DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C. OYER BROS., druggists and apothecuries, P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert, block, Main st., west of Market. CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

ENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Speciacles at Lewelry de, Main Street near West St. von OUTS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker CATHCART, watch and slock maker, Market

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main stree SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots, and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vi-n s AVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main below Hartman's store, west of Market stre

PROFESSIONAL.

R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician sout R. B. P. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extra ed without pain, Main st., nearly opposit B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vi-us R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st. r. Wm. M. Rober, Surgeon and Physician, E. change Block over Webb's Book store, vi-n R IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floo in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Ho

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS. RS. E. KLINE, Military and Fancy Goods. Main Street below Market. 183 LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramse PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods op-posits Eniscopal church, Main st. vi-n43 ISS M. DERHICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Mainst., opposite Court House. vi-nid RS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vi.t.

HE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house vi-ni-HOTELS AND SALOONS. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superindent. IDMYER & JACOBY, confectionry, bakery, MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

OONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Ex change hotel, vi-ne JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., below from vi-na KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods groceries, flour, feed, sait, fish, tron, naits , northeast corner Main and Market at. vi-na C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes Main st., above Court House. vi-nt C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n4: J. BHOWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., corner Main and Court House alley v1-n4: A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, Main Stellow Market vi-na J. ROBRINS, dealer in dry goods greeries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below from VI-n4

K. EYER, groceries and general mere Main at., above West. CRAMER & A. R. HAYHURST, bealers in Groceries, Confectioneries, and Notions, ottown, south side, two doors above Brobst gommaker shop.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chair maker rooms on Main atreet. v3-n2

W. CORRLL, furniture rooms, three stor, brick on Main al., west of Market st. vi-ni

W. Rolling No. liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron ats. view

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corns Main and Market st. VI-12

Columbian.

VOLUME III NO. 33,

DR. U. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon,

RRICK HOTEL, and refreshment saloon, by

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and VI-nd.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Un-dertaker, Main St., below Pine. vi-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mil. Street, near Pine. vi-us

EWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machin

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Man

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and A. Bullders, Main Street, below Pine. vi-ne

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY,

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, v2-ni2

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Sec.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

TERWILLIGER, Cabinetinaker, Undertaker

H P. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door

W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark

R S. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in

J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgoon and Physician.

H. HtVINE, Medical Store Main St. and Briarcreek Road.

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Office in the Exchange Building, second story

ver Whimyer & Jacoby's Confectionery, Secon

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Littie, in brick building adding Post Office. See Bounities, lack-Pay an envious collected. [sep20'67.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

orner of Main and Market streets

First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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CARPET-RAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

ch be feels confident by can sell at lowe close any other person in the country. Ex

Also the various Magazines and Newspaper, iblished in this country, orders for which will be troughly alternated to.

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ROBERT F. CLARK,

B. BROCK WAY,

B. PURSEL.

v-In4

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

COL, DEM, ... VOL, XXXIII NO, 26,

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY WILLIAM FISHER

THOMAS CARSON & CO. DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS, 80, 18 NORTH POURTH SPREKT PHILADELPHIA.

TOHN STROUP & CO., JOHN FRYMIRE, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. VI-n47 Speciment to Stroop & Brother WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, s. 24 North Wharves, and th North William

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J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker ONYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT. Manufacturers and Johnsers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Nos. 325 Market, and 522 Commerce Street. SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, M. Kostebauder proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second

> GEORGE FOELKER & CO., Wholesale Dealers to WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, YARNS, Oil-Cloths, Wicks, Twines, Baskets, etc., etc. 19 & 251 Market St. & 238 Church St., Philad

TOHN C. YEAGER & CO., Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS. No. 257 North Third Street Philadelphia.

