CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2132. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 7.

Drugs & Medicines.

DR. T. J. BOYER.....A. I. SHAW.

BOYER & SHAW,

(LATE A. I. SHAW,)

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS

DRUG STORE,

Market St., Clearfield, Pa.,

(Adjoining store of R. Mossop.)

HAVING purchased the above Store-Room and re-fitted it entirely, making it in all respects a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, we are now opening, to offer to the public, a FULL, COMPLETE, and STRICTLY PURE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., consisting of Oils, Paints, Varnishes,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries Stationery &c.

PHYSICIANS

Will find their 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 Papers; 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 this 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.

May 19, 1869.

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 Marked 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.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly 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, DIS-TEMPER, 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 Hoidepest, 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. [feb11-1y

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 Diarrhœa, Dysentery, 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

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 them advantage. Many may be aware that country Physicians who do a mixed 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

Beale's Embrocation,

(LATE POWELL'S.)

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, and Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield. Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville. Daniel Goodlander, Luthersburg. tf

FOR SALE.—White Lead, Zinc, Paint, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Colors in Oil and Dry Paint, Varnish Brushes. may5 HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

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

RUSSIA St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's, Hoofland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters; also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

GREAT BARGAINS

New Store in Mulsonburg!

In the room formerly occupied by P. T. Hegarty.

L. M. COUTRIET

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Covington, Karthaus, Girard and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a large stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any other store in the neighborhood. His stock consists of

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware.

Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

☞ My Plows are of the Curwensville and Centre county make, and are warranted to be of good quality.

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

LIQUORS.

Such as BRANDY, WINE, GIN & WHISKY

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid.

CLOVER SEED,

On hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Wilson's Strattonville THRESHING MACHINES.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUTRIET.
Frenchville P. O., Jan. 7, 1869.

1869 GRAND OPENING 1869

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Shawls, Hosiery

GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN QUALITY and STYLE we cannot be surpassed, having selected our stock with the greatest care, and we will sell at a close cash price, so that purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling on us.

We have also fitted up a separate room for HATS & CAPS and STRAW GOODS, and will keep a choice line of those goods.

WILLIAM REED & CO.,
Near Postoffice, Market Street,
apr14 CLEARFIELD, PA.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who look faith upon this proclamation, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec29 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

NEW FLOUR, FEED

AND

PROVISION STORE,

THE undersigned have just received at their new stand in Wallaceton, a full supply of

Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Bacon, &c.,

COAL OIL, (at reduced rates.)

A good article of TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SMOKING TOBACCO, constantly on hand.

All of which will be sold at LOW RATES for CASH or given in exchange for SHINGLES and LUMBER.

We respectfully ask the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. READ & CO.
Wallaceton, April 7, 1869.

EDWARD PERKS & CO.,

Flour Manufacturers,

And Dealers in

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,

PHILIPSBURG, PA.

A FULL SUPPLY of FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and CHOP constantly on hand, and for sale at rates remarkably low. [feb1-tf

New Wine and Liquor Store.

I. L. REIZENSTEIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

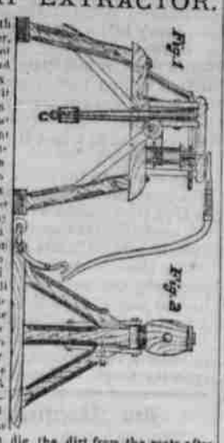
☞ Full stock of Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whisky and Alcohol always on hand. Special attention paid to securing a pure article for Sacramental and medical purposes. jan21-1

LATEST STYLE of BONNETS and HATS, at Mrs. Watson's.

Agricultural Implements.

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 roots 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.

Any person wanting one of these Machines can take it to his farm, and, if not too far away, we will go and help set it up and test it; if he is not satisfied we will take it away and charge nothing for our trouble. Machines $160 with Township Rights. Single Machines, $170.

State and County Rights for sale.

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

CERTIFICATE.

We, the 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 large 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. Speakman, John Nolser, John Kirk, J. W. Gahagan, R. H. Moore, J. W. Wallace, W. B. Alexander, Geo Klinger, Wm D. Beck, Andrew Wilson, S. J. Horn, Wm. K. Irvin, E. J. Kirk, James Moore, L. B. Carlile, Geo. Wilson, Geo Lever Flegal, Fred'k Smiley, [nov19-1y

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

SHOCH & WEAVER,

Luthersburg, Clearfield County, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS of and Dealers in all kinds of plain and fancy HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Halters, and all articles usually found in a first-class Saddler Shop. All work done on short notice and on reasonable rates. None but experienced workmen employed. Room, one door west of the American Hotel. H. W. SCHOCH, jy11-3m P. J. WEAVER.

