kept out, and

by requiring them to pay their debts in gold despotic? Every debtor in the country who now thinks such a law would be despotic They were opposed to coercion; they must, there-distribute tire the patience of the people. The more distress, real or imaginary, they can produce it not be better to choose an Administration which will not only hold fast to the liberty and privileges already secured to the people. will have reason to change his mind before to emancipation, they must re-establish sla-he is two years older. to emancipation, they must re-establish sla-very. They were opposed to the amendout. Their candidate for Vice President in the maintenance of any new contract and cific States separated from the East by a it, because if they do not it is a confession

Hampton and Forrest and Preston will be ter that nobody would take it. A debtor the honored soldiers at Washington, as they might sell a horse for enough to pay for a were in the New York Convention, and Grant and Sherman and Sheridan will be dis- but there the traffic would end; all trade charged on parole. It is said they will not would stop; all manufactures would stop; carry matters so far; the northesn wing of the poor would have no employment, and the party will moderate and restrain the in- property command no price. solence of the rebel wing. So we were told it might not effect the discharge of debts when Pierce and Buchanan were candidates, either public or private. Suppose the debtbut after the election we soon found that the southern Democrats controlled the nor- Court should decide the law unconstitution-

But it is said this party can get us out of Still further down this dreary history stands | will not, and I suppose they can not. They | paper might force the decission at once. the "fugitive slave law," to which every pay no taxes. They say they have nothing Democratic knee was went to bow. Its man- to pay with. They could do nothing, then. Party we are reminded that in 1861 they acles are broken. Its bloodhounds no longer but tax us and dispose of our money. Why left the country free from debt, and that bay upon the track of its victims. No gar-should they be selected for that office? When under our administration a debt of \$2,500.

expect it into the support of anti-republican get nothing from customs. The internal friends the next year had formed a party But your mode of reconstructing the South distinctions. Many submit to the theory taxes are now nearly all collected from whis and nominated a tirket to contest with the others more than themselves. And many they find any better sources of revenue? ernment, would they have had the cheek to mistake license to the vicious for liberty to Would they take the tax from whisky and urge as a reason for the change that the mankind. It is the old combination so often | put it on bread? From tobacco and put it | debt of the city had been enlarged the year beaten. There may be a few recruits; some few who have obtained senatorial and judicial honors by the advocacy of equal rights, through the natural selfishness of the hu man heart, have come to believe in rank their southern wing into repudiation. That these incendiaries had settled in Chamberssince they have reached the highest. A few descendants of eminent men, unable by per- disgrace abroad, and distress revolution and been placed on the Democratic ticket for lo-Quincy Adams was a progressive Republican, and his grand-son is a conservative. when the would produce a convulsion which this debt? It a discharged cashier, turning the son the son the son three convulsion which this debt? It a discharged cashier, turning the son the son three convulsions are the son three convulsions.

they even condemn their own history and nancial, military, and political interests to forced the contraction of a large debt. ton fraud and "border ruffian war" after small a modification of the law? If the deception. They cannot levy the taxes more Kansas became a free State. They approve people think it best upon full consideration, judiciously, nor collect or apply them more levy this tax, can they not so instruct their Representatives in the several districts?

If Grant is elected so as to give confidence in the stability of the Government and the This now twelve years since this party was

| Capitalist & liberty, and the pursuit of hap| Capitalist & liberty | Capitalist & knowing the debt will always be| Capitalist & liberty | Capitalists & liberty | Capitalist

dence has seen fit to afflict this country with | property to-day is \$22,000,000,000. such a President as Andrew Johnson, I can answer the question. For three years he forty millions, and doubles every twenty five

calls before him the correspondent of the in two years. In twenty-five years our popthat a constable and grand jury were equal to the 'late political disorder.' Some can not realize that the slave power has been lesolly dethropoid. and are tween the slave power has been lesolly dethropoid. The weather that the slave power has been l pursuit of unrelenting credit. By an amendment to the Constitution slavery in sixteen States, in the District of Columbia, and in all the vast Territories of the country has been abolished, and its restoration made impossible forever. We have many bright pages possible forever and the the war, and plots with the bitterest rebels. financial superiority, it is unfounded pre-Their common purpose seems to be to keep sumption. races; to keep the finances unsettled and to embark in such a struggle? Do we want lustration of the vast power of these nine men over the fortunes of the people. Is a become actors instead of critics. What will who trusted the Government when they all further programs of Mr. Labour has been men over the fortunes of the people. Is a men over the fortunes of the people. Is a become actors instead of critics. What will who trusted the Government when they law that requires the agreement of one or they then do? If they have been honest in would not, and make them unpopular with two more judges before they make a decision their opposition to Republican measures the people; to magnify the burdens of tax-that will ruin all the debtors of the country they must attempt to undo them all. They ation, and thus confuse the judgment and