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H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, th Third Street, between Cherry and Race, west al-

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manusctory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. TORACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY, E Proprietor. NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET. Second Door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and vizni

WAINWRIGHT & CO., BUCKHORN DIRECTORY. N. E. Corner Second and Arch Street PHILADELPHIA

PEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSEE RICE, SPICES, BY CARD SODA, AC., &c. 13. Orders will receive prompt attention. JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

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orders filled promptly at lowest MRJOT E. R. ARTHAN, C. H. DILLINGER, M. MORY. ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO., NO. 101 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA

Two Doors above Arch formerly 226, MANUFACTURERS AND JOHUEUS IN CARPETS, COTTONS YARNS, BATTING, DIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGI OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICE YARS, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS,

-ALSO,-WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE SHOOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS

HOTELS, &C.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor. washeve well-known hotel has recently und be rad-enl changes in its internal arrangement Lits on prictor appropries to his former custo and its pre-prictor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are seesaid to none in the country. His table will siways be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and the quars (except that popular beverage known as "Melleney"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poison one drugs. He is thankful for allberial patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

REUNARD STOUNER HAYING lately purchased and fitted up to reli-known Robison Hotel Property, located a YEW DOORS ADDYS THE COURT HOUSE, RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the per pic visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabiling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put baggies and carriages in the dry. He promosathat every thing about his establishment small a conducted in an orderly and lawfor manager, in ite respectfully solicits a share of the public stromage.

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EXCHANGE HOTEL, The undersigned having purchased this well nown and centrally-located house, the Exchang latel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsbur-nnediately appeals the Columbia county tour

OWEN HOUSE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Proprietor

Original Loetry. A Harvest Hymn.

BY RAVEN. "Seed-time and Harvest ne'er shall fail," Thus speaks the heavenly promise With labor well applied, and skill,

Well may we trust, and ask no more O Lord thy word has been fulfilled, And every year is proven true, Wintever in Thy wisdom willed, Remains within Thy power to do. Thy loving hand is stretehed abroad,

Creation feels the quick ning powers, Obedient to Thy Sovereign word, The fruits of Earth succeed the flowers And beauty crowns the mountain's brow, From Thee comes sun-shine and the rain, And corn and wheat in valleys grow. We cust the soul into the ground,

Rejoicing in the fond belief, Thy promise faithful will be found. And lo! we bind the golden sheaf. Rewarded for our patient trust-No sweeping storms or cutting hall, No mildow or corrolling rust, Have been permitted to prevail. The products of our toilsome days.

And though to us is all the good.

To Thee alone belongs the praise.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

Delivered at the Court House, Sunbury, Monday Evening, August 9, 1869.

[REPORTED BY J. J. MURPHY.] MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITI: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CIT! ZENS OF NORTHUMBERIAND COUNTY —I have a plain tale for plain men. The Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th of July having presented the names of Packer and Pershing for the offices of Governor and Justice of the Succession Court of Packer is the Succession of Country of Packer in the Succession of Packer in the Packer in t offices of Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it becomes my business, and is a pleasure, to recommend them to you and to your fellow-citizens overywhere in our Commonwealth for election. For, assuredly, they are good men and true. They are such in private life unquestionably, for that is a concession which is made and must be made even by their political nonponents. That they are fitted to be opponents. That they are fitted to be such in public life will become equally clear and manifest by an examination of their past public lives, and of the position which they now occupy before

sition which they now occupy before you as candidates.

Judge Packer has illustrated various characters in his past life. He has been a carpenter, a farmer, a boatman, a contractor for the transportation of coal, characters in his past life. He has been a carpenter, a farmer, a boatman, a contractor for the transportation of coal, and a constructor of railroad improvements. He has also been a merchant, a stockholder in great enterprises, and fi-nally, the head and chief of one of the principal improvements of our Commonwealth, whose connections and extensions are most important to the pros-perity of our people, to the development of our internal wealth and to uniting ever, the Governors of the States are us by lines of commercial intercourse (which mean wealth and blessings) to the citizens of our sister States. This,

life as well as in judicial station. Upon one occasion for a series of years he occupied the place of a judge in the courts of his county, where justice was to be dispensed to the citizens and its scales held with an evenly-poised and untrembling hand. He did his duty then among his neighbors, as is well known and appreciated by them.

