BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Thursday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such ubscriptions will invariably be discontinued at

the expiration of the time for which they are

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each in-sertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law t be published in both papers published in this

All advertising due after first insertion. by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type. and everything in the Printing line can be execu ted in the most artistic manner and at the lowes rates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to Publishers.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional im provements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING, With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE. CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RE-CEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVEL-OPES, SHOWBILLS, HANDBILLS, IN-VITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c., FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS ARE UNSURPASSED. "PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE, opposite the Mengel House,

The proprieter takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

NOVELS.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C .:

eran Hymn Books

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

WALL PAPER. Several Hundred Different Figures, the lot ever brought to Bedford county, sale at prices CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD in Bedford.

BLANK BOOKS. Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books,
Blank Judgment Notes, drafts, receipts, &c INKS AND INKSTANDS.

ooa, and
forocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS. Cohen's, Payson, Scribner's Pens, Faber's Tablet, Dunton, and Clark's Indellible, Cohen's

Carpenter's Pencils PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Electic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Rappestory Nick Nax, Yankee Notions

Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,

Arthur's Home Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want
to purchase fiving reading mattter.
Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business,
which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the
sheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call
We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as chean as goods of this
ment we expect to sell as chean as goods of this nent we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this areas are sold anywhere nei2.9 Yara and Havanna cigars—they cant be beat,

Miscellaneous.

E C T R I L TELEGRAPH IN CHINA. THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL\$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, \$100 EACH. DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China,

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Bu tterfield & C

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Cen

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

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O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Tele graph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs &

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A. G. CURTIN, President.

N. MICKLES, Vice President.

GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Con

monwealth,) Treasurer. HON. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Com pany the privilege of connecting the great sea ports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz :

S,	Population
	Canton1,000,000
	Macoa
	Hong-Kong 250,000
	Swatow 200,000
	Amoy
	Foo-Chow
n	Wan-Chu 300,000
ILL	Ningpo 400,000
	Hang Chean
_	Shanghai
	Total

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,-000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through

nommand there, as everywhere else, the commu-nications of the Government, of business, and of ocial life especially in China. She has no postal ystem, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steam-

arge country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four hundred and Fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Eurepe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every profiered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits message in English alone. To-day great numbers of flee steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, an used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we proposeonnecting all their great seaports, were now unaxistence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter

cessful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vert national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

To The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent, and in the Philadelphia North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin and Telegraph.

Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at \$50 each, \$10 payable down, \$15 on the 1st of November, and \$25 payable in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third Street,

tion to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are author ized to receive subscriptions, and can give all ne sary information on the subject.

CLOTHI fit. 0

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY choice brands of chewing Tobaccos and Ci-, at wholesale or retail, is at Oster's. Good and leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent

Dry-Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN

NEW GOODS just Received at J.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing. Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Fish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Fish, Notions, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Notione, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, (Froceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, (Queensware, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

your Dry Goods, Greceries,

R. OSTER & CO.

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED!

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS

And are now prepared to offer SMASHING BIG

BARGAINS TO

CASH BUYERS

In Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Carpet pets, Oil Cloths, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Brooms, Baskets, Wall and Window Payers, Groceries, Queensware, Toberco, Cigars, Fish, Salt, &c.
We invite everybody to call and see for them lves. NO TRUBLE TO SHOW G-DODS.

TERMS CASH.

and qualities can be sold in Central Pennsylva Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who ner and SELL for CASH are always masters of the situation. june18m3 G. R. OSTER & CO.

R. M. FISHER AND BABIES GOOD NEWS AT LAST The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford We will sell Goods Cheaper, by 15 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county. The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the dess we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not

have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you how!.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BA BIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything cents, and we will make you how!.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BA
BIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything
himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sunumbrellas, Pocket-books &c. Linen Handkfs (Ladies
and Gents) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES,
from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we
sell NOTIONS 100 per cent. cheaper than anybody
else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to \$1.70.
All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Tic king, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cent s,
best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Host,
for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 50 cents a
dozen, or 5 cents a peace. A great lot of Boots
and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very low. Syrup, 80 cents and \$1 00.
\$1 30 for best as clear as honey, and thick as tar.
Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents
a quart. These Goods will "positively" not be
sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see
us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and
Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at
slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)
All accounts must be settled by the middle of
July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in
the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
jun18m3

TOTICE.-I hereby give notice to

The Bedford Gazette.