> es of political success. They make the trouble and hold the Reecutive Departments we can do nothing. He can, will and does thwart all our efforts

may never be a question. Before we may be of equal value. It may become a

Yes; but the Democrats would print greenbacks enough to pay off the bonds. That would give us \$2,500,000,000 of currency at least: if the bank issue was still outstanding, \$2,800,000,000. During the defeated rebels become the political victors. have little value except to pay debts and affarm he purchased on credit the year before; ors should refuse to take it, and the Supreme thern. Whether the northern Democrats design it or not it will be so again.

al and void. That would bring everybody to specie payments at once. It is well unto specie payments at once. It is well un-derstood that this court will ultimately renall financial trouble. The southern wing got | der such a decision on the present legal-As proof of the financial ability of this

During all these weary years nothing was veloped great lack of it. Their only schemes | Secretary of the Treasury, informed congress up the fallen, to endow the landless, or to soften the cruelties of bondage. You can-collect taxes in kind. They developed great debt; but who caused it? It will be adnot point to a single act that any body will military ability, I concede, but as financiers mitted that the debt was created to suppress North the money to improve their estates, rebellion to divide the Union. It ought alaged by a portion of the northern wing. responsibility of this rebellion. Is it fair then, to hold us responsible for a debt

In 1863 there was a great anti-war riot in Suppose these rioters and their sympathetic tailing upon it a heavy debt, should, on his But it is said, again, they could tax the return from the penitentiary, ask to be reparty question any more than taxing whisky or income? If all the bonds were taxed, in- discharged, and a large debt was created by party of opposition, because a minority par- cluding those held abroad, at the proposed his successor, would you be likely to restore ty need have no affirmative policy. They rate, that is, ten per cent. upon the interest | him? And yet the impudence of the New bring forward no measures of their own. It | in addition to the five per cent, already col- | Yerk rioters, the Chambersburg incendiais their business to hold back, to oppose, to lected, we could only realize from this source ries, and the discharged cashier would not criticise, to denounce, to threaten; not to \$12,000,000. Compared with our other be greater than that of the late rebels and originate, to propose, to decide, or to act. sources of revenue, this a small sum. Why their northern allies, who ask to be restored

honestly than anybody else. Their three

organized, and I submit that the history of the country proves that it has held steadily to its declared purpose. So give every child to its declared purpose that it has held steadily and infirmities of mankind. They are still not total or partial repudiation to total or p If you can tell me why God in his provi- Why, Mr. Chairman, the amount of our has been sitting there, an obstruction to all years. The increase in the wealh of the proper legislation and administration. If country, as shown by an able and accurate we propose a new bond with low interest he mathematician, would pay the whole debt "London Times," and fills him with appre- ulation will be eighty millions, and our hensions of repudiation to be scattered all property worth \$86,414,000,000. To our into see that it never goes to the Treasmy, diation we do not need it, and cannot afford He counsels with the bi-terest opponents of it. If, in any other respect, they claim

Aside from the question of finance, this party promise nothing except to fight over and backwards the political battles of the last twelve years. Is the country prepared all further progress, as Mr. Johnson has done, but undertake to work the country back, act by act and measure by measure, to the days of Pierce and Buchanan? Is any and privileges already secured to the people, but, as time an opportunity permit, move slowly forward on the great Republican doctrine of equal political rights?

Business Directory.

