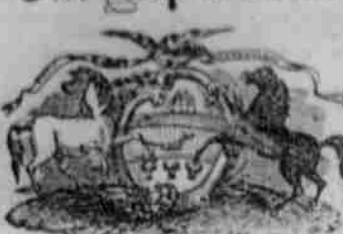


The Republican.



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 30 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

Of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON R. ENT,

Of Columbia county.

Democratic District Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,

HON. GEO. R. BARRETT, of Clearfield.

(Subject to the action of the Conference.)

CONGRESS,

DR. T. JEFF. ROYER, of Clearfield.

(Subject to the action of the Conference.)

REPRESENTATIVE,

HON. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

(Subject to the action of the Conference.)

ASSISTANT,

HON. T. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.

(Subject to the action of the Conference.)

Democratic County Ticket.

Prothonotary,

AARON C. TATE, of Lawrence.

Register & Recorder,

A. W. LEE, of Beccaria.

Commissioner,

SAMUEL H. SHAFER, of Lawrence.

Surveyor,

SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY, of Pike.

Price & Bowles, of Knox.

The Judicial Conference.

Last week we named Tyrone as the

proper place for the meeting of the

Judicial Conference, and asked our

friends in the other counties to agree

to it. Our object was convenience and

to select neutral ground where no candi-

date would have any advantage. We

still think this view of the case a proper

one, and hope our neighbors will see it

in the same light. It may be unneces-

sary to conjecture the latter reason, as

we presume neither of the candidates

named will be present. Self respect

should keep them at their homes to

await the decision of the people's rep-

resentatives. There is, perhaps, not a

single instance in Pennsylvania, in

which the candidates for a Judicial

office have appeared at the Confer-

ence meeting of their friends to urge

their claims, and it is to be hoped

that the position may never be so far

degraded. It is an office that should

seek the man, and not the man the

office. When it is to be scrambled for

as other political offices are, the con-

fidence of the people should and will

be lessened in the Judiciary.

The individual who would in ad-

vance use extraordinary means to se-

cure the position should be decided

unfit for it, and bring about his own

condemnation and defeat. These re-

marks are perhaps unnecessary, as we

hope neither of the gentlemen named

for the position will so far forget him-

self and the dignity of the position to

which he aspires, as to appear in per-

son before the Conference, wherever

they may meet.

The niggers and loyal whites of the

Georgia Legislature have elected Jo-

seph E. Brown United States Senator.

He was the rebel Governor of that

State during the rebellion, and the

founder and protector of the Ander-

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

Democratic State Committee, Clearfield, Pa., July 31, 1868.

Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The hour for work has come!

We earnestly invite you to organize

for victory.

Attention to details, persevering

energy, organization and discipline

will bring triumph to your principles.

Zeal and perseverance in every Dem-

ocratic, and thorough organization in

every locality, are the true roads to

success.

Superficial effort, noise and parade

are valueless. The stake is a mighty

one, and must be won by systematic

work and businesslike energy.

Pennsylvania is the battle-ground.

At the October election the enemy

will make their most determined con-

test.

You occupy the post of honor—the

vanguard of the Democratic army.

You have proven your ability to

carry the State; and individual effort,

faith in your principles and courage

in their maintenance now, will enable

you to count your majority by tens of

thousands.

The drift of the tide is toward you;

the evidences of changes are abun-

dant; and it is apparent that the poli-

tical revolution now in progress will

end in the utter overthrow of Radicalism.

Let us labor to deserve so propitious

a result.

We invoke you, then, to energetic

action, to close attention to the details

of your organization, to the forma-

tion of clubs, to the conversion of

voters, to the enthusiastic support of

your candidates—SEYMOUR, the states-

man, and BLAIR, the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the

symbols of change, the representatives

of hatred to radicalism, and extending

the hand of fellowship to all who will

aid us in saving the Republic. Con-

servatives and Democrats will move

forward under their banner, as a mighty

phalanx, united, determined and ir-

reversible.

Let your warfare be aggressive.

Defend nothing. The Radicals in

power are responsible for the unhappy

condition of our country. Charge

upon them their extravagance and

their crimes. Demand of them an

account for your treasure wasted, your

Union not restored, your race

degraded, your business destroyed and

your Government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be, a gov-

ernment of WHITENESS; EQUAL TAXA-

TION; ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.

Organize! Organize! Organize!

To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State

Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

Chairman.

Black-Mailing Commenced.

The following will give our readers

an idea of how the Radicals intend to

work the campaign. Can anything

further be necessary to prove the cor-

ruption and bribery of the Radical

leaders?

