CLEAI

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

VOL. 41—WHOLE NO. 2114

Miscellaneous.

H. F. NAUGLE,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

OPPOSITE THE  MARKET STREET

POST OFFICE CLEARFIELD

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand, (and is constantly receiving new additions thereto,) a large stock of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ I keep Jewelry in all its forms and of different values, either by the piece or set.

WATCHES—A full assortment of either Gold or Silver, made by the best American and foreign manufacturers, including a fine lot of gold and silver hunting case, full jeweled, Patent Levers.

CLOCKS—Of all designs, consisting of eight-day and thirty-hour, of either weight, spring or levers, and both strike and alarm.

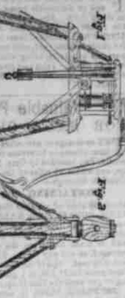
REPAIRING.—All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired, and warranted.

In addition to what I have enumerated, I keep a full assortment of SPECTACLES, colored and plain glass. Also, GOLD PENS and PENCILS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, and in fact everything in the Jewelry line. If I fail to have on hand just what a customer may need, I will order per first express, without extra charge.

A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

May 7, 1868-y H. F. NAUGLE.

BOOTH'S IMPROVED
STUMP EXTRACTOR.



Messrs. Booth & Rumbarger, Proprietors of the Improved STUMP Extractor, wish it distinctly understood that they warrant this machine to do just what it is recommended—excelling other machines by its being constructed on true philosophical principles. It will extract the largest pine stump, suspend it above ground—permitting the soil to fall back in the hole—and will pull them as fast as ten men can dig the dirt from the roots after extracted. It will pull (owing to the size of the stumps) from forty to one hundred per day. It will either turn them over, or suspend them to be propped up, as desired. The Proprietors build the Extractor, deliver it, and test it on the farm of the purchaser; and if it does not render complete satisfaction, and do just as recommended, they will take it away and charge nothing for their trouble. Price of Machine, $160 00.

Township and county rights for sale. We have no traveling agents. Address

BOOTH & RUMBARGER,
Jefferson Line P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the trial of T. J. Booth's Improved Stump Extractor on the farm of R. H. Moore, near Luthersburg, on Saturday and Monday, the 7th and 9th of November, take pleasure in saying to the public, that we believe it to be the best machine now in use for extracting stumps. It is of simple construction, easily managed, not liable to get out of order, and very durable. Four men took the machine from the wagon, when entirely apart, put it together, and pulled a large pine stump in less than one hour. We saw two men pull a large stump with ease. They use a horse, but he does his work in taking out the largest stumps, without a hard pull. Mr. Booth, the Patentee, fully understands putting up and handling the machine. We would advise those in want of stump extractors to see this one tested before purchasing elsewhere, which they can do free of charge by calling on the Proprietors.

J. C. Barrett, J. W. Rickard, R.V. Spackman,
John Nolder, John Kirk, J. W. Gahagan,
R. H. Moore, J. W. Wallace, W.B.Alexander,
Geo. Ellinger, Wm D. Beck, Andrew Wilson,
S. J. Horn, Wm. R. Irvin, E. J. Kirk,
James Moore, L. H. Carlile, Geo.Wilson, m.d.
Lever Flegal, Fred'k Smiley. [nov19-1y

The Lightning Tamer.

THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American Galvanized LIGHTNING RODS." These are the only safe rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country.

We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money, than is charged by the foreign agents who annually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return.

ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR.

Those wishing Lightning Rods erected on their buildings need but address us by letter, or call in person. We will put them up anywhere in the county, and warrant them. The Rods and Fixtures can be seen at any time by calling at our store. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Clearfield, June 11, 1868 tf

Cheap Furniture.

JOHN GULICH

DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers, that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such Furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Furniture rooms, a varied assortment of ready-made furniture, among which are

BUREAUS AND SIDE-BOARDS,

Wardrobes and Book-Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Common, French-post, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads; Sofas of all kinds, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash-stands; Rocking and Arm Chairs; spring-seat, cane bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on shortest notice. He also keeps on hand or furnishes to order, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton-top Mattresses.

COFFINS OF EVERY KIND

Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse whenever desired. Also, House Painting done to order. The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand, Clement's Patent Washing Machine, the best now in use! Those using this machine never need be without clean clothes! He also has Flyer's Patent Churn, a superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." JOHN GULICH.

November 28, 1862-y

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rasberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT.

sep20.68-y Curwensville, Pa

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

C. KRATZER & SONS,

To the large and elegant room, on SECOND STREET, adjoining Merrell & Bigler's hardware store; where they will be pleased to see all their old and new customers.

