CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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ADDRESS OF HORATIO SEYMOUR, IN THE National Convention.

...or proceeded to the plat... great cheering, long con... spoke as follows:

... of the Convention:—I ... for the honor you have ...aking me your presiding ...ers.] This Convention is ... a large number of dele... ...ll parts of the broad land. ... degree we are strangers ...er, and view the subjects ...te our country from diff... ...l points. We cannot at ...ach other's mode of tho't, ... the facts which bear ...minds of others; yet our ...t be brief, and we are ... without delay upon ques... exciting character, and of ... to our country. To main... to restrain all exhibition ...o drive out of our minds ...uspicions, is at this time ...y. [Cheers.] I rely upon ...f duty and not upon my ... to sustain me in the sta... ...ich I am placed by your ...ality. Men never met un... responsibilities than those ... weigh upon us. [Ap...] It is not a mere party tri... ...e seek. We are trying to ... country from the trials ...ending it. We wish to lift ... perplexities and the shackles ... in the shape of bad laws and ...g taxation, now paralize the ... and labor of our land. [Loud ...] We hope, too, that we will ... prosperity and happiness ...ions of our country which ...ply to-day, in their homes ... the fields of their industry, ...happy events of the last ... I trust our actions will ...e are governed by earn... to help all classes of our ...voiding harsh invective ..., we should keep the pub... ...d upon the questions ... now be met and solved. ...t us leave the past to the ...t of the future, and con... ...rils of the day. [Cheers.] ...ceed to meet the assertions ...tions put forth in the late ... Convention. I aver there ... this body one man who has ... heart to excite so much of ...g against the Republican ...st be stirred up in the ... who read these decla... the light of recent events, ... of the condition of our ... in the first place, they con... ... perplexed man of busi... ...dened tax-payer, the in... ... hours of toil are length... ... the growing costs of the ... of life, upon the success of ...truction policy which has ... these trials upon him by ... its military despotism and ... of its bureau agency.

...olution they denounce all ...pudiation as a national ... why did they put upon ... books of the nation the ... invite the citizens who ... to force their creditors to ...d paper, and thus wrong ... large share of his claim, ... of the most solemn com... ...d cheering.] If repudia... ...ional crime, it is a crime ... citizens of this country ...pudiate their individual ... [Applause.] Was it not a ...ce the creditors of this and ... to take a currency, at ... no more than forty cents ...llar, in repayment for the ...n they gave to build roads ... which yield such ample ... wealth and prosperity? ... Again they say it is due ...n that taxation should be ... then, why did they make ...equal? Beyond the injus... ...king one class of citizens ...other the shares of the cost ... of roads and of local laws, ...ected their lives and prop... ... an unwise and hurtful ...heers.] It sank the credit ...ntry, as unusual terms, al... ...l to the credit of the bor... They also declare the best ...minish our burden of debt ...prove our credit that capi... seek to loan us money at ... of interest than we now ...st continue to pay as long ...on, partial, total, open or ... threatened or suspended. ... have they used full $500,... the taxes drawn from the ...is country to uphold a de... ...ary authority and to crush ... of the States, when, if this ... been used to pay our debts ... would now seek to lend ...war rates of interest? But ... repudiation our nation... ...uld not be tainted in the ... the world. [Applause.] ... declare of all who were ...s trials of the late war ... none entitled to more es... than the brave soldiers ... who endured the hard... ...paign and cruise and im... lives in the service of ... The bounties and pen... ...d by the laws are obli... to be forgotten. The ... orphans of the gallant ... wards of the people—a ...equathed to the nation's ... have the sacred trusts ...ted? ... pay to the ... to the widow, or to the ...rrency which they have ...rter below its rightful ... policy of hate, of waste, ...despotism; the pittan... ...e wounded soldiers, and ... twenty-five per cent. ...ine of the coin he had a ...et. [Loud cheering.] ... covert repudiation in ...use.] Again, they say ...ation, which in the past ...ach to the wealth, de... ...resources, and increase ...is Republic—the asylum ...d of all nations—should ...d encouraged by a just ... policy. Is this foreign ... fostered by a policy ...al mockery of laws, just ...ring eight hours to be a ...abor? But the cost of ...and of swarms of officials so swells the cost of living that men must toil on to meet these exactions. [Cheers.]