He was also called upon by the voice of his follow citizens to perform legisla-

of his fellow citizens to perform legisla-tive service, and he performed it with faithfulness, to the satisfaction of those who employed him, and greatly to his

Again, at a later time, when his intelknowledge or public analys had become more extensive, he was sent by the peo-ple of his Congressional district as their representative to Washington—a point which, I may be permitted to say after some knowledge and observation, tries the metal of men both for integrity and for capacity in the management of public business. He came from two terms of service there with his character broadened, deepened and strengthened as a social and political power among his fellow citizens. Not a stain tarnished that congressional recordany more than a stain had tarnished his legislative

record before.

This man has been tried in various lines of action in business life, and he has been tried in various positions in political life. His record is made up, and it is luminous with honor. It defies examination. It demands of all who may object to him earnest examina-tion, and then a concession (for such the truth will wring from them) that it is

Judge Packer is a man of modest de Judge Packer is a man of modest de-meanor and of modest thought. He has not proclaimed his own merits to the public, nor has he ever taken pains to have them proclaimed by others. His own acts, conduct and character speak for him. His reputation has not been built up by the arts of puffery. It is not the result of purchased flattery, nor of any form of baseness or dishonor to which men of keen ambition sometimes resort.

resort.

His colleague in nomination, Mr.
Pershing of Cambria county, is, in my
opinion, equally well fitted for the post
for which he has been named. He received a thorough collegiate education,
and is well read not only in current, but
in past literature. He became, by application and the force of lanate ability,
a leading lawyer of his section many
years since, and is recognized as such
to-day, and as such he has been presented before the people of Pennsylvania
for their support for a high judicial for their support for a high Judicial

But he has another qualification which ought to come home to the consideration of Pennsylvanians at this time perhaps of Pennsylvanians at this time perhaps above all othertimes in our public history. Mr. Pershing was for four or five years a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and he went out of it with a character of which any man might be proud. He went out of it with a character such as is not carried out of it by many of the little adherents and supporters of Gerry who have been running the legislative machine for the last three the legislative machine for the last three

the legislative machine for the last three years.

Mr. Pershing is a man of deep and solid integrity, the first of all qualifications for a judge, whether he administer justice to you from this bench, or from a court of error to which cases from this bench may be carried for review and examination.

Now, gentlemen, can it be doubted that reform is needed in our State affairs; that it is needed in the Executive branch of our State government, and in the legislative branch also? Is not that a general opinion which has been growing up in the minds of thinking men amongst us, and is it not justified by the most notorious and indisputable facts? Gentlemen, it is with great re-

to call to account those public servants who have been entrusted with political powers for a false or corrupt exercise of the authority with which they have been endowed. It would be much more agreeable for us to speak with pride of our own State and of all its constituted our own State and of all its constituted authorities; it would be much more pleasant for us to say that the government of our State was pure and upright, that it was able and wise, that in all respects the people might expect hereafter to enjoy, as they formerly enjoyed from its action, the peaceable fruits of good government and of honest rule. But this is not possible. Would that we could do as the sons of Noah did. When that old navigator, somewhat overcome by the produce of his new vineyard, required, for the sake of decency that portions of his person should eency that portions of his person should be hidden from observation, his sons took a garment and went backward and covered his nakedness, so that his shame should not be known. Oh, that we could cover the shame of this great State of ours of three millions of people from public notice and observation, so that we should not read in all the broadcast newspapers of our country, from one end of it to the other, that corruption is scated at Harrisburg; that it enters the halls of legislation; that it dominates the Executive; that it carries from the place where political power is outset. place where political power is entrusted to our agents the shameful results of its made rich and infamous at the same made rich and infamous at the same time, stand forward as the exponents of a great party amongst us, and with bruzen effrontery ask the support of the honest people of Pennsylvania for their cause and their men.

