

Table with rates for advertising: Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines, 1 cent; For each subsequent insertion, 1/2 cent.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers.

VOL. 48--WHOLE NO 2860.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

TERMS--\$2 per annum in Advance.

NEW SERIES--VOL. 15, NO. 10.

Cards. JOHN A. GREGORY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. J. H. KLINE, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Solicitor. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. W. ALBERT & BROS., Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. FRANCIS COUETRIE, MERCHANT. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. THOMAS H. FORCEEE, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. CHARLES SCHAFER, LAGER BEER BREWER. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Cards. J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Miscellaneous. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE! In Girard Township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Store House for Sale or Rent. That well known Store and Dwelling House, situated in the Hope, Clearfield county, Pa.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION. Notice is hereby given to the public and all parties interested, that application will be made at the present session of the State Legislature to pass an act...

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ABRAHAM K. PEOPLES, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of ALEXANDER GIBBS, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN B. BOWLES, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned...

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE! The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1874. DOT FUNNY LITTLE BABY.

That is when Congress is not in session-- and in the autumn-- [That is just before the elections, they leave of eating, make fast their habitations and remain at rest and seemingly torpid through the winter.]

Mr. Wheeler--I desire to ask my colleague a question. I have studied the history of the party both here and in the States. It has had no chemical process has yet been invented, I believe, to stay it's ravages. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wheeler--I hope my colleague will have unanimous consent to proceed. The chairman--Does the gentleman from New York yield to his colleague?

Mr. Wheeler--I think the gentleman should be allowed to finish his remarks. I think the gentleman [Mr. Dawes] was about to apply it to the Democratic side of the house. I have anticipated him by a more appropriate application.

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The Government's... No greater swindle was ever perpetrated upon the people of the United States than that of these "ambitious Christian Bankers," Jay Cooke & Co. The fraud is a huge one, and every day's investigation expands its proportions. After the concern has been thrown into bankruptcy by private creditors, "the government" is now beginning to look after its interests. The New York Sun of Friday is alluding to those banking brigands as a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to examine into the condition of the First National Bank of the city of Washington at the time of its failure, and into its prior transactions and general management, with authority to send for persons and papers. This investigation is eminently proper, but what it may end in is quite another question. The composition of the committee is not favorable to the cause of the bank, as the occasion demands, or to such treatment as outraged justice requires. Mr. Maynard, the Chairman, will necessarily give the direction to the inquiry, and he is not zealous for bringing Jay Cooke and his confederates to account. The First National Bank was a mere branch of Jay Cooke & Co. at the capital, under another name, and was used to track deposits from the Comptroller of the Currency to the parent firm. Henry D. Cooke was the President of this bank and a member of Jay Cooke & Co., and both concerns occupied the same building. The capital of the bank was \$500,000. In section 29 of the National Currency act, it is enacted "that the total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in." Thus, if Jay Cooke & Co. had owned the entire stock of this bank they could not have borrowed more than \$50,000, or a tenth part of the capital. So the bank was a mere branch of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and the report of the receiver, made on the 20th of September, 1873, it appears that every dollar of the capital and more than half as much in addition belonging to depositors were drawn by Jay Cooke & Co. The exact figures are as follows: Jay Cooke & Co. \$2,726,453 Cooke's share of the same 89,668 00 Total \$2,816,121 00 It was wholly impracticable, without collusion between the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Cooke, that this drain ever could have occurred. The facts must have been known, or the Comptroller willfully closed his eyes to a knowledge which stared him in the face at every examination of the books. There is another feature in this business which is full of suspicious significance. As President of the bank up to the time of its failure, the Comptroller of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of which he was a partner, down stairs, three-quarters of a million of dollars. But he did not stop there, for the report of assets made and sworn to by Jay Cooke & Co. on the 23d of December last charges nearly half a million against him individually. Here are the figures: Henry D. Cooke, \$415,000 00 Henry D. Cooke, with collateral 53,235 41 Henry D. Cooke, treasurer 15,960 00 Total \$484,235 41 This last item of "treasurer" is simply disgraced. As Governor of the District he was treasurer of the reform school, for which Congress had provided liberally. In that capacity he deposited \$15,000 with Jay Cooke & Co., and then drew it out for his own use, leaving the school among the helpless. It is thus seen that one member of the firm, who ran both machines at Washington, contrived to appropriate the whole capital of the bank to his own account, and turned in a quarter of a million more for the benefit of the firm of which he was a member. What became of this half million is yet to be discovered. It is certainly not to be found among the treasury of the reform school, nor among the accounts of Seneca Sanderson Company figures for \$100,000 in round numbers, which were turned into the spoiled creditors. Among the liabilities is one item which has heretofore excited comment. It is as follows: United States deposits (secured partially by assets stated above) received by the receiver of the bank \$27,735 45 It is known that fully \$100,000 of this amount was deposited with the First National by the Secretary of the Treasury, and as is believed, against the protest of the United States Treasurer, a few days before the failure. This was done without security of any kind, although the law explicitly forbids any such discretion. The 45th section of the Currency act provides in these words: "And the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the associations that designate satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited there, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government." If the committee are disposed to do their duty and to let the public see how far official favoritism has gone in sustaining the grossest infractions of laws designed for the protection of the community, and in appropriating the people's money to prop up those rotten concerns, there is a wide field of exploration before them. But we fear they are not likely to improve the opportunity. The N. Y. Sun don't have much faith in Philadelphia; and, turning away from Tammany friends, says the Quaker City is to-day the worst governed city in America except Washington. It may be as well governed as Boston or San Francisco. To-day its debt is fifty-eight millions of dollars, or nearly three times that of Pennsylvania. The expenditures are twenty millions a year, and the taxes hardly in proportion to the real wealth there in any other city in the country, save the National Capital. CAMERON LIKE--A safety ballot box patented and prepared for exhibition has been engaging the attention of members of Congress, and Senator Matt Carpenter favors the passage of a law commanding its use. To this the Harrisburg Telegraph seriously objects. It says: "Any thing favoring money in elections, or the prevention of frauds, would be sure to be denounced by the home organ of Simon Cameron."