WAETER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clear field, Pa. May 13, 1863. DD. W. GRAHAM, Dealer to Dry-Goods, Groce-

ries. Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. IVLING A SHOWERS. Dealers in Dry-Goods

Ladies Fancy Goods Hats and Caps. Boots, oes, etc. Second Street, Clearfield, Fa. sep25 MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Har-ware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron vare, Second Street, Clearfield, Pg. June '66.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

BUCHER SWOOPE. Attorney at Law. Clear-1. field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doos set of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

TEST. Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to all Legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867. THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and

Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Gro-ceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c. &c., Gra-hamton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct 10. J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods Clothing.
Rardware Queensware Groseries Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the
Court House, Clearfield Pa. June 1865
HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs.

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfumers, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Dzc. 6, 1865. Clearfield, Pa Y KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods

Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-ries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the A cademy,) Cless field, Pa. OHN GWELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa

He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 0.159. THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law

Clearfield. Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield o Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

Richard Mossop, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27. L B. READ, M D., Physician and Surgeor Y. William's Grove, Pa. offers his profession services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

July 10th, 1867. if.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of ders solicited - wholesale or retail He also keep on hand and for sale an assortment of carthens ware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863

TORN H. FULFORD. Attorney at Law. Clear office of the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to still legal business.

American Large and to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to still legal business.

March 27, 1867.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attor-V neys at Law' Clearfield, Pa., Legal business fall kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 15th, 1865. PHILLIAN D. BIGLER WILLIAM A. WALLACE J. BLAKE WALTERS

LEERT.GEARY & CO . Dealers in Dry Goods A Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour Ba-con, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited.

Picture of the army offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to Office on sional calls promptly attended to. Office South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865-6mp.

SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penn a March 6th 1867-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

Banking & collection office

McGIRK & PERKS. Successors to Foster: Perks, Wright & Co., PHILIPSBURG, CENTER Co., PA. Where all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms.

Asreb 20 - if. J. D. M GIRK.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD. O PA.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit a continuouse of the patronage of his old friends and customers at the "Clearfield House." laving made many improvements, he is prepar ed to accommodate all who may favor him their custom. Every department connected with the house is conducted in a manner to give general satisfaction. Give him a call.

Nev. 4 1856. GEO. N. COLBURN.

SCOTT HOUSE. MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A. ROW & CO., RROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and en tertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they

Clearfield, Penn'a.

The undersigned, haying taken charge of the above named Hotel, generally known as 'The Lanich House,' situate on the corner of Market and Second Streets Clearfield, Pa, desires to in form the public that he is now prepared to accom-modate those who may favor him with a call. The house has been re-fitted and re-furnished

THE GREAT REMEDIES

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, or diges tive organs. Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, extracts) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a prep trated, and entirely Extree from elecholic admixture of any kind. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bit-ters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange. &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohol ie admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a more matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing of as closely as it does with the Stomach, then be comes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipution, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diegust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh , Constant imaginings of Evtl, and great depression of Spirits.

the states caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit. O is skilffully compounded, is free from injurious ingredidents, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit these wall known remedia. submit those well-known remedies-

The sufferer from these disenses should exercise

Hoofland's German Bitters, and Hoofland's German Tonic, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-two years since they were first intro-duced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering humanity to a greater extent, then any other remedies known

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice. Dys pepsia Chronic.co. New two Miles and art Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY. Resulting from any cause whatever; prostration

of the system, induced by severe labor, hardships, exposure, fevers, etc. There is no medicine extant equal to these rem-

edies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthed. food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the week and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixer that will instil new life into their yeins, restore in a measure the energy and arder of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years. NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are sel-dom in the enjoyment I of good health; or, to use their own expres I sion, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is espe-

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARAS-MUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must believed.

TESTIMONIALS. Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penn'a, writes:

DR J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the S2d Reg t Penn's Voles, having returned from the army offers his professional services to

Hon James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania: "I consider Hoofiand's German Bitters' a valuable medicus in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspensia. I can certify this from my experi-

ence of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Paster of the Yeath Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequent-iy requested to connect my name with recommen-dations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for of Dr. Hoohand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Lever Complaint, it is a safe and evidenable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD, 8th, bel Coates st.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooflands German Bitters, and feel it my pitril-ege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the sign ture of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each Dottle. All others are counterfeit Princi D pai Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, \$1 00 Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen, 5 00 Hoofland's German Tonic put up in quart bottles, \$1 50 per bottle, or half dozen for \$7 50.

De not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. For sale by A. I. SHAW, Agent, Clearfield Pa. April 22, 1868-1y