Look at the Herdie act—I shall not go

through the history of it—the Governor sitting up until the hour of midnight sitting up until the hour of midnight waiting for the iniquity to rush through the two Houses by falsehood and management, and only prevented from affixing his signature at once because the enrollment could not be made in time; and then, when it came to him next day, signing it before he could even show it to his own Attorney General and elicit from him an opinion upon its constitutional validity, the authority of the legislature to enact it, and before any the Governor is the instrument. It re quired the interposition of the Supreme Court of the State. The judges of that court took that intamous act, and by

Take the Covode election case. There is an act of Congress with regard to the election of members of Congress requiring them to be chosen by single districts, and then there are laws in the several States regulating the manner in which selected as the channels through which these returns shall eventually House of Representatives at

In the representative district in which General Foster and Mr. Covode were candidates, the return judges met, and by the returns in their possession it ap-peared that General Foster had a majority of the votes in the district. A return-corresponding with this state of facts was made up, signed by a majority of the return judges, and transmitted in accordance with law to Harrisburg. A minority return judge made up, at the instigation it is understood of Mr. Covode, a statement excluding certain election districts in one of the counties from the return, and thus show

ing an apparent majority for Mr. Co-Now, what was the duty of the Gov-ernor under the law? Nobody can question it. It was to accept the re-turn of the majority of those judges, to issue his proclamation accordingly, and to confer, by virtue of that proceeding, upon General Foster the right to take his seat in Congress as the apparent or prima facia member from the district. What was done by the Governor? Was What was done by the Governor? Was the law executed? No; it was openly violated. He issued a proclamation setting forth that no one, so far as the papers before him showed, was elected from the Congressional district in question, and he precipitated upon the House of Representative at Washington a dis-puted question under conditions and in a manner not contemplated by the law, but in utter violation of its provis-

There are sundry other subjects that I might mention; for instance, the con-version of our five per cent, loans into six per cent., by which the rate of interest was increased one per cent, upon a large portion of our public debt. That subject demands debate. It demands from the administration which is responsible for it, a statement of the grounds upon which it was proposed and imposed upon the people.

There is another question which re-

quires attention—the expenditures of our State government. They have been increased several times over what they were in former years not very remote from our present times, and there is good reason why the people in all parts of our Common wealth should demand of their State government a retrenchment of the public expenditures; now that war has long ceased, that we should re-turn again to the rates of expenditure which prevailed before the war, that is, that in times of peace our rates of ex-penditure should be peace rates instead of war rates. There is still another important qu

tion worthy of consideration, and that is, the management and use of the pub-lic funds of the State. In order to meet the interest upon our public indebted-ness, it is necessary to raise every year a vast sum by public taxation; it is necessary to use all the means and sources of revenue open to the public authori-ties to their utmost capacity; but pend-ing their application to the ordinary demands of public outlay, including the payment of interest upon the public debt, they are under the control of the State Treasurer, and very large sums of money are thus constantly in his hands, or subject to his direction; and it is well understood that these funds are made the subject of private profit, that they are deposited in such institutions and in such manner as to yield a reward to the public officer who so deposits them; and it is alleged that from this source there is a corrupt influence exercised upon our Legislature, and generally up-on the action of our government; first, in the election of the State Treasurer, by whom the public moneys are to be ad-ministered, and next, indirectly, in the management of the Legislature in other matters of great public importance. I speak here to imputations that I do not create, but which are broadcast, con-stantly talked about throughout your

wise Executive, also, by whom the laws shall be administered and these abuses, assuming their existence, shall be cor-rected. Then the regular and healthful action of government under normal conditions may be resumed.