The time was when we could not only invite Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country, but more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a government of laws administered by the judiciary which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. [Cheers.] We could point to a written Constitution, which not only marked out the powers of government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that Constitution in the dust, treating it with contempt, shackling the judiciary, insulting the Executive and giving all the world to understand that the great guarantees of political and social rights are destroyed? [Great applause.] But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words:

"That we recognize the great principle laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil."

If within the limits of ten States of this Union an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power, because in the very language of this Declaration of Independence they have erected a multitude of new officers, and sent hither a swarm of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance, he would, in all human probability, be dragged to a prison, or if, in the inadequate language of our fathers, he should exclaim, "They have affected to render the military independent of or superior to the civil power; they have abolished the free system of English laws and established there an arbitrary government." For the offense of asserting these principles, he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal.

Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality in every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotisms that crushed beneath its feet the greatest principle of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] To-day, in some of the States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within bosoms of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed, that it should be an offense to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority, to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to one country to let hordes of officials eat up the sustenance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheers.]

From this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of our people dependant upon his will. [Applause.] In view of these things can there be one man in this Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages that disgrace our country? [Cheers.] Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country—its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us from uniting now with all who act with us to save our country? [Cheers.] We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country and to relieve it from the toils and burthens resulting from bad governments and unwise counsels.

I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and find men to answer to each.

Time and events in the great cycles have brought us to this spot, to renew and reinvigorate that constitutional government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. [Loud cheers.] It was here that George Washington—the first President—swore to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of these United States. [Cheers.] And here this day we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war had desolated our land. Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our government in 1789 was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. [Cheers.] To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with hope that we are about, by our action, to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now, that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the field of battle. [Cheers.] In the spirit then of George Washington, and of the Patriots of the Revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal affection.

Mr. Seymour closed amid great cheering.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Great Mass Meetings at Tammany Hall, New York—Magnificent Reception of the Candidates by the People—Speeches of Acceptance by Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair.

The Democracy of New York city turned out by thousands on Friday evening last, and repaired to Tammany Hall, where the nominations made by the National Convention of the party were formally presented to the nominees, and accepted by them. Long before eight o'clock, the hour for which the meeting was called, the large hall was filled to excess, while the street was crowded outside. The wigwam, both inside and out, retained the same decorations, and presented the same gay appearance so much admired by visitors to the Convention.

At half-past eight o'clock, Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., being nominated for chairman of the meeting, appeared upon the platform, and said:

