

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, CLEARFIELD, PA. ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

Terms of Subscription. In advance, or within 3 months, \$2.00 per annum. In advance, or within 6 months, \$3.50 per annum. In advance, or within 12 months, \$6.00 per annum.

Rates of Advertising. Single advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less, \$1.50. For each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. For long advertisements, by special arrangement.

Job Work. Booklets, 25 or 50 copies, per 100, \$1.50. For each subsequent order, 50 cents. For large quantities, by special arrangement.

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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance. NEW SERIES—VOL. 12, NO. 50. VOL. 44—WHOLE NO. 2248. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. F. K. ARNOLD & Co., BANKERS.

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THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 20, 1871.

Interesting Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Bigler, Deceased. The Patriot contained a brief and incomplete obituary of Hon. John Bigler, who died in Sacramento at the age of sixty-seven years.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Packerville & Sawe Shoe Turnpike, on a line of lands owned by John Reiser, thence by said turnpike north 70 degrees east 213 perches to post; thence by the shore of Turkey Run creek, thence by the shore of John Reiser, thence north, by Shaeffer's line, to the beginning.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: Beginning at a post, being the north-west corner of a tract in name of J. M. Sandwick, thence south one degree west 169 perches to post; thence north 89 degrees east 100 perches to post; thence one degree east 100 perches to post; thence by trace in name of John Price, north 50 degrees west 100 perches to post; thence by trace in name of John Price, north 50 degrees west 100 perches to post; thence by trace in name of John Price, north 50 degrees west 100 perches to post.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, being the north-west corner of a tract in name of J. M. Sandwick, thence south 30 degrees east 104 perches to stake; thence north 13 degrees east 163 perches to land of A. W. Walters and John Everett in stone; thence north 13 degrees east 163 perches to land of Brener, Trunks & Co.; thence north 87 degrees west 104 perches to stake and line of boundary, containing 100 acres and all the land thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William W. Wagner.

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The President of the United States.

It would be to us a most congenial and grateful thing to be able to say that we have at this time in the Presidential chair a man worthy of his title. Nothing could well be for us more ungrateful task than to be obliged to say that we have not. We have long been accustomed to look upon the President of the United States with profound respect for his country and complete sense, reaching out on all sides to possess himself arbitrary power, who now fills the seat which Washington once filled.

At the time of his election he had the esteem and confidence of many whose respect soon obliged them to withdraw their confidence, as having been misled and betrayed. His lack of education and antecedents necessary to qualify him for the Presidency was well known. Men did not think him great or fitted by culture and refinement for his place, but they thought him patriotic and honest.

Mr. Hamilton could now see no help and gave up to die, expecting to be eaten up alive by the bear. But soon a happy thought struck him. That morning he had put some salt into his pocket to salt some cattle, and he took out his pocket knife and cut a small handful and sprinkled it in the bear's eyes. It had the desired effect. The bear shook his head, growled and went down. He soon returned, however, but a little more salt drove him away the second time, and to Mr. Hamilton's inexpressible delight he trotted off into the forest.

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RADICALS HIDING CRIME. What the N. Y. "Tribune" Says.

Suppose Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Connor, Samuel J. Tilden, Sanford E. Church, Francis Kernan, etc., had undertaken for their party's sake, to discredit the revolutions of Tammany rascality and denied that any great frauds had been committed—and welcomed Tweed's delegates to seats in the State Convention, and attempted to go right along as though nothing of importance had transpired—how would the Democratic party have come out of our recent election?

There is not a lesson in these facts for more than one party? For months, the developments of rascality in the management of the reconstructed governments of several Southern States have been growing more and more conclusive. No intelligent man longer doubts that these governments have been flagrantly expensive and corrupt—that they have increased taxation, incurred debt, and raised taxes to an enormous extent.

The facts are in part CONCEALED or OBTUSCURED, but cannot long remain so; enough is already known to justify a course of apprehensions. In the two Carolinas especially, THE ROBBERIES appear to have been quite as gigantic, when the relative wealth of the respective communities is considered, as in this city. Yet the men whom we have esteemed honest as though all exposure and repression of these villainies should be left to Democratic journals—that we ought to ignore or forget, or at least to ignore, represent such exposure as is calculated to damage the Republican party generally; we hold that, even if this is so, that party will be far worse damaged by seeking to cover up those iniquities, and thus making them to some extent its own. Let it promptly and fearlessly expose and denounce these villainies, it is our belief, and it will find itself more popular than ever.

We have received communications from leading Republicans in Texas, insisting that we have regarded their legislation and rule with greater favor than the facts will warrant. To this we answer that the people of Texas seem to take substantially the same view of the matter as we do. Two years ago they elected a Republican Governor, and a Democratic Legislature, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, speaks like one who has arranged the Grant administration in a becoming manner, and plainly states his fears in reference to the stability of the Union, should the contribution now established and practiced at Washington continue.

The "great need of Virginia to-day," says the Governor, "is capital and population"; and these he evidently believes would flow liberally into the State under the attractions of equalization of taxation and a thorough system of free education, if the State government could only be left to itself without the intermeddling of federal authority. After reviewing the financial policy adopted by the General Assembly, which the Governor heartily endorses, the message proceeds to arraign the administration of General Grant in a scathing manner. The interference of the federal government with State affairs, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the marshalling of United States bayonets around the polls, the assignment of a federal gunboat to point its loaded cannon on the city during an election, in order to intimidate voters; the arbitrary arrests of citizens in time of peace—all these acts he charges upon the administration and brands them as wanton attacks upon the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. He declares that the absorption of the powers and functions of States by the federal government was as foreign to the design of the founders of the republic as was the nullification or repudiation of federal authority by the individual action of the States, for the triumph of either usurpation involves the destruction of the Union.

Nor does he regard the war of secession from which the nation happily came out victorious, if not unwounded, as any more fraught with danger to the life of the republic than is the policy which the Governor heartily endorses, the message proceeds to arraign the administration of General Grant in a scathing manner. The interference of the federal government with State affairs, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the marshalling of United States bayonets around the polls, the assignment of a federal gunboat to point its loaded cannon on the city during an election, in order to intimidate voters; the arbitrary arrests of citizens in time of peace—all these acts he charges upon the administration and brands them as wanton attacks upon the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. He declares that the absorption of the powers and functions of States by the federal government was as foreign to the design of the founders of the republic as was the nullification or repudiation of federal authority by the individual action of the States, for the triumph of either usurpation involves the destruction of the Union.

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