Now, gentlemen, in addition to the specific points which I have mentioned I call your attention again to the gener al consideration that bad laws, improp ar consideration that ban laws, improper laws, are enacted in your legislature and obtain place upon the statute book of the Commonwealth. How can you reform that capital evil, or, even if you could suppose that it did not exist, how can you correct the common belief of it which is itself a great mischief and tends to the degradation of government and to to the degradation of government and to the lowering of the tone of morals both in public and private life? How can you correct that as well as condemn the other things, evil in existence and evil in omen, to which I have referred? One most important means of reaching re-form, I repeat, is to place a new man at the head of your State government, who has no past connection with these abus-es; who has no association with the men vor of the men who are likely to com-mit them hereafter. The remedy is to select such a man a Judge Packer fot to our agents the shameful results of its iniquity and its baseness; and that men the main point where reform can be in-It may be said in reply to some of the uggestions which I have made that the

Governor of the Commonwealth is not primarily responsible for what is wrong and objectionable in past years. Why not? It may be said that he is not solely responsible, that other men are to blame also; but this is a sort of responsibility which is not to be decreased in sibility which is not to be decreased in the least on any one individual by its being shown that it is common to him and to others. By the Constitution of our State it is provided that any bill or joint resolution passed by the two hous-es of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor; if he shall approve it, he shall sign it, whereupon it shall be-come a law; if he shall disapprove it, be shall return it to the house in which it originated with his objections, and then only in case it shall be repassed by two thirds vote in each house of th egislature shall it have the force of a iaw. Therefore you perceive that by one of the provisions of our Constitu-tion the Governor has what is equiva-lent to a negative upon all public meas-ures designed to have the force of laws, unless two-thirds of each house shall agree to them. This is well known; it a matter of common knowledge,

Now, which one of these measures of vil to which I have referred has the evil to which I have referred has the present Governor of our Commonwealth votoed? On which one of them has he exercised this power? Not one. Which one of these abuses has he denounced by message to the two Houses of the legislature, for he is bound to communicate to those houses from time to time his views upon public affairs, and to recommend to them such measures as he may think necessary? Which one of them has he made the subject of an Executive communication to either House cutive communication to either House of the Legislature? Not one. Therefore, in a peculiar sense, because he has neg-lected the exercise of constitutional pow-ers which are clearly vested in him, is he responsible for the whole body and mass of evil to which I have alluded; the citizens of our sister States. This, described by its leading features, has been his business life; these have been the different business capacities in which he has appeared among and before his fellow-men.

But he has also been tried on a theatre of action to which but few men of the other than so of the community can be involved. He has been tried in political vited. He has been tried in political vited. He has been tried in political vited. He has been tried in political vited in the small town of Mauch he responsible for the whole body and mass of evil to which I have alfuded; and its will be impossible, by any just he responsible for the whole body and mass of evil to which I have alfuded; and it will be impossible, by any just the responsibility with its consequent that responsibility with its consequent and the duty of our Governor, upon receiving the whole body and mass of evil to which I have alfuded; and it will be impossible, by any just their way to the place of conflict. [Applause.] When the news of what dolum. It rests upon him; it belongs to him; and if a just judgment be proton to which but few men of the authority upon which representatives at Washing ton, and by express statute it is made the duty of our Governor, upon receiving mass of evil to which I have alfuded; and it will be impossible, by any just in twenty-four hours, and were speedition the first instance of reasoning, to relieve him from that responsibility with its consequent to him; and its process to the news of what the duty of our Governor, upon receiving the he try of the whole bedy and the duty of our Governor, upon receiving the heres processed in him, is the responsible for the whole bedy and Chunk and its immediate vicinity with its consequent to processed in the news of was ch er man, with apparently a different character and with different objects, with a vigorous will and an integrity which is invincible, will be put in his place. Thus only can you expect that

our State affairs will be put once more upon that foundation of honor, bright with promise of prosperity, which obtained for us and for our fathers in former times.