BEDFORD, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

For the Gazette. FOR EVERY STATE A STAR.

Air-"Bonnie Blue Flag.

Come, sons of the old Keystone State, And join the column strong That moves for Law and Liberty Against the tyrants' wrong We'll have no broken Union, boys, No Poland in the South, No Ireland ruled by iron hand,

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, hurrah Hurrah for our Country's flag, And on it every star!

Disunionists may rant and howl, Zach Chandler rage and roar, And Sumner in the Senate scowl And Nye his curses pour. Our banner is the flag that bears For every State a star; And death to the Disunionist

Our Union's that of all the States-From Maine to Oregon, From Lake to Gulf, the sister-hood Of Thirty-sev'n in One. Oh! who would strike a single State From out the glorious band? Accursed be his traitor heart And palsied be his hand! Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c.

Oh! who would blot a single star From out that good old flag, Or call it Greely-like, "a lie, And "hate's polluted rag? The sacrificial blood that flowed The Union to restore Appeals for that true flag that bears For every State a star. Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c.

Speech of Senator W. A. Wallace

AT BELLEFONTE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Aug. 24. Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, spoke to a large and enthusiastic meeting of

the Democracy. He said:

At the threshold of Gubernatorial carapaign in a great State like ours, in which the results are to be potential as well without as within our borders, it might seem appropriate to discuss the grave questions in national politics which present themselves on every hand. The short-comings of a national administration that assumed the reins of power with flattering promises of reform and good government; the fatuity of its official head in surrounding himself with advisers without experience and counselors without knowledge; their utter failure to create and sustain a policy in our national affairs, either foreign or internal; the broken pledges for retrenchment and economy; the unsatisfactory condition of financial affairs; the increased rates of interest; the prostrated condition of all kinds of business, and the onerous and neverending weight of taxation, are themes upon each of which the people of serious moment claim our attention nearer home, and remembering that our institutions are founded upon the principles of local self-government, and that the protection of our personal rights and those lesser but important forms and privileges which aid in making up our form of government, is vital to its success as a whole, it becomes our duty to closely scan the condition of affairs in our State government, and to learn by calm scrutiny there whether the agents we have employed in its administration have been faithful to their trust, and are worthy of a renewal of our confidence. That a widespread sentiment of dissatisfaction exists, nay more, that the prevailing tone of the people and the press of the Commonwealth, is against the official fealty and personal purity of the mass of those who have made and executed our laws in the past three years, will scarcely be disputed, Such a sentiment could not exist ansupported by facts, and it is our business in this can-

vass to test its truth. We broadly charge, that in every element of good government, in every essential feoture necessary to the protect tion of the rights of the people, the administration of John W. Geary has been a failure. He is the executive head, and the policy dictated and the ends obtained are equally chargeable to his account, and he is justly responsible for the misdeeds of his subordinates and of those whose policy was moulded at his dictation.

He is responsible that the expenses of the State government are larger now than during the war, and are increasing; that the Treasury of the State is managed in the interests of a corrupt ring, and the money of the people used to fasten new burdens upon them; that private legislation, to the detriment of the public good, rapidly increases; that monopolies are created and given power to oppress the citizen in his business; that the judiciary are attacked, and the sanctity of the organic law overridden for a price; that legislative borers and corrupt officials swarm around the seats of power, and fatten on the body politic and the vast revenues that flow into the ceffers of the Commonwealth are diverted from their legitimate and constitutional purpose in payment of the State debt, and are applied to the maintenance of a horde of unnecessary hirelings about the lagislative and executive departments of

the State government. This is no fancy picture, but is the portrayal of sober but startling realities, and its truth will be demonstrated by an investigation of the subject.

The expenses of the State governwar, under the administration of Gov-

year ending December 1st, 1865, they with the control of the subject, yet enues of untold riches, to him who were \$616,023.

For the three years since the war, Geary, they were: For the year ending December 1st,

1866..... 1867..... 845,539 The expences of 1868, is thus seen, are \$245,518 greater than were those of 1864, one of the most expensive years

of the war. All admit that during the war these expenses would necessarily increase, but can there be any reason why they should be nearly fifty per cent. greater now, when gold is 133, than they were

in 1864, when it was over 200. The maladministration of the government is the only reason that can in truth be rendered for this frightful increase of expenditure.