Citizens of the county visiting CLEARFIELD, and wishing to make purchases, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

Goods at CASH PRICES exchanged for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. jan7

A REVOLUTION IN BUSINESS
AT CURWENSVILLE,
BY
HARTSOCK & GOODWIN.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the mercantile business, adopt this method of notifying the public generally, and the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity in particular, that merchandise of all kinds will be sold by us as cheap as the same quality elsewhere in the county. We have a full supply of

DRY GOODS:

Consisting in part of Dress Goods, Muslins, Prints of all shades and styles; together with a full assortment of

NOTIONS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware.

As well as Tinware, Cedarware, Willowware, buckets and Brooms; together with a large stock of Groceries; and always a full stock of

FLOUR, FISH, SALT, &c.

In short, we keep a full supply of everything used in this market.

We want all our old customers and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

DANIEL HARTSOCK,
EDWIN GOODWIN.

Curwensville, February 12, 1868.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of merchandise, which they are now selling

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods of the Best Quality,

Such as Prints, De Laines, Alpaccas, Merinos, Ginghams, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Shawls, Nubias & Hoods, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c.,

Also, a fine assortment of Men's Drawers and Shirts, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

all of which

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries and Spices.

IN SHORT A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of everything usually kept in a retail store, all CHEAP FOR CASH or approved country produce.

A. K. WRIGHT & SONS.

Clearfield, Nov.7, 1867.

KEYSTONE STORE

SECOND ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

NEW GOODS!

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Hoods! Nubias! Breakfast Shawls!

LADIES' FURS!

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

Ladies' Coats!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

All Wool Reps!

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORINOS!

Silk Finish VELVET—for suits!
Alexander POPLINS!
All Wool PLAIDS!
Kennebec Repellant!
Chameleon Poplin!
Tappa Cloth—for Wrappers!
Ladies' Cloakings!
Water-Proof—black and brown!
Cassimeres—for men and boys!
Bonnet Velvet, Ribbons Flowers, Feathers!
Ladie's and Children's Hats!
Wool and Cotton De Laines!
Muslins, Flannels, Prints!
Zephyrs, worsted and wool Yarns!

Dress Trimmings, Under-Clothing, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, and a complete assortment of all kinds of NOTIONS, at very moderate prices.

NIVLING & SHOWERS.

Clearfield, Oct.15, 1868-tf [6-27

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,

Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,

Clearfield, Penn'a.

☞ At their new store room, on Second street, near Merrell & Bigler's Hardware store. [jan14

SWAIMS' PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Helmbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jane's and Ayer's medicines of every kind, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

RFIELD REPUBLICAN.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 18

Drugs & Medicines.

REMOVAL.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
DRUGGISTS,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

WE beg leave to inform our old and new customers, that we have removed our establishment to the spacious new building just erected on Market street, nearly adjoining the Mansion House on the west, and opposite Messrs. Graham & Sons' store; where we respectfully invite the public to come and buy their

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines consists of everything used, selected with the greatest care, and

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE!

We also keep a full stock of Dyes, Perfumeries, Toilet articles, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and every other kind Brushes. We have a large lot of

WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE,

Flaxseed Oil, Paints, and in fact everything used in the painting business, which we offer at City prices to cash buyers.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
Nov. 25, 1868. JOHN F. IRWIN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A. I. SHAW, DRUGGIST,
(Second street, opposite the Court House,)
CLEARFIELD, Penn'a.

THE subscribers respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has now on hand a full supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionaries Stationery, &c.

PHYSICIANS
Will find his stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY,
Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Perfumed Note Paper: also, a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS
Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Are requested to examine his stock of Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Setts, &c., &c.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS
Will find a full supply of prime Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Snuff, Fine Cut, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL,
Of the best brands, always on hand.

LIQUORS.
The best quality of Liquors always on hand, for medical purposes.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.

April 9, 1868. A. I. SHAW.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

SCHEETZ'S
Celebrated Bitter Cordial.

THIS medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE-ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which these organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentary, Bowel complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sickheadache, &c. For Chills and fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than any quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. Prepared by JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, N. W. cor. Fifth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. [nov12-1y

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Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to THEIR advantage. MANY MAY NOT be aware that COUNTRY Physicians who do a RIDING practice have not TIME to attend to the treatment of CHRONIC diseases, and consequently NEGLECT them; hence this class of diseases requires EXCLUSIVE attention.

GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield, and by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States. [feb17-1y

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Vegetables and Fish.

HAVING made the necessary arrangements, the undersigned would notify the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that on and after March 1, 1869, he will have on hand and for sale, at his shop on the Market lot, FRESH FISH, Sweet and White POTATOES, and all VEGETABLES in season, at as low rates as they can be bought at the car. D. R. FULLERTON.

Clearfield, March 3, 1869-tf

BUY the DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 20 cents. Every voter should have one. tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1869.

Extravagance in Expenditures.

JOBS IN THE STATE TREASURY.

Expenses Greater Now than During the War.

Radical Administration Dissected.

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1869, upon the Appropriation Bill.

The Senate being in Committee of the Whole upon the Appropriation bill, and the question being upon the salaries of the State Treasurer and heads of Departments—

Mr. WALLACE said: Mr. Chairman, I have given some examination to, and prepared some figures upon this question, as well as upon the other prominent items of extravagant expenditure of the State government, and I may as well occupy the attention of the Senate now upon them, as at any other time.

In my opinion, a reduction of the current expenses of the State government is imperatively demanded, and as in order to do so, we must commence somewhere. I regard this as good a point as any other.

I take up the Auditor General and State Treasurer's reports for 1858, 1859 and 1860, the three years preceding the war, and contrast the expenditures of the several departments as there shown, with the expenses of the departments in 1866, 1867 and 1868, the three years since the war.

The following exhibit shows the contrast in the State Department:

THREE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Governor	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Secretary of Commonwealth	1,700	1,700	1,700
Deputy, Clerks, &c.	7,400	7,500	8,100
Contingent expenses	2,600	2,925	1,700
Total	15,700	16,125	15,500
Total three years before the war			$47,325

THREE YEARS SINCE THE WAR.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Governor	$5,400	$5,000	$5,000
Secretary of Commonwealth	3,500	3,500	3,500
Deputy, Clerks, &c.	14,750	19,150	19,150
Contingent expenses	3,125	4,225	4,825
Total	26,775	31,875	32,475
Total three years since the war			$91,125

Showing an aggregate increase of $43,850, or over 90 per cent., in less than ten years.

In 1858, 1859 and 1860, there were seven clerks in this department, whilst in 1866 there were ten clerks, and in 1867 and 1868, thirteen clerks in each year.

We next contrast the figures in the Auditor General's Department:

THREE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Auditor General	$2,000	$2,000	$2,300
Clerks and Messengers	8,500	8,600	8,100
Contingent expenses	975	900	900
Total	11,475	11,500	11,300
Total three years before the war			$34,275

THREE YEARS SINCE THE WAR.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Auditor General	$2,000	$3,300	$3,300
Clerks and Messengers	16,800	16,400	16,500
Contingent expenses	1,600	1,600	1,600
Total	20,400	21,300	21,400
Total three years since the war			$63,100

Showing an increase of $28,835, or over 80 per cent.

In 1858, 1859 and 1860, there were eight clerks in this department, whilst in 1866 there were eleven, and in 1867 and 1868, there were twelve.

We next contrast the figures in the Surveyor General's Department.

THREE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Surveyor General	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600
Clerks and Messengers	8,700	8,700	7,600
Contingent expenses	845	812	735
Total	11,145	11,112	9,935
Total three years before the war			$32,212

THREE YEARS SINCE THE WAR.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Surveyor General	$2,100	$2,500	$2,500
Clerks and Messengers	19,500	20,900	20,900
Contingent expenses	1,200	1,300	1,700
Total	22,800	24,700	25,100
Total three years since the war			$72,600

Showing an aggregate increase of $40,388, or over 125 per cent.

In 1858, 1859 and 1860, there were eight clerks in this department, whilst in 1866 there were fourteen, and in 1867 and 1868, there were fifteen.

Mr. CONNELL. Was not a large part of that increase made while Mr. Barr, a Democrat, was at the head of the office?

Mr. WALLACE. I am looking to actual expenditures of the last three years, when Mr. Barr was not in office. I do not desire to look at these figures as a partisan, but to endeavor to attain the true standard of economy by the contrast.

We next contrast the figures in the Attorney General's office:

THREE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Attorney General	$3,000 00	$3,000 00	$3,000 00
Clerks	900 00	800 00	800 00
Contingent expenses	775 00	67 50	475 00
Total	4,675 00	3,867 50	4,275 00
Total three years before the war			$12,817 50

THREE YEARS SINCE THE WAR.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Attorney General	$3,500 00	$3,500 00	$3,500 00
Clerks	1,500 00	2,450 00	2,700 00
Contingent expenses	700 00	2,502 00	200 00
Total	5,700 00	8,452 00	6,400 00
Total three years since the war			$20,552 00

Showing an increase of $7,734 50, or over 60 per cent.