SPEECH OF MR. TILDEN.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I congratulate you upon this spontaneous assemblage of the Democracy of our city. I did not myself know of this meeting until a few hours ago; and there does not seem to be any organization for the purpose of carrying it on, and therefore I have been invited to accept the duty of presiding on this occasion. As I came through the hall I saw a vast mass of people, many times more than are here assembled. I feel how strongly this meeting and the meeting outside indicate the spontaneous uprising of the masses of the people to the rescue of the country. [Applause.] For my part, I have not entertained any gloomy apprehensions of the result of the contest on which we are now entering. I believe in God and in the people. I believe that we are destined to preserve and restore the great framework of American Constitutional Government; [applause;] that we are to refound that Government on the liberties of the people, and that we are to restore, in every part of this continent over which we exercise dominion, local self-government to every integral portion of of the American people. You know that I am not very sanguine in the anticipations which I form of political results; but I venture to predict and I call upon our adversaries to record that conviction, that if the Democracy gather, as I believe they will gather to this contest, they will bear our standard to certain and sure victory. [Applause.] On the whole I believe we have made the strongest and the best nomination which we could make. I am willing to accept the wager of battle that is before us. I am willing under the standard-bearers we have chosen, to go forward and place upon the issues of the day the destinies of the Democratic party, as also the destinies of our country and mankind; aye, fellow citizens, I say, "of mankind," for if this beautiful and proud specimen of constitutional government, that our forefathers erected as an experiment, shall fail, be perfectly assured that there is no hope for mankind of any effective participation by the popular masses in their own government. It will not fail; it cannot fail; and this contest in which we are now engaging will give us, I verily believe, a political revolution as great and as momentous in its results as that political revolution that arose in this country and placed Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential chair in 1801, and founded the Democratic party that has prosperously governed the country for well nigh sixty years. It is our mission to restore that party, and to restore its principles in the administration of the Government; to restore the liberal policy of former times, and to give to our people everywhere the assurance of complete peace after war is over; of pacification for every part of our loved land; of local self-government; of individual rights; of individual safety; of the re-establishment of the great guarantees of personal freedom and constitutional rights everywhere upon this continent. [Applause.] I now present to you the committee appointed by the National Convention, and Horatio Seymour, the nominee for President of the United States.

The applause, loud cheering, and waving of hats by gentlemen, and of handkerchiefs by ladies with which Governor Seymour was greeted having been at last finished,

Gen. Morgan said: Governor Seymour—On behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, I have the honor to present to you this communication, announcing your unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, and on behalf of the conservative Democratic people of the States we have the honor to represent here; and we here pledge their united and cordial efforts to secure the relief of the country from the thraldom which now oppresses it, and to place you as the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the Executive chair.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Seymour accepted the communication amid loud applause, followed by three cheers, and replied: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the decision of the Democratic National convention. This nomination was by me unsought and unexpected. I meant to take part in the struggle which is to take place for the restoration of peace, order, and good government throughout our land, but I have been caught by the great tide that is whelming our party on to victory, and I am unable to resist the pressure. [Applause.] You also communicate to me the resolutions adopted by that Convention. As its chairman, I am familiar with their language and their scope; as a member of the Convention, I am a party to their terms. I accord with their views; I stand upon their position in this contest, and I shall ever strive hereafter, whether in public or in private life, to carry them into effect. [Applause.] Our opponents hoped when this Convention assembled that there would be discord in its councils. They mistook the intense anxiety felt by each of its members that we should do nothing that was not marked by wisdom and by prudence for a spirit of doubt and of discord. But during its lengthened session, during all the excitement of its proceedings, there was uttered no word of unkindness; but there was shown that spirit of courtesy, patience, forbearance, and self-sacrifice that is the sure omen of the great victory which awaits us. (Great applause.) In a few days I will reply to your communication in writing, by a letter in the customary form. In the meantime, accept for yourself and your colleagues my best wishes for your future happiness and future welfare. (Applause.)

HOW GEN. BLAIR RECEIVED HIS NOMINATION.

The Chairman—I have the honor to present to this meeting Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr., [Great applause and cheering.]

General Morgan said: Gen. Blair—The committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasant duty to announce to you your unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. In tendering to you this nomination, we feel sure that it will not only be hailed by acclamation by your fellow-citizens throughout the United States, but that those of your gallant comrades who were under your lead in many a well fought field, will once again rally to the stars and stripes in defence of free institutions. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

General Francis P. Blair, Jr.—I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. [Applause.] I thank you, sir, for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with a feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory (applause) and because I believe that it was the most appropriate nomination that could be made by the Democratic party. The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government; and it is appropriate that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. (Applause.) We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race (applause) and it is the most appropriate that we should select for our leader a man not in military life, but who has devoted himself to civil pursuits, one who has given himself to the understanding of our Constitution and its maintenance with all his powers of reason and judgment. I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government. It is also for the restoration of our race. (Uproarious applause.) It is to prevent the people of our race from being exiled from their homes, exiled from their government which they have created for themselves and for their children, to prevent them from being driven out in exile and trodden under foot by an inferior and semi-barbarous race. (Renewed applause.) In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man that is worthy to belong to the white race. (Renewed applause.) What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights, and honors, and dignities of their country, such men as Lee and Johnston? What country on earth would fail to do honor to those who, fighting in an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? (Appause.) In that contest, for which they have been sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes, they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. (Applause.) It is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me; and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose. (Applause.)