The treasury ring is no myth, but is a hideous reality, and only those who have watched its operations and seen its slimy fold again and again coiled around men whose constituents elected them as honest men; only those who have seen its manipulations of men and its almost universal success in its movements, can justly appreciate the vicious influence it exerts. The treasury of the State it regards as its inheritance, and the money of the people as its legacy. To fill the Treasury and not pay the debt, to handle the deposits and realize cent. per cent, from their skillful manipulation, to redeem the loan bearing five per cent. and replace it with one bearing six, by an adroit arrangement with those in power, have been some of its exploits in the last three years. Previous to 1867 the mass of our debt paid an interest of but five per cent., but under the shallow pretext that it was over-due, the ring enacted the law of Feb. 2d, 1867, by which the Treasurer was authorized to redeem the over-due five per cent. loans this evening in the Court House here and replace them with a loan bearing six per cent. In this arrangement the hand of Governor Geary is plainly seen, for without his consent it could

not have been the law. A loan of more than twenty-three millions of dollars bearing interests at the rate of five per cent. was transmuted by this operation, into a six per cent. loan, and the amount of interest payable by the people, in 1866, was \$1,892,-105, was increaced in 1867 to \$2,257,-033, or over \$350,000 of an incrase in the first year. In 1868 we paid \$1,979,-690 in interests, or \$87,000 more than we paid in 1866. The expenses of placing the new loan paid by the State was nearly \$90,000, making an aggregate of over half a million of dollars paid since 1867 to enrich the treasury ring. All of this twenty-three milmillion three hundred thousand dollars. With these princely revenues at their command what could not the treasury ring effect? Large fortunes flowed gentested that was refused the signature of the Governor, and he never initiated a financial movement against their

That corrupting and debasing influences surround and pervade the atproofs, of the wealth the power and the corrupt purposes of the treasury ring, and so vile and base have we become, and so plainly was the power of money in legislation proved, that the moral be shocked at the recital and the outrageous character of the transaction almost stamps it is a falsehood. Such things could not be, had we a firm and pure executive. The knowledge that veto power would be exercised in holding them and their purchased privileges up to the scorn and execration of an outraged people, would go far to deter these men from corrupting the weak high places and it saps the vitals of the State. The remedy rests with the peo-

ple alone. The vast increase of the private legislation and the many corporate monopolies granted, to the injury of the people, can best be shown by a comparison of different periods.

Under the administration of Governor Packer, during 1858, 1859 and 1860, there were passed a total of 2,019 bills which became laws, or an annual average of 673. During 1864, 1865 and 1866, under Governor Curtin there were pass el 3,131 bills which became laws, or an annual average of 1,044. Whilst during the sessions of 1867, 1868 and 1869, Governor Geary's three years, 3,689 bills became laws, showing an annual average of 1,223, or nearly double the oped or private enterprise must do the average during Gov. Packer's term .-The necessity for special legislation during the war was far greater than since, and the amendment to the con- for which nature has fitted her, must be stitution depriving the legislature of sought elsewhere than in the feeble capower to enact laws in cases in which pacity of him who now is her Chief ment during the last three years of the the courts have jurisdiction in the hands Executive; and we point with confiof a firm executive officer, would have dence to the man of our choice, to him vastly decreased the amount of vicious | who has grappled with the rugged reenactment. Scores of laws are found alities of our mountains and our valwere \$446,456; for year ending December 1869, in which the courts were vested beruse 1869, in which the courts were vested bas made them the sources and the average of the sources and the average of the sources and the sources are sources and the sources and the sources are sources are sources and the sources are sources are sources are sources and the sources are sources.

favoritism or some other reason, secureges are secured and in which the pcmade profitable, and when it is seen that in the term of Governor Geary over eight hundred laws have been enacted granting charters to private corporations or enlarging the power of those already granted, their profits may be estimated and the vice of the system understood. Two thirds of this legislation is unnecessary and detrimental to the people, and their safety demanded a clearly defined policy on this subject and a rigid adherence thereto by the Executive. General laws are broken through by special enactment with his consent until the rule has become the so he declares, "I cordially approve exception. For instance, to give him this action of the National Congress patronage, the general law for the appointment of notaries, defining their number, has, in the session of 1869, been again and again supplemented, until he was vested in that single sesone hundred in addition to those already in commission. Such a practice, multiplying officials, overloads the statute books and destroys a most salutary rule of government, that of governing by general laws as far as possible. The remedy for this mischief was in the to apply it and has aided and abetted