Now, gentlemen, one thing seems very manifest to any reasonable observ-er who has studied the course of political affairs in our governments, whether State or National, and that is, that it is necessary that political power should be divided between parties or interests in this country. It is only by reason of di-vision, of one interest or of one party checking another, keeping watch upon it, putting it upon its good behavior, that we may expect that good and suc-cessful government will obtain and be ontinued amongst us. This is the ex-serience of all free countries. Although we sometimes deprecate the existence of parties among us, regret that our free populations are divided into hostile or-ganizations, if we will take wise observation of the past and consider rightly the constitution of human nature itself, s inseparable from free government and most exist wherever it obtains Even under monarchical institutions where freedom has grown up and has become strong, the pride of the nation and its guarantee of future power, as in Great Britain, you see the people divided into two opposite parties contending against each other, precisely as we see in free America our political parties contend against each other; and there, and here, and everywhere the truth stands manifested that there must be this system of check and counter-check, of action and reaction by parties and interests upon each other; for if this state of things shall not exist, one of two other states must—either the community must fall into a condition of stagnation and decay, the nation must decline in prosperity and power, or the rule of a master must be accepted.

If you will not have parties among you, acting and reacting upon each other, then you must accept national de cline, or you must change your form of government in substance and in fact, and accept the imperial principle, which I believe is thought now by some few men in this country to be a panacea for all our political evils. I understand they have established a newspaper to advocate their views, and perhaps in the course of time, if the Republican party shall continue in unchecked power, that doctrine may become popular at least the number of its adherents will doubtless very largely increase.

Now, in this State government of ours there is a Radical majority in the House of Representatives, made so by the ap-portionment bill, certain against even a popular majority the other way in the State under ordinary circumstances, and a majority also in the Senate. The same party hold the executive authority of the government, and now, by the ap-pointment of Judge Williams, a majority upon the bench of the Supreme Court; so that there is no balance of power between parties in our govern-ment, no check by one upon the other and we cannot doubt that the present condition of evil in our State affairs results mainly from this cause.

tive men —I use the term, although it is sometimes derided—men who desire to conserve and preserve our system of government in its full force and vigor, to pursue? It is by their votes at this election to divide power in our State government, to place a Governor in the executive chair who will be a check in. executive chair who will be a check up-on the legislature, as the legislature will be a check upon him. Will you not get improvement and reform in this facts? Gentlemen, it is with great reluctance that I stand forward, here or
elsewhere, to impeach the integrity of
the Government under which I live, or

affairs, and who,not heated by partisan feelings, are desirous to act for the best interests and for the common welfare of

vance in value. He traded in patriotic blood, and the patriots in whose blood he traded will never support his ambi-tion, nor accept his blood-money." That is tolerably strong to be quoted

That is tolerably strong to be quoted in a paper conducted by religious gentlemen, but I have read it to you as a specimen of the malignity which we may expect in this canvass against a most unexceptionable candidate. In the first place, the whole charge is untrue as a distinct averment of fact. Judge Packer has never been a speculator in Wall street, or in Third street, or in any other street in our own or in any other country. He did not dabble in government stocks in the manner suggested at any time or under any circumstances. The charge is as foreign to the domain of fact as the mind of the writer is foreign to the domain of gentlemen or to the region where truths are told.

to the region where truths are told.

About the time of Vicksburg and Gettysburg he was not watching the stock market to speculate. I will tell you one thing in which he was engaged about that time, because the record is undoubted. News came to the region along the Lehigh river as it came to other water of the region along the Lehigh river as it came to other water of the region. other parts of our country that Pensyl vania was invaded; first that our bor ders were threatened, and afterward that our territory was actually invaded. A meeting was called at Mauch Chunk, A meeting was called at Manch Chunk, in the court house. Sundry gentlemen made speeches, very eloquent of course, and exhorted their neighbors to enlist and to assist others in doing so. There was no want of rhetoric; it flowed in abundance; the andience was fully supplied with it; but unfortunately no practical effect was produced. Every body thought it was an excellent thing to repel invasion, to whip the enemy and protect our own State, and that it and protect our own State, and that i was a work of patriotism most laudable to contribute money or to volunteer; but nothing was done; the enterprise with reference to which the meeting had been called languished. Then it was, gentlemen, that our candidate for Governer rose in the crowd and said "I hear very much said on this subject of raising volunteers for the defense of of raising volunteers for the defense of our State, and various modes of doing it suggested. Now, I have one thing to propose, and it is this: any of the employees of the Lehigh Valley road who will go into the public service shall continue to receive their pay at home and their places shall be kept for them until they return." [Applause.] That started the movement; the fire broke out; and about one hundred men were raised in the small town of Mauch Chunk and its immediate vicinity within twenty-four hours, and were speedily on their way to the place of conflict. [Applause.] When the news of what was done at Mauch Chunk went over the wires to the neighboring towns above and below, it fired up the whole