Because people sometimes eat "smutty" flour is no reason why they should carry it into their conversation. The stomach should't color the brain.

The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 23 1868.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the rules governing the Democratic party of this county, the Return Judges from the several boroughs and townships of Clearfield county assembled at the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes cast for the several candidates on Saturday previous.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, at 2 o'clock; and upon calling the names of the election districts, it was ascertained that a quorum of Return Judges were present.

On motion of Mr. Merrell, of Morris, James H. Hile, of Lumber City; and Samuel Kuntz, of Brady, were elected tellers.

A number of the return judges still being absent, the Convention proceeded to the selection of a County Committee for 1869. On motion of Mr. Washburn, J. Blake Walters was elected Chairman of the Committee; and on motion of Judge Clyde, Wm. V. Wright was elected Secretary. The following named gentlemen were then selected as members of the Committee for the several districts, viz:

District.	Name.	Post Office.
Beccaria	William Detts	Glen Hope.
Bell	Dan'l K. M'Ghee	Chest.
Bloom	Frank McFilde	Grampian Hills
Boggs	Wilson Hoover	Clearfield.
Bradford	V. B. Holt	Woodland.
Brady	D. Goodlander	Luthersburg.
Burnside	Jas. M'Murray	Burnside.
Chest	Jno. Hockenberry	M'Garrey's.
Covington	J. B. Gormont	Frenchville.
Clearfield	Dr. J. P. Burchfield	Clearfield.
Curwensville	Benj. S. Broom	Curwensville.
Decatur	A. V. Carpenter	Osceola Mills.
Ferguson	Hes. M'Cracken	Lumber City.
Girard	A. S. Dickinson	Shawsville.
Goshen	E. K. Shirey	Shawsville.
Graham	Thos. H. Forney	Grahamton.
Gulich	J. S. M'Kiernan	Smith's Mills.
Huston	Lewis Berdell	Penfield.
Jordan	Martin Smith	Ansonville.
Karthaus	Joseph Gilliland	Salt Lick.
Knox	John Witherow	Ansonville.
Lawrence	Martin Nichols	Clearfield.
Lumber City	James H. Hile	Lumber City.
Morris	John Hoover	Kylertown.
N. Washington	Joseph H. Breath	N. Washington.
Osceola	John Lawshe	Osceola Mills.
Penn	John D. Rafferty	Grampian Hills
Pike	Isaac Caldwell	Curwensville.
Union	Frank Hollopeter	Rockton.
Woodward	James Cornely	Madera.

The selection of the County Committee being disposed of, the next business in order was the adoption or rejection of the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the board of return judges at the Convention of 1867, viz:

Whereas, The Vigilance Committees in some of the boroughs and townships are in the habit of transmitting their election returns by mail or private hands to the Chairman of the County Committee, and others, without any notice or power to enter, act or vote in the Convention for those districts—thus leaving them without a voice in that body; a large portion of those holding the elections also fail to transmit the list of voters (very essential) with their return; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be the duty of every Vigilance Committee transmitting their returns in the manner indicated, to depute some active and known Democrat to enter the County Convention and act for them and their district; and that a list of the names of the voters must in every case accompany the return.

Resolved, That hereafter, should any district fail to be represented as above indicated, or neglect to return a list of the names of the voters, it shall be sufficient cause for the Convention to exclude and refuse to receive and count the votes of said district so offending.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee is hereby authorized to publish the above preamble and resolutions along with the "Rules and Regulations;" and should the same be adopted by the return judges at the next regular meeting, they shall stand and remain as a portion of the "Rules and Regulations" until changed or abolished.

