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CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 46.

President James Buchanan. James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, died at his residence...

proposition, during Tyler's administration, to abolish the veto power, contending that it was necessary to the protection of the people.

When President Polk came into office Mr. Buchanan was made Secretary of State. In this capacity he eventually succeeded in arranging the northeast boundary question with Great Britain...

On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. Immediately after the Kansas difficulty arose, and threatened to embroil the whole country in a sectional war.

In 1828 he labored earnestly and successfully with those who gave Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, for the Presidency a majority of 50,000 votes in Pennsylvania.

In 1811, at the end of his fifth term Mr. Buchanan voluntarily retired from Congress, but was soon afterwards re-elected by President Jackson as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

In the French indemnity question, which arose in the closing years of Jackson's term, he took an active interest. Upon the admission into the Union of Michigan and Arkansas, he insisted that resident aliens had a right to vote in the northwest territory under the act of 1807.

ARKANSAS.—The bill for admitting this State with a Constitution allowing all negroes and some white people to vote, has passed the Senate.

The Republican Candidate for President.

If a backwoodsman should insist on using an axe to cut his crop of grain, instead of a sickle, because the axe had rendered good service in felling the forest that had stood upon the same ground the preceding year...

A Big Job.

FIFTY THOUSAND KANSAS FARMERS TO BE SWINDLED—SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS THE STAKE. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Some thirty seven years ago the National Government held in trust for the Cherokee Indians the sum of \$200,000 in gold...

As the land was considered by good judges to be worth from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, Mr. Secretary did not let much grass grow under his feet before selling it to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut...

Grant, on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000. Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, were 57,000.

Lee's reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000. Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Return to their respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors de combat was 117,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men who had been put hors de combat was 19,000. The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

Butler.

If it were possible for this wretched libel upon his race to place another inscription upon the monument of baseness and shamelessness he has raised to himself and his Radical faction, his recent impudent assault upon another well-established principle of law, and his brazen advocacy of the outrage upon the floor of a corrupted Congress, would furnish the theme, Unfortunately, however, this misshapen spawn of some extinct monster cannot commit a crime, whether of blood or lust, and can fathom no depth of brutality or cowardice that cannot find an example and illustration in his own past...

To insult and browbeat a witness, as Butler did Charles W. Wooley, in the committee room, was only to do what the bullying spirit born of the war, would teach as a gentlemanly accomplishment to most of those whose loyalty and patriotism mean simply an impudent intolerance.

An arrangement or treaty was finally made by which the Secretary of the Interior was to have the land appraised by a commission and sold to the settlers at its appraised value, or he might sell it in a body for a sum not less than \$800,000 cash.

The sale was pronounced by the Attorney General illegal and void, and Mr. Browning, after taking control of the department, resold the land to one Mr. Joy, of Detroit, whose right to it was contested by the Emigrant Company.

Having, however, reconciled their differences, both contestants are now putting forth every effort to get the Senate to legalize the first sale.

This tract of land is nearly equal to a principality. Towns have grown up within its boundaries, and much of it is now improved farms worth \$50 per acre.

One very peculiar feature of this transaction is that it is all fixed up in secret session of the Senate, the House having no knowledge of the matter at any stage of the proceedings.

DEMOCRATIC RENEGADES.—The Republican Convention at Chicago was managed exclusively by such renegade Democrats as Dan. Sickles, John Logan and John Cochrane. They are equal partners in the honors and expected emoluments, and formed a triangular mutual admiration society.

Effect of the Chicago Animations—Despair in the Radical Camp at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the way in which the nomination of Grant and Colfax have been received in Washington: WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the Chicago Convention to speak of the effect of the nominations made there and the political prospect as viewed from the capital point.

The ticket has fallen flat and produced no impression whatever. There are various reasons for this fact, but the main one is the identification of General Grant with the radical wing of the party, and his full acceptance of their policy, including impeachment, which he advocated openly and even violently, as is well known here and as General Logan and Mr. Judd, of Illinois, emphatically declared at Chicago.

General Grant went over to the Radicals and abandoned his previous conservative tendencies last October, at which time Washburne came to Washington to arrange the programme and General Rawlings was sent West to make a speech revealing his chief conversion to the doctrines of Thad. Stevens and the "Mountain."

Ever since that time he has been losing ground, and now is even weaker than the party, because it is admitted that he brings no outside strength and excites no interior enthusiasm, while old and straight-laced Republicans will bolt his nomination as an abandonment of principle.

It is absurd to suppose that Colfax adds a particle of influence to the concern. Any ward politician would be equally strong, and he is of the dimensions of a ward politician, only raised in the country. There are tens of thousands of the same class and genius scattered over the Union, many of whom are vastly superior to the individual whose smirking mediocrity occupies the chair once filled by Henry Clay.

The Radicals relied upon the success of impeachment as their last and only hope of carrying the Presidential election. That defeated, they substantially admit the game to be lost.

Their plan was for Stanton to organize the whole South into a compact Radical column, to declare martial law in Kentucky and Maryland under some fabricated pretext, in order to exclude their votes, and then by coercion and corruption to secure enough of the East and West to count themselves into power.

It is now conceded by leading and competent Radicals that Pennsylvania is lost by a large majority, first, because of the failure of impeachment, second, because the Convention did not expressly and by name excommunicate the seven Senators who secured acquittal; and, thirdly, because of the insulting and intentional omission of any reference to protection or "home industry." That State is now demanding an increase of the tariff, and the foremost politicians have written here that without it there is no use of attempting a canvass.

Peace Proclaimed.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD. KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET. Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but many one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

THE PEACE OVER IN CLEARFIELD. KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET. Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but many one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

DANIEL CONNELLY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at lowest prices.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, IN CURWESSVILLE. THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwessville, on Main street, opposite J. W. Wallace's Drug store, respectfully announces to his friends that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice.

Hotels. J. W. WALLACE & THOS. H. SHAW AMERICAN HOUSE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

JONES'S HOTEL. (FORMERLY STOVES'S.) Corner of South and Canal Streets, (at Railroad,) HARRISBURG, Pa.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE. Curwessville, Clearfield county, Pa. THIS old and well established hotel, beautified and situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwessville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned.

RAILROAD HOUSE. MAIN STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. THE undersigned has constantly on hand the best of liquors. His table is always supplied with the best market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.

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