"For President, For Vice President,

U. S. GRANT, SCHUYLER COLfax.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1868.

POSTMASTER, CHAIRMAN, PA.—Sir: The Repub-

lican National Committee, being profoundly

impressed with the importance of vigorously

prosecuting the coming political campaign, apply

to you for an immediate contribution of \$2.00.

Signed by the Republican National Com-

mittee, "Union Republican Congressional Com-

mittee" and "Union Republican Congressional Ex-

ecutive Committee."

We have before us, also, a similar

letter directed to "Postmaster, Hunt-

ington, Pa.," demanding the "imme-

Republican Inconsistencies.

The enemies to freedom in our

midst, the aristocrats and oligarchs

of our country, with extreme tenaci-

ty pretend to an unlimited amount of

generosity in respect to the proposed

issue of the legal tender notes in pay-

ment of the Federal debt. They are

continually iterating and reiterating

the foolish assertions that the Demo-

cratic policy is to throw upon the

public at once the sum of two thou-

sand million of these notes, and con-

sequently to reduce their value, if not

destroy their use as a commercial me-

diu. These assertions, like the

braying of an ass, may be repeated so

often that their hearers may lose a

small part of their disgust at the noise

and the writers and speakers of such

stuff may pass among their bondhold-

ing and oligarch friends as ingenious

and cunning perverters of the truth,

as well as being sound and loyal to

their party. They, however, appear

to have forgotten that they and their

party created and adopted the pres-

ent system of a purely paper circula-

tion as their great financial measure

—the great measure of their party

—which they now so inconsistently

stigmatize as nothing better than

swindling. Even their most promi-

nent political men, in their blind zeal

in a bad cause, term our legal tender

treasury notes as "worthless paper."

Their leading papers vilify it by as-

serting that to offer it in payment of

the debt, is equivalent to "robbery and

stealing," and even the high consti-

tutionalists of our vast coun-

try, whose satyr-like face so happily

adorns the little fifty cent tickets,

passionately exclaim: "That it is no

less than the vilest swindling and ro-

bery to offer a legal tender note in

payment!"

Here is consistency with a ven-

geance! First, to create and issue pa-

per credit as money; stamp upon it

the great attribute of sovereign pow-

er—that it is and shall be a legal ten-

der for every individual debt, and be

received for every due to the Gov-

ernment, excepting for duties on im-

ports, and be received in all debts ow-

ing by the Government, except only

the interest on the Federal debt.

Declare that it shall be the lawful

money of the United States.

Good for Government dues and pay-

ments.

Good enough for the agriculturist,

the artisan, the manufacturer, for

their productions.

Good enough for the laborer for his

toil.

Good enough for the soldier for his

hard service, and for his pension grant-

ed for his maimed body.

Good enough for the small pension

to the widows of the slain soldiers.

Good enough for every one but the

rich speculating bondholder, the oli-

garch, the aristocrat of the Congress,

and the administration who issue it,

and the political Hessians of the pub-

lic press who now basely vilify it,

and say that the man who offers this

lawful money in payment, according

to the law of its creation, is no better

than a swindler, a robber, and a thief.

Go away, you villains! The devil

may be a greater liar; but he does

not possess half the impudence of

these "legal tender" mongers and

negro bureau factors.

WATCH WORDS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—

"Is it not a mere party triumph we

seek. We are trying to save our

country from the dangers which over-

hang it. We wish to lift off the per-

plexities and the shackles which, in

the shape of bad laws and of crush-

You and Them.

The Tribune is "showing like mad"

for an organization of Radical Clubs,

and says that without such organiza-

tions both New York and Pennsylva-

nia are lost to Grant. How that

print can now pitch in so furiously

for Grant is a mystery to many of

its readers. What new light has that

print got on Gen. Grant's views? By

overhauling the old files of the Tribu-

ne we find the following:

[From the Tribune, August 17, 1867.]

"People tell us with

wisdom that Grant is sagacious,

that he hides his time, that he

will run unopposed, that if he takes

the Presidential office he will do as

he deems best and rise above party.

Probably Gen. Grant can afford to be

a deaf-and-dumb candidate, but this

country cannot afford to elect a deaf-

and-dumb President. If these were ordi-

nary times of peace, and the executive

office meant the appointment of tide-

waiters, post-masters and consuls, we

might be content to see Grant in the

office, even if he never had an opinion.

If the country were in the condition

it was when Johnson was elected we

might say "take Grant," he is avail-

able, and we shall have an easy, plea-

sant canvas, and no "brother."

"But we are now confronted with