in all its towns. A little vigorous, time-ly action from a man of action is some-times better than a great deal said by a That was the way in which our candidate for Governor was employed at Mauch Chunk about the time of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. He was vicksburg and Gettysburg. He was not in Wall street or anywhere else, speculating upon the necessities of impoverishing upon the necessities of impoverishing upon the necessities of impoverishing the necessities of t

without sacrificing great interests (not his own merely but those of others also) to withdraw those investments and put them into the form of public onds or any other sort of bonds foreign to his own undertakings. When others were doubtful of the future of the Lehigh valley and of the railroad enterprise which had been projected there, he being more hopeful and sagacious than other men, came forward himself and undertook its completion. Through and undertook its completion. Through years of labor and of effort and of sacri-tice he carried forward the work of the construction of that great road, and years afterwards, when prosperity came to him (and along with it prosperity to the people of that section) and his property and means were largely increased, what could any one say but that here was a just reward of perseverance and fortitude and hopefulness under all discouragements and against all obstacles; that here was a just return for public ent to see it done and could reloice in here was a just return for public spirited conduct; a just reward of high ability properly employed for public in connection with private interests. In the year 1845 a citizen of our coun-

During the war what was the effect of his success? That read carried cheaper coal to Philadelphia and to New York to supply the immense demands of the government; it carried other articles of supply and of necessity to the government; the supply and of necessity to the government. ment at those points; it transported out all the remaining years of his life. In volunteers and conscripts on their way to be organized into companies and battallons for the purposes of the war; and in many other ways it contributed to the public cause to an extent and to a degree which an investment of money degree which an investment of money equal to the capital of that road in pub-lic stocks could not have effected, and sould hardly have begun to effect,

ent time. Then again, similar improve-ments have been extended in this direction, into the upper part of Schuylto other progressive improvements which will affect the prosperity and welfare of the people throughout your county, eventually to be connected with still other improvements reaching from the west in this direction, thus binding all the counties in this vicinity together

in one bond of common advantage and

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in nonparell type) one ortwo in tions, \$1,50; three insertions, \$2,00. sexcs. 1M, 2s. 3m. 6m. One square 51,50 \$3,00 \$1,00 \$6,00 \$ 5,00 7,00 9,00 12,00 Two squares 2,50 Three squares 5,00 Pour squares 7,00 7,00 9,00 11,00 14,00 Executor's or Administrator's Notice,

\$3.00; Auditor's or Assignee's Notice Local Notices, twenty cents a line by the year ten cents. Cards in the "Directory" column, \$2.00 per year for the first two lines, and 1.00 for each additional line.

has been concerned. In them (so far as already made or undertaken) he has invested those means which honest indus-try and great foresight and ability accu-mulated in the form of profit from his first road and from the transportation and other business in which he had been previously engaged. He has in-vested the results of a lifetime of success,

leterists and for the common welfare of the people of their State.