Lime for Sale!

THE undersigned, residing near the depot has made complete arrangements with Lime Burners east of the mountain, whereby he is enabled to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of

PURE LIME!

which he offers to farmers and builders at a trifle above cost. Those in need of the article would do well to give me a call, or address me by letter, before negotiating their lime.

GEO. C. PASSMORE.
Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1869.

R. B. TAYLOR'S

LIME AND COAL YARD,

(Near the Railroad Depot,)

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

I EMBRACE this method of informing the public, that I have opened up a yard for the sale of wood or coal-burnt LIME and Anthracite COAL, in the borough of Clearfield, and have completed arrangements with eastern dealers by which I can keep a full supply constantly on hand, which will be dispensed of at reasonable rates, by the ton, bushel or car load, to suit purchasers. Those at a distance can address me by letter, and obtain all necessary information by return mail.

R. B. TAYLOR.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869-tf

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 paper, 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

WANTED!

Wool! Wool! Wool!

MOSSOP

Desires to buy all the WOOL in the county, for which he will pay the highest cash price, exchange goods, or both, to suit customers. jy28m

GUNSMITHING,

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his old and new customers, and the public generally, that he has fitted up a new GUN SHOP, on the lot on the corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, Clearfield, Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of guns. Also, guns re-bored, re-varnished, and neatly repaired on short notice. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

jy28-6m JOHN MOORE.

S. H. FULLERTON.....W. S. MCPHERSON

NEW FIRM.

FULLERTON & McPHERSON,

KEEP constantly on hand and for sale, Fresh meats, such as

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c.,

Fresh Fish, and all Vegetables in season; Canned Fruits, Butter, Lard, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market price.

Cash paid for CATTLE, BUTTER, &c.

Room on Market Street, opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. [May 12, '69-tf

WANTED—100,000 LONG SHINGLES. The undersigned hereby give notice, that they will pay the highest market price for a good quality of LONG SHINGLES; and those having such for sale, will find it to their interest to give them a call before selling elsewhere.

JOS. SHAW & SON.
Clearfield, March 7, 1869-tf

Hardware, Tinware, Etc.

MERRELL & BIGLER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADING Hay Forks, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, Nails, etc., for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES For sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER

FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

ATTENTION, LUMBERMEN!

A REVOLUTION IN SAWS!

EMERSON'S

PATENT PERFORARATED

Cross-Cut, Circular and Long Saws,

(ALL GUMMING AVOIDED.)

ALSO,

Emerson's Patent Adjustable Swage,

For Spreading, Sharpening, and Shaping the Teeth of all Splitting Saws.

☞ Send for a Descriptive Circular and Price List. MERRELL & BIGLER,
jan9-tf] General Agents Clearfield, Pa

G. S. FLEGAL,

DEALER IN

STOVES AND HOLLOW-WARE,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.,

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a carefully selected and well assorted stock of Stoves. His variety consists of

THE CELEBRATED IRONSIDES,

Which have never failed to give perfect satisfaction in the most fastidious of its purchasers.

Continental, Lehigh, Farmer, Daylight, Spears' Anti-Dust, Ningers, Charm, Herald, &c., with every variety of the best Pittsburg Manufacture.

☞ The Tin and Sheet Iron ware given with the Stoves is made of the heaviest and best material, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. His stock of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Is larger, better and cheaper than ever before exhibited to the public. He defies competition either in variety, quality or price.

He is also prepared to furnish a complete assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Wooden and Willow Ware,

Wholesale or retail, manufactured neatly and with the sole view to service, from the best material in the market.

PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, A COPPER, BRASS AND IRON KETTLES,

Of every description constantly on hand.

LIGHTNING RODS,

Superior point, put up on short notice. The Point he offers to the public is the same as is now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on their buildings.

ORDERS FOR SPOUTING, ROOFING

And other work belonging to his business will be promptly filled by experienced and skillful workmen.

BRASS, COPPER AND OLD METTLE

Taken in exchange for goods.

☞ He especially invites the attention of Merchants wishing to purchase at wholesale, as they will find it to their advantage to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

G. S FLEGAL.
Phillipsburg, Aug. 5, 1868. jy21-67

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1869.

SPEECH OF

SENATOR WM. A. WALLACE,

AT BELLEFONTE.

The Issues of the Campaign.

BELLEFONTE, Aug. 24, 1869.

Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, spoke this evening in the Court House here to a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy. He said:

At the threshold of a gubernatorial campaign 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 never-ending weight of taxation, are themes upon each of which the people think and feel deeply and to these we might with profit devote our attention in the pending canvass. But matters 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 of 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 wide-spread sentiment of dissatisfaction exists, nay more, that the prevailing tone of the people and the press of the Commonwealth, is against the [illegible] 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 unsupported by facts, and it is our business in this canvass to test its truth.

We broadly charge, that in every element of good government, in every essential feature necessary to the protection 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 unblushing corruption is boldly charged upon the incumbents of place; 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 coffers 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 legislative 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 government during the last three years of the war, under the administration of Governor Curtin, were as follows:

For year ending December 1st, 1863, they were $446,456; for year ending December 1st, 1864, they were $660,021; for year ending December 1st, 1865, they were $616,023.

For the three years since the war, under the administration of Governor Geary, they were: For the year ending December 1st, 1866, $668,969; 1867, $892,878; 1868, $845,569.

The expenses of 1868, it is thus seen, are $245,515 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 135, 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 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 past 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 February 2d, 1867, by which the Treasurer was authorized to redeem the over due five per cent. loans 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 interest at the rate of five per cent. was transmuted, by this operation, into a six per cent. loan, and the amount of the interest payable by the people, which in 1866 was $1,893,105, was increased in 1867 to $2,257,023, or over $350,000 of an increase in the first year. In 1868, we paid $1,878,699 in interest, or $87,000 more than we had to pay in 1866. The expense 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 millions of six per cent. loan is yet to mature upon it this year and each succeeding year until payment, $230,000 more of your money than before was necessary must be paid in interest. These figures are from the official documents, and the same documents show that the State Treasurer had in his hands, in 1867, an average monthly balance of over three and a half millions of dollars, and in 1868, his average monthly balance was over two millions three hundred thousand dollars. With these princely revenues at their command, what could not the Treasury ring effect? Large fortunes flowed gently into the laps of these shrewd financiers and they controlled every appointment to power and place. No law could be passed against their will, and their assistance in legislation was a guaranty of success. No bill was ever passed in which these men was interested that was refused the signature of the Governor, and he never initiated a financial movement against their will.

That corrupting and debasing influences surround and pervade the atmosphere of the State capital, scarce needs proof. The closing hours of the last session of the legislature were full of proofs 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 [illegible] that the moral sense of the people who hear me would be shocked at its recital and the outrageous character of the transaction almost stamps it as a falsehood. The knowledge that the calm and intelligent scrutiny of a capable and honest Governor was to be fastened upon their deeds, and that the veto power would be exercised in holding them and their purchased privileges up to the scorn and execration of an outraged people, would go for to deter these men from corrupting the weak and purchasing the corrupt. The evil is a terrible reality. It confronts us in high places and it saps the vitals of the State. The remedy rests with the people alone.

The vast increase in 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 of 2,019 bills which became laws, or an annual average of 673. During 1861, 1865, and 1866, under Governor Curtin, there were passed 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 1,232, or nearly double the average during Governor Packer's term. The necessity for special legislation during the war was far greater than since, and, the amendment to the constitution depriving the legislature of power to enact laws in cases in which the courts have jurisdiction, in the hands of a firm executive officer, would have vastly decreased the amount of these vicious enactments. Scores of laws are found upon the statute books of 1867, 1868 and 1869, in which the courts were vested with the control of the subject, yet favoritism or some other reason, secured the approval of the Executive. This is the field, too, in which special privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of legislative borers is made 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 exception. For instance, to give him 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 session, with the power to appoint over one 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 hands of the Executive. He has failed to apply it and has aided and abetted the wrong.

The deliberate overthrow of a judicial district, the attempt to nullify the will of the people of that district in the choice of their judge, and the palpable violation of the Constitution incurred in so doing, all are chargeable directly to John W. Geary, for the bill was signed the very morning after the night of its passage, under circumstances which conclusively prove his knowledge of its purpose and character. If he knew these, is it unjust to charge that he knew how it passed, and what base means secured the necessary majority for its speedy enactment? If the judiciary are to be attacked and the express will of the people defied by the use of money in a corrupt combination, of what value are our institutions, and whose life or property is secure? John W. Geary possessed the knowledge of the wrong and the power to prevent it, and failed to use them, and he is justly responsible for the infamy.