We next contrast the figures in the Adjutant General's Department:

THREE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Adjutant General	$300	$600	$600
Clerks	—	—	—
Contingent expenses	250	—	—
Total	550	600	600
Total three years before the war			$1,750

THREE YEARS SINCE THE WAR.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Adjutant General	$3,000	$2,000	$2,500
Clerks	7,810	5,000	4,000
Contingent expenses	1,650	12,500	12,339
Disbursements as Ex-officio Paymaster	16,500	8,000	6,000
Total	28,960	27,500	24,839
Total three years since the war			$81,299

Showing an aggregate increase of $79,549. The contingent expenses of 1867 and 1868 include the expenses of the State Historian.

This is an enormous increase, and is entirely unwarranted by the necessities of the office.

The result of these figures is shown by the following

RECAPITULATION.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	Total.
State Dep't	$15,700	$16,125	$15,500	$47,325
Auditor's	11,475	11,500	11,300	34,275
Surveyor's	11,145	11,112	9,935	32,212
Attorney General	4,675	3,867	4,275	12,817
Adjutant General	550	600	600	1,750
	1866.	**1867.**	**1868.**	**Total.**
State Dep't	$26,775	$31,875	$32,475	$91,125
Auditor's	20,400	21,300	21,400	63,100
Surveyor's	22,800	24,700	25,100	72,600
Attorney General	5,700	8,452	6,400	20,552
Adjutant General	28,960	27,500	24,839	81,299
Grand Totals 1858, 1859 and 1860				$128,379
" 1866, 1867 and 1868				326,706
Increased cost to the people				198,327

I now come to the subject of the specific amendment offered to this section.

The State Treasurer, instead of needing an increase of salary, should be required to account for his ill-gotten gains. He has held the best office in the State. The use of the funds of the Treasury has grown to be an abuse, and common fame tells us that large sums change hands in securing the place and the perquisites of this poorly salaried office.

In the light of that common fame as to the use of the moneys of the State, let us look at the facts shown by the report for the past two years:

By the report of the State Treasurer for the year ending December 1st, 1867, it is demonstrated that the worthy gentleman who occupied the place had in his hands, *during all of that year, an average monthly balance of* $3,582,214. With the natural capacity of a smart financier it is reasonable to suppose that at least one-half of this could be *made to pay*, and if it was, at the moderate rate of six per cent., the net profits for that year would be about $107,000. But six per cent. would not satisfy one who could as readily command ten, and it is fair to presume that that year netted to the incumbent of the Treasury at least $175,000. This, too, upon one-half of the actual average balance, whilst the remaining half could be conveniently left on deposit with favorite banks, or banks controlled by men who helped to elect the Treasurer.

Last year was not so lucrative in its pickings, for by the report laid upon our desks for the year ending December 1st, 1868, it is found that the average monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer was *only* $2,307,000. Applying the same rate of calculation to this, we find that one-half thereof, at six per cent., yields a nett revenue of about $69,000, whilst at ten per cent. it will only yield $115,350.

These things and their financial details are well understood by the politicians who seek and enjoy this office, and it is time a remedy was applied to stop the two evils consequent upon the present system; the one—the loss to the State and gain to her officers from a contraband source; the other—the inevitable corruption consequent upon a scramble for so lucrative a place.

I now propose to examine a subject directly connected with the pickings of the Treasury and affecting the public debt and the yearly expenditures of the government. I mean, sir, the subject of the loan of 1867 to fund the debt of the Commonwealth. That loan originated in the Treasury. It was proposed under the specious pretext of lifting our overdue debt and of fixing it so as to meet it at maturity. The act for that purpose was approved February 2, 1867, and *it increased the rate of interest upon the whole of our debt from five to six per cent.* Let us look at it in its practical results and as bearing upon the finances of the Commonwealth and the interest she must pay and the loss she has already sustained:

On the first of December, 1866, our whole debt was	$35,622,052
Upon this an annual interest was payable of	1,807,136
On the first of December, 1868, our whole debt was	33,286,946
Upon this an annual interest was payable of	1,901,199

Thus showing that under this arrangement, after we have paid $2,335,106, of the State debt, the State is compelled to pay $94,063 more interest than she did the year before its passage, which is equal to an increase in the debt of nearly two millions.