The foregoing having been read to the Convention, they were unanimously adopted; and are, therefore, a portion of the rules by which the party will be governed in the future.

The tellers not having completed their tally, the Convention proceeded to the appointment of conferees to the District Conventions.

On motion of Judge Wilhelm, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The resignation of Hon. Samuel Linn has made a vacancy in the President Judgeship of this Judicial District, and rendered an election this fall necessary to supply the vacancy; therefore—

Resolved, That Col. Walter Barrett, A. W. Walters, Esq., and Dr. T. J. Boyer be and they are hereby appointed conferees to represent this county in a Judicial Conference to be held for the district, with power to appoint substitutes in case of the inability of either to attend; and the said conferees are hereby instructed to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. George R. Barrett for President Judge of the 25th Judicial District.

Mr. Kuntz offered the following:

Resolved, That Hon. Samuel Clyde, Levi Flegal and J. Blake Walters, Esqrs., be and they are hereby appointed conferees to the approaching Congressional Convention; and that they be requested to use every honorable effort to bring about the nomination of Dr. T. Jeff. Boyer for Congress; and that they have power to substitute, if unable to attend.

Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Tozer asked the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That Hon. A. E. Wright, Wm. W. Betts and Frank Fielding, Esqrs, be and they are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees, with power to substitute; and that they be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the renomination of the Hon. William A. Wallace for State Senator.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Carpenter then presented the following:

Resolved, That Hon. Jacob Wilhelm, Wm. M. M'Cullough, jr., and David Rock, Esqr., be and they are hereby appointed delegates (with power to substitute) to the Representative Convention to be held at Ridgway, Elk county, on the 15th day of August next; and that they be instructed to use all honorable means to renominate Thos. J. M'Cullough, Esq., for Representative, he being the unanimous choice of this county.

Agreed to unanimously.

Maj. Holt submitted the following for the consideration of the Convention:

Whereas, The small number of votes polled on Saturday last, fully demonstrates that our Primary election is held in the wrong season of the year; that it should be held either earlier or later, and not in the midst of haying and harvesting; therefore—

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democracy of the county the propriety of holding the Primary election, in the future, on the second Saturday of June; that the return judges meet at the Court House at two o'clock on the third Monday, (court week;) that the Chairman of the County Committee be requested to so advertise the holding of the next election; and that all rules inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This preamble and resolution was adopted, every return judge voting in the affirmative.

At this stage of the proceedings it was ascertained that the returns from Huston, Knox and Osceola were still absent, when an adjournment for one hour was carried.

On the reassembling of the Convention the return judge from Osceola presented his return, but the other two districts were still unrepresented.

The clerks agreeing in their tally, and there being no opposition to several of the candidates, the Chairman declared that Messrs. Wallace, M'Cullough, Tate, M'Closkey and Price A. Rowles were the nominees for the respective offices for which they were named.

The Convention being satisfied that the returns from Huston and Knox could not change the result, ordered the Chairman to declare Mr. Lee the nominee for Register and Recorder, and adopted a resolution to the effect that if the absent returns came in by eight o'clock, the Chairman of the County Committee should count the votes and then declare the nominee for Commissioner.

The Convention unanimously adopt the following fundamental principles, which (somewhat more at length) were adopted by the National Democratic Convention at New York:

The Democratic party of Clearfield county, in Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberty of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war and the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the citizens of every State and Territory.

2. Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise by the white citizens of the States alone.

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by stamps or taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT BONDS and other public securities.

5. A constitutional currency for the Government, the people, the farmer, the laborer, the officeholder, the pensioner, the soldier, and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedman's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government increased, and the currency made good; and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will impose the least burden upon the people, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the National and State administrations, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government; the subordination of the military to civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal and unqualified rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality in a manner which cannot be misunderstood and shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career for seven long years.