Under the provisions of the law enacted 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 through the operations of a Sinking Fund. Since 1860, the last year of Governor Packer's administration, $45,346,000 have gone into the treasury. By far the larger portion of this proceeds from the revenues specifically applied by law to the payment of the debt, and yet the debt now is only about four millions less than it was in 1860, and this calculation excludes the loans for military purposes, and to redeem the overdue loan. Where have these millions gone, and why is the State debt still so large? The mismanagement of the finances of the State, was never so great as within the last three years, the payment of largely increased salaries, the employment of pasters and folders and other useless officials, the increase in the amount of interest, and the necessities of the Treasury ring, have combined to increase our expenses to so great an extent as to divert these large revenues from their proper destination and therefore the debt still 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 placed in the appropriation bill by the united vote of all the democrats and 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 conference, 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 [illegible] ment of the pasters and folders in the House. Seven republicans voted with the democrats and defeated the bill and affirmed the wisdom of the amendment. Yet, within three days four of these republicans changed front and voted with their brethren to reconsider the bill and they passed it by a vote of 17 to 16, two republicans 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 legislator under his rule has become a hissing and a reproach, the fair fame of our noble Commonwealth is tarnished, her revenues are wasted, and her debt unpaid; her magnificent resources lie undeveloped or private enterprise must do the work; the power to guide the State in her noble career of progress, and to give to her that place among her sisters for which nature has fitted her, must be sought elsewhere than in the feeble capacity of him who now is her Chief Executive; and we point with confidence to the man of our choice, to him who has grappled with the rugged realities of our mountains and our valleys, and by his indomitable energy has made them the sources and the avenues of untold riches, to him who with strong mind and iron will has concentrated all his powers in her development, to him who has by these acts proved his capacity to successfully 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 so he declares, "I cordially approve this action of the National Congress and unhesitatingly recommend the prompt ratifications of the same by the legislature."

He thus initiates the gross wrong that has been perpetrated upon the 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 violation 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 favor of its adoption. I shall not pretend to discuss the abstract question involved in the Amendment, but shall endeavor to show how gross a wrong has been perpetrated upon their constituents by the legislature and the executive.

The express will of the people moulded in the organic law by the Convention of 1838, and adopted by the people, was against the ratification, and their right to be heard before their verdict was reversed, was as clear as was their right to pass upon the question originally. It had not entered into the canvass in the election of a single member or senator, and nearly all of those who voted for its adoption in 1839, voted against an amendment of the same character in 1868, known 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 strict party vote, refused to postpone the question for two weeks in order that an opportunity might be had for the people to be heard by petition and remonstrance on the subject. Never before was the right of petition denied in a Pennsylvania Senate. In the same body of resolutions providing for the preparation of a bill to submit the question of ratification of the amendment to the people at the polls in October, and to postpone action until the result was ascertained, was also voted down by the radicals, every man of them voting against submitting the question to the people. In the House the same proposition was submitted and there, too, the radicals refused by a strict party vote, to submit the question to a vote of the people. The resolution ratifying the amendment was then adopted 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 reopened, 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 power 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 faithless agents should be again employed. Can impudence further go? The right of repeal exists, and inheres in equity and justice. The forms of our constitution, and the 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.]

A New Fact About the Lincoln Assassination.

STATEMENT OF PAYNE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* communicates the following: Some time ago a friend introduced me to Frederick Stone, of Port Tobacco (Indian, Potopaca,) on the Lower Potomac, who was counsel to Dr. Mudd, the surgeon of John Wilkes Booth. Stone is now a member of Congress from the 4th District of Maryland, and is a modest, semi-literary lawyer. He went in his professional capacity to see Payne or Powell, the attempted assassin of Wm. H Seward, and returned to my introducer with this statement:

"That fellow is the most extraordinary and irredeemable ruffian in Christendom. He is built like a gigantic savage, has no idea of fear, possesses no sensibilities, and wants to die with promptitude. He said to me: 'I don't want a trial.' I deserve to be hanged, and expect it. I don't want to be led out to court every day, with chains on my legs amid a daily hurrah. I meant to kill that old Seward, and how I failed I can't imagine; I believe I was right in trying to kill him; first I went at him with my knife and then with my pistol butt. If I had possessed anything else I should have finished him."

Stone asked him the extent and nature of the conspiracy.

"It was a plan to carry off Lincoln and give him up to the Confederates," said Payne, "but when that failed, Booth, who was the only one in earnest, proposed to kill Lincoln and all the Cabinet. All the rest backed out and scattered like a lot of beggars. We never heard of Surratt, or Arnold, or any of them again. I told Booth I would go in with him, and he preferred to kill Lincoln, while I was set upon Seward. If Atzerodt or Harold were in the matter, they were mere hangers on. I deserve to be killed, and so does Booth. The rest were women and babes."

Amongst the peculiarities of that time of assassination may be mentioned the fact that a poet who recently figured in some of the floral decoration ceremonies of this vicinity, had been invited by Wilkes Booth to come to his room on the night of the murder. While on his way he heard of the assass