In the year ending December 1st, 1866, being the year preceding the change of the law, the amount of interest actually paid upon the debt was $1,892,105. In 1867, the year after the change, the whole amount of interest paid was $2,257,033. In 1868, the whole amount of interest paid was $1,979,690, making a total of interest paid in 1867 and 1868 of $452,513 *more than we would have had to pay if the law had not been changed, assuming that we paid no debt in either year.* We have already seen that we paid in these years $2,335,106 of public debt. If one-half of this was paid in 1867 and the remainder in 1868, the interest thereon is equal to $175,050, which is to be added to the former sum.

To these items is to be added the cost of placing the new loan, viz:

Sundry expenses of State Treasurer	$2,790
Engraving and printing bonds	2,912
Paid Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank for services	12,000
Advertising paid	71,904
Total cost of placing new loan	$89,606
Interest paid in 1867 and 1868 more than in 1866	$452,513
Interest on debt paid in these years lost to the State at five per cent	175,050
Total cash paid by State by reason of the new loan	$717,169

To this sum total of *cash paid* is to be added the annual increase of interest of one per cent., and the amount thereof may be estimated by remembering that for this year it will amount *to more than three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.*

It will be seen from these figures that the State has been made to pay pretty largely, in order to have in the hands of her Treasurer for 1867 an average monthly balance of $3,582,214 and in those of the Treasurer for 1868, $2,307,000. Over $71,000 were paid

for advertising this loan as I have already said, and the sums paid and papers employed are given in the following statement:

Advertising new State Loan as shown by State Treasurer's Reports of 1867–8.

PAPERS.	1867	1868	Total.
London Times	....	$729 98	$729 98
New York Herald	1,881 60	....	1,881 60
New York Times	1,062 52	....	1,062 52
New York World	1,053 07	....	1,053 07
New York Tribune	814 40	....	814 40
Washington Chron	495 00	....	495 00
Phila. Press	2,269 79	2,519 93	4,789 72
Phila. Ledger	1,669 10	483 60	2,152 70
Phila. Bulletin	2,949 90	1,710 00	3,739 90
Phila. Inquirer	2,016 90	1,482 00	3,498 90
Phila. N. American	2,329 50	1,583 40	3,912 90
Phila. Eve. Herald	554 80	1,808 95	2,363 75
Phila. Eve. Telegraph	3,200 00	1,669 50	4,869 50
Phila. Evening Star	377 00	....	377 00
Phila. Post	....	1,620 00	1,620 00
Phila. City Item	241 20	496 00	737 20
Phila. Ex. & Review	200 00	400 00	600 00
Phila. Legal Intel	43 75	85 55	129 30
Phila. Com. List	210 00	570 00	966 65
Phila. R. R. Guide	85 00	....	85 00
Phila. R. R. Guide	52 00	200 00	252 00
Phila. News	795 80	2,297 10	3,522 90
Phila. Free Press	682 50	1,599 31	2,281 81
Phila. Mining Reg	....	570 00	570 00
Phila. Dollar Weekly	....	550 00	550 00
Phila. Sun. Transcript	161 50	817 49	978 99
Phila. Sunday Times	107 50	429 00	536 50
Phila. Sun. Mercury	482 51	423 00	905 51
Phila. Sun. Dispatch	279 30	....	792 20
Phila. Age	1,453 40	1,367 50	2,060 90
Soldier's W. Messenger	310 95	....	310 95
German Democrat	634 50	....	634 50
Freedman's Friend	382 50	....	382 50
Home Weekly	252 00	....	252 00
Germant'n Telegraph	57 60	140 00	197 60
Vatterlands	....	925 00	925 00
Lehigh Patriot	19 20	....	19 20
Franklin Repository	90 00	....	90 00
Harrisb'g Telegraph	330 00	7,216 40	7,546 40
Harrisb'g P. & Union	780 00	1,861 40	2,641 40
Harrisb'g State Guard	....	1,049 90	1,049 90
Pittsburg Gazette	775 00	950 00	1,725 00
Pittsburg Post	624 00	535 50	1,159 50
Pittsburg Dispatch	390 00	473 45	863 45
Pittsburg Commercial	714 00	351 00	1,065 00
Pittsburg Chronicle	360 00	331 50	691 50
Pittsburg Leader	110 00	250 00	360 00
Pittsburg Republic	891 00	144 50	1,035 50
Pittsburg Volksblat	285 00	....	285 00
Pittsburg Sat. Night	200 00	....	200 00
Pittsb'g Republicaner	285 00	....	285 00
Total	....	....	71,994 48

I now address myself to an examination of the debt as it stood in 1860, and as it stands now; to the amounts received in the Treasury during the years since, and to the expenses of the government for the same time. Our investigation into the subject of our liabilities then and now; of our expenditures in the process of time, and of the total assets received, will show us whither we are tending and the necessity for stopping the leaks.