9. We have unbounded confidence in the integrity of the National and State tickets, and the County ticket this day nominated; and we call upon the Democrats of the county to give them their undivided support.

At six o'clock the Convention adjourned, with hearty cheers for Seymour, Blair and the whole ticket.

The Chairman would state that the return from Knox township was received within the time specified, and has been added to the return, increasing, as will be noticed, Mr. Shaffner's majority two votes. He, therefore, received a plurality of twenty-four votes, and is the nominee for County Commissioner. The return judge from Huston did not appear.

The detailed statement of the vote will be found on another page.

G. B. GOODLANDER, Chair'n.
W. S. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines offered to compromise with the holders of her New Orleans property, and has issued the following card: "After thirty-five years of litigation, which has terminated fully, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered in April, 1868, I now again, as in former years, reiterate my desire to compromise on liberal terms, and invite all those who feel disposed to take advantage of this, my last offer, to come forward and enter into a final settlement. The futility of any further opposition will appear obvious."

A wonderfully formed child, born near Pulaski, Tenn., is now on exhibition in Nashville. Nature has furnished it with four legs, four feet, twenty-one toes and but one body, being one child, healthy and symmetrical, down to the hips, thence down it is two distinct, well-developed children, with every organ, bone and muscle that belong to two persons.

The Clearfield Republican.

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1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$25 00
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Single quire	$2 50	6 quires, per quire	$1 75
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½ sheet, 25 or less	$1 50	¼ sheet, 25 or less	$4 50
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Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but 'nary one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

IN consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT, of the old "Short Shoe Shop," would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material, just received from the East and is prepared on short notice to make and mend Boots and Shoes, at his new shop in Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please all, (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay-at-home patriots.) He is prepared to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Don't forget the Shop—next door to Showers & Graham's store, on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and kept by a fellow commonly called

jy2.'67-y "SHORTY."

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 the lowest figures. He will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the post-office, where he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand.

my9.'67-y DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.

COR. MARKET & 2D STS., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined not to be outdone either in quality or price for his work. Special attention will be paid to manufacturing Sewed work. He has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls.

nov9.'67-tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

IN CURWENSVILLE.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

oct17-tf [2:13] LEWIS T. ROSS.

Hotels.

THE WESTERN HOTEL.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Lanich,) and re-fitted and refurnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped alike agreeable to both patrons and proprietor. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market affords; and no pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests.

A Livery Stable is also attached to the establishment. Horses, Buggies, etc., furnished on short notice, or persons taken to any point desired.

JAMES A. STINE,
je13 Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the "Morrison House," has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy. The chambers are well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

je25 J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE,

(Formerly kept by Jas. H. Galer.)

Front Street, Philipsburg, Penn'a.

WE will impeach any one who says we fail to give direct and personal attention to all customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where all may feel at home and the weary be at rest. New stabling attached.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Philipsburg, June 11, 1868. Proprietors.

J. W. WALLACE . . . . . THOS. H. SHAW

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by R. W. Moore, and latterly by Wm. Schwem, sr., has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, to which the attention of the travelling public is now called, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

apr16.'68.1y-pd SHAW & WALLACE.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.

nov21-tf WM. M. JEFFRIES.

RAILROAD HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of Liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.

nov1.'65 ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

COOKSTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Watermen of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and re-opened the hotel formerly kept by E. Shirkner, at Cookstown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He has blown all the rocks out of the river and planted snubbing posts for half a mile above his place. [feb19.'67] GEORGE FALK.

Horses, Wagons, &c., FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the following property, viz:

One HORSE, (suitable for either carriage or draught,) one good two-horse WAGON, one falling-top BUGGY, two set of working HARNESS, and two set of Buggy HARNESS. A liberal credit will be given. Good security will be required.

J. G. SCHRYVER.

Lawrence tp., June 25, 1868.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES.

We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will, on the receipt of twenty cents, mail a copy to any address. my28