It has already been made evident to us that certain objections and cavils will be made against our candidate for Governor. I have a few of them in a paper lying before me, the Mauch Chunk Guzette. In the following charge it quotes from the Beaver Radicat:

"When our armies were defeated, and our calnidate was bearing the smarts of defeat and wounds with soldierly fortitude, Packer was keenly watching the fluctuations of the stock exchange, and buying in shares which our defeats depressed. When victorious field over the body of his dead soldier son, Packer was adding to his hoard by sales of stocks which the wounds of our heroes had caused to advance in value. He traded in patriotic blood, and the patriots in whose blood at ton, nor accent his bload-money?" not this more honorable to him and better for the community than if he had been investing in dead bonds since

> tween the man of labor and the man of capital, manages the interests and bus-iness of both. He has been complained of for this sometimes, especially near election times, when his political friends warmed up to the contest desired the use of every possible means to secure victory. I say to you, gentlemen, and with deliberate reflection, that for this resistance to the spirit of persecution in resistance to the spirit of persecution in business life, he deserves honor from men of all parties; and it should be with all independent and just men a strong recommendation of him to con-fidence and support. He has persecut-ed none subject to his control and to ed none subject to his control and to his power, on account of politics. Oh, that that could be said of all men, and especially of all men of capital, men who employ labor! You do not find this example acted upon everywhere among all business men. No, you find capital sometimes demanding, not the labor which it has not paid for, but the vote which it has not paid for, and either some express or implied condition is suggested to the laborer, that his employment and the performance of a conscientious public duty may not possibly correspond with each other, and that correspond with each other, and that one of them must be sacrificed. It will be a circumstance of gratification to all

be a circumstance of gratification to all honest, independent, wise and thinking men in our Commonwealth if the people of Pennsylvania place in the main office within their gift a man who is above this system and principle of proscription, who dares to defy it and exhibit by his own conduct antagonism to it under all its possible forms.

A single topic more, gentlemen, and I shall leave you. The same paper lying before me contains another paragraph which I protest to you is the last one I shall read. Speaking of the Lehigh University, it says:

Here are two points: first, to create prejudice with all other religious socie-ties except the Episcopalian upon the and the decession of management of delibers, nor attempting to accumulate, by illicit or doubtful practices, his somewhat with the church of which the worldly estate. He was performing his duty at his own home, and with an effect which no other man in the Lehigh duty at his own home, and with an effect which no other man in the Lehigh Valley could have produced.

In this article which I have read he is tinguished at home and abroad. men mentioned, whose names are di accused of investing money in bonds and in public securities, and speculating speak directly to this point.

upon them. A contradictory assertion has been made elsewhere, and that is, that he does not hold government bonds at all, and has not held them. Now, gentlemen, I will give you a good reason for this fact (if it be one) which, in the failure of other objections, has been dowed it permanently to the extent of brought forward. Judge Packer has had his means invested in improvements from that day to this among the most celebrated and useful of the charitable a long series of years, and it was not institutions of the British Empire. In the quadrangle enclosed by this hospit-al structure there is a statue placed in henor of the founder, upon the base of which are inscribed the following words:

"THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL

In his lifetime.

There stands that institution yet, and there stands the statue in honor of its founder with this remarkable inscription, the leading feature of which is, that all this was accomplished by him in his lifetime. He did not hug his construction of that great road, and wealth to the last moment of existence ent to see it done and could rejoice in

banks of the Hudson, at the city of Poughkeepsie, a charitable institution which, being completed during his life-Then, subsequently, what has been done? That great improvement was extended into the Wyoming Valley; and more recently, a still further and an important extension of it has been carried on towards central and western New York by the valley of the North Brauch; and that, I believe, is to be brought into use within a few weeks of the present time. Then again, similar improves see his college for the education of young women completed in about five years after it was begun, and while sitting among the board of trustees in June, 1868, to read his annual address, he was called to his final account. Just as he kill county, into a part of Columbia concluded his address, while the words county, and towards and within your which expressed the joy of his heart over own borders at Mount Carmei, looking the consummation of their great object were lingering upon his tips, his spirit was called away to its eternal repose. But before he left his place among men he had done all the good he could ac-complish in the way which seemed most feasible to him, and which he desired and hoped might be blessed by Heaven. Another citizen of New York, Mr. Cornell, established a university, and himself superintended the execution of his pursees. He is alluded to in the

his purpose. He is aliaded to in the ungenerous article from which I have read, in the newspaper before me.