Wazette,

The deliberate overthrow of a judicial district, the attempt to nullify the will of the people of that district of the choice of their judge, and the palpable n so doing, are all chargeable directly tend to discuss the abstract question into J. W. Geary, for the bill was signed | volved in the Amendment, but shall on the very morning after the night of endeavor to show how gross a wrong its passage, under circumstances which has been perpetrated upon their conits purpose and character. If he knew | Executive. these, is it unjust to charge that he knew how it was passed and what base means secured the necesary majority vention of 1838, and adopted by the for its speedy enactment? If the judiwill of the people defied by the use of

justly responsible for the infamy. acted in days when national debts were not considered national blessings, and still unrepealed, certain revenues belonging to the state were to be applied to the payment of the State debt Fund. Since 1860, the last year of Gov. lions of six per cent. loan is yet to Packer's administration, \$45,346,000 succeeding year until payment, \$230,- the larger portion of this proceeds from 000 more of your money than before the revenues specifically applied by and a half | the overdue loan. Where have those | tained, was also voted down by the millions of dollars, and in 1866, his millions gone, and why is the state ment of the finances of the State, never so great as within the last three years, the payment of largely increased salaries, the employment of pasters and ly into the laps of these shrewd finan- folders and other useless officials, the ciers and they controlled every ap- increase in the amount of interest, and could be passed against their will and have combined to increase our expentheir assistance in legislation was a ses to so great an extent as to divert guaranty of success. No bill was ever | these large revenues from their proppassed in which these men were inter- er destinations and therefore the debt s'ill exists,

Strenuous efforts were made at the close of the last session of the legislature to have the surplus in the Treasury applied toward the payment of the debt maturing, and a section was plamosphere of the State capital, scarce | ced in the appropriation bill by the needs proof. The closing hours of the united vote of all the Democrats and last session of the legislature were full | a part of the Republicans, ordering the anticipation of the payment of about \$800,000 thereof out of the surplus then in the treasury. This would have saved the State \$50,000. The bill was then sent to the committee of confersense of the people who hear me would ence, and they struck this section out at the command of the treasury ring. When the bill came up in the Senate, on final passage, in this form, it was voted down by a vote of 22 to 10, mainly because of the omission of this amendthe calm and intelligent scrutiny of a ment and the payment of the pasters capable and honest Governor was to be and folders in the House. Seven Refastened upon their deeds, and that the publicans voted with the Democrats and defeated the bill and affirmed the wisdom of the amendment. Yet, within three days four of those Republicans changed front and voted with their brethren to reconsider the bill and they and purchasing the corrupt. The evil passed it by a vote of 17 to 16, two Re is a terrible reality. It confronts us in publicans voting with the Democrats against the bill, and one Democrat voting with the Republicans for the bill. By this vote the State lost at least \$50,000, and the ring gained the use of over \$800,000 for more than a year. Why, in this exigency and under the facts disclosed on the passage of the bill, did not the Executive do his duty and send it back without his signature? He was too weak or he was the tool of the Treasury ring; in either case, he is

unfit for the place he fills. The administration of John W. Geary is a failure, the name of legislature under his rule has become a hissing an a reproach, the fair fame of our noble Commonwealth is tarnished, her revenues are wasted, and her debt unpaid her magnificent resources lie undevelwork; the power to guide the State in her noble career of progress, and to give to her that place among her sisters devil.

with strong mind and iron will his ed the approval of the Executive. This | concentrated all his powers in her deunder the administration of Governor is the field too, in which special privil- velopment, to him who has by these acts proved his capacity to successfulculiaar vocation of legislative borers is ly manage and control his own business, to him who has by his business intellect, his upright deportment, his spotless character and his deeds of charity, won the highest grade among his fellow men-to Asa Packer, the successful business man, as the man whom Pennsylvania now needs to banish corruption, to pay her debt, restore her credit and develop her resources. (Immense Applause.)