The official statement shows the debt now to be $33,286,946. On the 1st of December, 1860, it was $37,967,847, showing a decrease of $4,670,901 in nine years. Now let us see what money has gone into the Treasury during those years, and how the expenses have increased year by year. This statement shows the whole debt, commencing Dec. 1st, 1860, and end- Dec. 1st, 1868:

Whole amount received in Treasury is—	
1861	$7,424,958
1862	5,311,747
1863	4,289,451
1864	4,722,313
1865	6,219,969
1866	5,829,668
1867	6,423,336
1868	5,216,049
Total receipts from 1861 to 1868	45,346,505

By it we see that we have received $45,346,505. The next question is, where have these millions gone! What has become of these vast resources?

Mr. Errett. Does the amount of the public debt which the Senator has given for 1861, include the three million war loan?

Mr Wallace. No sir. It did not come into the report of the debt until 1861, and I gave the amount of the debt on Dec. 1st, 1860.

Mr. Errett. The Senator takes the statement of the debt before the war loan was concluded, leaving out of the calculation the war loan which was added to the debt in 1860.

Mr. Wallace. No, it was added in 1861. I will treat this subject fairly. It will not answer my purpose to treat it unfairly, and therefore I have prepared this statement which I think the Senator will admit shows the facts as they exist, and fully accounts for the military loan he speaks of.

State Debt from 1861 *to* 1869, *with the amounts of Interest paid thereon.*

Year.	Am't of debt.	Interest pd.
1860	$37,967,847	$1,827,662
1861	40,159,688	1,917,668
1862	40,448,214	2,246,285
1863	39,496,395	2,087,748
1864	39,379,603	2,435,278
1865	37,476,258	1,994,656
1866	35,022,652	1,892,185
1867	34,766,431	2,257,083
1868	33,286,946	1,972,890

Whole amount of interest paid		$18,678,339
Difference between debt in 1860 and in 1868		$4,670,901
Add net proceeds of military loan of 1861		2,820,750
Whole amount of debt paid		$7,491,651
From this sum must be deducted the amounts received from the U. S. Government: thus, in		
1861	$876,000	
1862	465,749	
1866	667,074	
		1,878,794
Net amount of debt paid		$5,612,857
Add amount of interest paid		18,678,339
Whole am't of debt and interest paid,		$24,291,196

Deduct this sum from the whole sum received, and we find that $21,055,299 have gone in those years to some other purposes than payment of debt and interest.

I now trace the expenses of the State government through the same years, and find them as follows:

For the year ending December 1,		
1861,	they were	$449,625
1862,	"	413,804
1863,	"	416,150
1864,	"	500,921
1865,	"	616,022
1866,	"	662,908
1867,	"	592,575
1868,	"	643,509
Total expenses of Government		4,842,498
For the year ending December 1,		
1858,	they were	$197,858
1859,	"	408,067
1860,	"	421,863

Now Senators, it is to the last three years, 1866, 1867 and 1868, I specially desire to call attention; these expenses have increased enormously and are increasing. 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 135, than they were in 1864, when it was over 200. This is one of the leading facts to which I have desired to call the attention of Senators. These expenses are greater for the past three years than they were during three years of the war, and they increase from year to year continually. They are greater in 1868 than they were in 1867, greater in 1867 than they were in 1866, and greater in 1866 than they were in 1865. This is a startling truth, and to its reform it is our imperative duty to address ourselves, not as partisans, but as the guardians of the interests of the State. Can there be any reason for it, save the truth of the assertion that men who once obtain power will not relinquish it? Democrats as well as Republicans seek for power, and will maintain it when possessed of it. I recognize the difficulty that surrounds the dominant party in effecting this retrenchment, but the responsibility is upon them and to this they must devote themselves, and in every legitimate effort in that direction they shall have my aid and my vote. This is an enormous excrescence and it should be removed. There is no reason why the expenses of 1868 should be $445,651 more than in 1858. It is an increase of more than 110 per cent.

Our Legislative expenses have more than doubled since 1869. The expenses of the Senate exclusive of the pay of Senators and Committees in the last year were $60,500, whilst in 1860 they were $25,983, showing an increase of more than 133 per cent. or $34,517.

The expenses of the house exclusive of the pay of members and committees last year were $126,004, whilst in 1860 they were $44,706, showing an increase of more than 280 per cent. or $70,689. The aggregate increase upon these two items alone, is $115,816.

These expenses have grown to be frightful, and I have carefully itemised the whole subject as found in the Treasurer's report since 1858. It shows the following state of facts:

SENATE.

YEAR.	Clerks	Transcribing Clerks	Sergeant-at-Arms	Doorkeepers, Messengers, and others	Total number	Total cost—Senate
1858	2	4	2	6	14	$7,682 51
1859	2	2	1	5	12	11,105 62
1860	1	4	2	10	15	10,019 10
1861	2	5	3	10	20	11,459 20
1862	2	5	3	10	20	15,676 58
1863	2	4	3	9	18	10,257 25
1864	2	5	3	12	22	18,114 75
1865	2	6	3	14	25	19,083 65
1866	2	5	3	16	26	20,735 25
1867	2	5	3	18	28	25,574 14
1868	2	5	3	18	29	34,789 30

By this it will be seen that the total number of officers of the Senate have doubled, and that their cost to the State is five-fold what it was in 1858.

The House is much worse:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Year	Clerks	Transcribing Clerks	Sergeant-at-Arms	Postmasters	Pasters & Folders, &c.	Doorkeepers and Messengers	Total number	Total cost—House	Total cost—House and Senate
1858	2	5	4	1	....	12	24	$13,618 80	$20,761 31
1859	3	5	3	1	....	11	24	14,839 55	25,945 38
1860	3	3	6	2	....	8	....	18,625 24	28,654 40
1861	3	3	4	1	15	10	36	20,563 85	32,043 15
1862	3	4	3	1	18	10	42	21,920 88	31,697 58
1863	3	5	5	2	22	12	48	23,218 00	33,475 45
1864	3	5	5	2	23	12	52	33,287 37	51,402 12
1865	3	3	5	1	18	16	57	33,470 10	52,553 65
1866	3	6	5	2	23	15	54	53,738 45	80,472 80
1867	5	7	7	2	31	16	66	61,119 91	94,694 65
1868	5	7	10	2	48	22	92	83,373 70	118,943 16

From this it is seen that the total number of officers have nearly quadrupled, and the cost thereof to the State has increased more than six times in ten years. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 these officers cost the State $75,301, whilst in 1866, 1867 and 1868 they cost it $294,112, showing a total increase to the people of $218,811. Here we find an alarming increase since the war. In the last year of the war, thirty-seven employees were enough for the House, whilst in 1868 it required ninety-two to serve them.

These facts are deduced from the *Record*, and I lay them bare that we may apply the necessary remedy and lop off the extravagance. These current expenses *can* be reduced, and it only requires a face of flint by the party in power against these increases, and they *will* be reduced.

An inquiry into the subject of the cost of the public printing develops a frightful increase in its proportions:

In 1860	its total cost	was	$30,041
" 1861	"	"	47,986
" 1862	"	"	49,289
" 1863	"	"	56,106
" 1864	"	"	68,902
" 1865	"	"	99,395
" 1866	"	"	108,764
" 1867	"	"	129,138
" 1868	"	"	134,868

The cost of this item to the State in 1868 is nearly 450 per cent. more than it was in 1860, and its aggregate increase is $104,827. Here, too, we find a rapid increase since the years of the war.

To meet these constantly increasing expenses, it has been heretofore found necessary to attempt to divert the resources which now go into the Sinking Fund from the payment of the public debt, and apply a portion of them to the payment of current expenses. I combatted this proposition in two past sessions with success, and I am glad to know that the Finance Committee have concluded that it is not necessary to attempt at this session to take any of these funds from the purpose to which they have been expressly pledged. The Revenues of the Commonwealth that flow into your hands with such an unceasing stream, are given to us in trust to devote them to the relief of the people from their indebtedness. Whilst it is true that no direct tax is placed upon their real estate to meet these enormous outlays, it is also true that every industrial and manufacturing interest in the State complains of the oppressive taxation we are compelled to impose. This interest ought to be the pride of the Commonwealth, and we should foster it by every means in our power consistent with our duty to the people. Our real position is in the van of the manufacturing States of the Union, and to attain it we must relieve these interests from all the burdens we can. Before we can relieve them, we must pay the debt of the Commonwealth. We can only pay that debt by guarding our assets with jealous care, by applying the pruning knife to the enormous abuses that have imperceptibly crept upon us, and by devoting every available dollar to its reduction. When this shall have been accomplished, the coffers of the State will be filled by a steady stream of revenue, yielded by its manifold sources with ease and comfort, and not as now, with exhaustion or compulsion. It will then be in our power to aid, with free hand, in the development of the wonderful resources of our great Commonwealth; to assist, with munificent gifts, the education and intellectual advancement of our people, and to endow with liberality the charities of the State.