With unseemly haste Governor Geary transmitted to the legislature the resolutions of Congress proposing the Fifteenth Amendment, and in doing and unhesitatingly recommend the prompt ratification of the same by the Legislature."

He thus initiates the gross wrong that has been perpetrated upon the sion with the power to appoint over people of the State. Sworn to support a constitution which emphatically declares that the right of suffrage shall vest in one class of citizens to the exclusion of all others, he recommends the destruction of that rule and the substitution of another without the authority of the people and in violahands of the Executive. He has failed | tion of their right to pass upon it at the polls.

In obedience to his command the legislature with equally unseemly haste passed upon the question of the ratification of the Amendment and attempted to fasten the people in violation of the Constitution, incurred favor of its adoption. I shall not preconclusively prove his knowledge of stituents by the Legislature and the The express will of the people,

moulded in the organic law of the Con-

people, was against the ratification, ary are to be attackted and the express and their right to be heard before their verdict was reserved, was as clear money in a corrupt combination, of as was their a right to pass upon the what value are our institutions, and question originally. It has not enterwhose life or property is secure? John ed into the canvass in the election of a W. Geary possessed the knowledge of single member or senator, and nearly the wrong and the power to prevent all of those who voted for its adoption it, and failed to use them, and he is in 1869, voted against an amendment of the same character in 1868, known Under the provisions of the law en- as the Hickman resolution. So determined were they in their refusal to permit the voice of the people to be heard, that in the Senate, on the 11th of March, the Radicals, by a stict party vote, refused to postpone the question through the opperations of a Sinking for two weeks in order that an opportunity might be had for the people to be heard by petition and remonstrance mature and upon it this year and each have gone into the treasury. By far on the subject. Never before was the right of petition denied in a Pennsylvania Senate. In the same body resowas necessary, must be paid in interest. law to the payment of the debt, and yet lutions providing for the preparation These figures are from the official docu- the debt now is only about four mid- of a bill to submit the question of ratthink and feel deeply, and to these we ments, and the same documents lious less than it was in 1860, and lification of the amendment to the peomight with profit devote our attention show that the State Treasurer had this calculation excludes the loans ple at the polls in October, and to postin the pending canvass. But matters in his hands, in 1867, an average for military purposes, and to redeem pone action until the result was ascer-Radicals, every man of them voting average monthly balance was over two | debt still so large? The mismanage- | against submitting the question to the people. In the House the same proposition was submitted and there, too, the Radical refused by a strict party vote, to submit the question to a vote of the people. The resolution ratifying the amendment was then adopted. pointment to power and place. No law the necessities of the treasury ring, in both branches by the votes of Radical members, and senators, and we appeal from them to you. The question for you to determine is, was it your right to pass upon so vital a change as this, or will you be bound without your consent or opportunity to express your dissent? The sentiment of the people of the State is unmistakably against the ratification of the amendment. Yet Radical orators argue that the question is settled and cannot be re-opened, and that therefore, you should not punish them for their violation of duty. The principal of local government is violated by the servants of the people, who declare themselves their masters. The inherent powers of the people to determine for themselves their rule of suffrage and to adopt or reject their organic laws, is denied and trampled upon; and they are deliberately told they are without remedy and that their faith. less agents should be again employed. Can impudence further go? The right of appeal exists, and adheres in equity and justice. The forms of our constitution, and sovereignty of the people, as well as the powerful voice of our great State, when deliberately announced through the ballot, will demonstrate to the petty tyrants, who would thus deprive us of our dearest rights, that fraud and chicanery upon four millions of people will not win, and that the voice of Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Federal arch is not for but against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.—[Great applause.]

You will never convince a man of ordinary sense by overbearing his understanding. If you dispute with him in such a manner as to show a due deference for his judgment, your compliance may win him, though your

saucy argument could not. A friend at one of the summer resorts writes that he occupies a 'cottage' made of a French dry goods case with a skylight at the top, and a front door on the side. Unless it rains he sleeps with his feet outside.

A sailor once had a high dispute with his wife, who wished him to the

"Plague on me, Peggy," said he, "if I don't think I should fare purty well with the old fellow, as I married into the family."

When you have no observers, be afraid of yourself. Observe yourself as