That State is best governed which is least governed. Local self-rule is the very essence of freedom. It can best be attained by the machinery of the State being so arranged as to dispense with the necessity for its rule being felt. That cannot be done when a large debt exists and the necessity for its payment and for proving for meeting its interest is continually present. To be enabled to govern with beneficent rule, we must pay our debt. We can only do so by economizing our resources and by retrenching our expenditures. The State is not created for the sole purpose of finding places for partisans either of the one political party or the other; its true mission is a far higher and more ennobling one.

To that mission it should be our constant aim to turn its course, and one of the first steps in that direction is to concentrate our efforts to stop the shameful increase of our expenditures, as shown by the accounts of the last three years.

Josh Billings a Real Estate Agent.

I can sell for eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars, a pallas, a neet and pensive retirement, lokated on the virgin banks of the Hudson, containing 85 akers.

The land is luxuriantly divided by the hand of natur and art into pastur and tillage, into plane and deklivity, into stern abruptness, and the ballyance of moss-turfted medder; streams of sparkling gladness (thick with trout) danse thro this wilderness of buty tu the low music of the kricket and grasshopper. The evergreen sighs as the evening zephyr flirts thro its shadowy buzzum, and the serpent trembles like the luv-smitten hart of a damsel.

Fruits of the tropiks in golden buty melt on the bows, and the beze go heavy and sweet from the fields to their garnering hives.

The manshun is of Parian marble, the poach is a singel dimond set with rubies and mother of pearls; the floors are of rosewood, and the cellins are more butiful than the starry vault of heaven. Hot and cold water squirts and bubbles in every apartment, and nothing is wanting that a poet cud pra for or art cud portra.

The stables are worthy of the steeds of Nimrod or the studs of Akilles, and its henery was bilt expressly for the burds of Paradise, while somber in the distance, like the kave of a hermit, glimpses are caught of the dorg-house. Here poets have cum and warbled their lays; here skulptors have skulpt; here painters robbed the scene of dreary landscapes, and here the filosofer diskovered the studdy which made him the alchimist of natur.

Next northward of this thing of buty sleeps the residence and domain of Duke John Smith; while southward, and nearer the spice-breathing tropiks, may be seen the villy of the Earl Brown and Duchess Widdy Betsey Stevens.

Walls of primitiff rock, laid in Roman sement, bound the estate, while upward and downward the eye catches far away the magesty and grandeaur of the Hudson. As the young morn hangs like a curten of silver from the blue breast of the ski, an angel may be seen each nite dansing with golden tiptoes on the green.

N. B.—This angel goes with the place.

Giograms can be seen at the offiss of the broker. Turms flattering. Nun but prinsipels dealt with. Title as pure as the breath of a white mail infant, and possession given with the lark.

For more full description, read Ovid's art of luv, or kall (in your carrig) on Josh. Billings, real estate agent.

"Sam, did—did you (hic) see anything of my wife?"

"I have not the honor of knowing your wife, sir."

"Don't apologize, Sam, dont apo—apo—hic!—ligize. I-i-it's no honor whatever. Didn't see her?"

"I did not."

"How yer know yer didn't? She—she's as tall as a (hic) meetin' house and broad as a lamp-post, a—and she wears a gingum umberreller and one eye out, and (hic) her nose was done up in a pair of specs. Didn't see her?"

"No, sir!" (emphatically.)

"That's all right, Sam, that's all right. M-m-merely asked frinfamashun. She, (hic) she said she was goin' to join a Sory-ory-sis, and if she does I mean to get stavin' blind drunk. *Wouldn't you?*"

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody; to befriend none; to get everything and save all we get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend; to heap interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

"Pray, excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the theatre, "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshments, don't leave your seat." A sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said: "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle; don't fall overboard when I'm gone."

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting without being useful; let no jest intrude upon your good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty or heedlessly hurt the feelings of another.

THIN MAN.—"Boy, what's that hungry-looking dog following me for?"

Insulting Boy.—"He thinks you are a bone, I reckon!"