THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 1st door west of Post Office, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
119 Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. yp

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. no19, '78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

HENRY BRETH,
(LATE OF P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn's. 7by

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
CASEY P. WALLACE. JOHN W. WHIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jal'77 Clearfield, Pa.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-79.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:10'74

JOSEPH B. M'NALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:'76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House. jy9,1879-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents mail a copy to any address. my29

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 22jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. my28,'67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19, '75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1873-tf.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my28:1ypd

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, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased the commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

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, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. RIDDLE.
KERR & RIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's
Companies. Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br. $4,231,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan..... 5,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,624,063
Insurance Co. of North America..... 6,413,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.. 1,712,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.... 679,145
Waterdown..... 764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,995,454
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,642. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 40.

BABY MINE.

I've a letter from thy sire,
Baby mine,
I could read and never tire,
Baby mine;
He is sailing o'er the sea,
He is coming back to me,
He is coming back to thee,
Baby mine!

Oh, I long to see his face,
Baby mine,
In his old accustomed place,
Baby mine;
Like the rose of May in blooms,
Like a star amid the gloom,
Like the sunshine in the room,
Baby mine!

I'm glad I cannot sleep,
Baby mine,
I'm so happy I could weep,
Baby mine;
He is sailing o'er the sea,
He is coming back to me,
He is coming back to thee,
Baby mine!

OLD BUT GOOD!

SPEECH OF

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black,

AT THE

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION

IN LANCASTER CITY, SEP. 17, 1863.

MR. BLACK, having been introduced to the Convention, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have not accepted this invitation to address you with any hope of giving you new light on the issues before the people. There are some things too plain for discussion, and the man who does not understand the fundamental principles now in contest, is below the reach of an argument.

This Government—this Constitution and these laws—were made by the patriots of the Revolution to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Their blood and treasure expended upon the erection of the Government, gave them an inheritable estate in it which has come down in the regular course of descent to their heirs. We, the white men of America, are their heirs.

The Government being our property, we have the same right to save it from overthrow by warning one another of its danger, that any one of you has to prevent the destruction of his house by raising the cry of fire when he sees the flames bursting from the roof. And this is a duty which will surely be performed; for the people of this country have been so long accustomed to speak plainly what they believe sincerely upon the subjects which concern their temporal salvation, that they could not be silent if they would.

This great combination of independent sovereignties, uniting all the powers of a consolidated empire for the common defence and general welfare, with all the advantages of local self-government in our domestic affairs, was the grandest political structure ever made by human hands, and its preservation was the most sacred trust ever committed to any people on the globe. If we shall be compelled to close this contest without a restoration of the Union, our worst misfortunes are yet before us. No imagination has measured the full extent of that calamity, or seen to the bottom of that frightful abyss. It any one here feels pity for the Southern people, let him bestow it; not for the sufferings they have already endured, but for the evils which await them in case they succeed in the rash and rebellious enterprise of dissolution. Neither can we of the North look in the face of such misfortune without dread and terror. A sample commercial view of it (and that is the lowest of all views) is enough to startle us. We lose an internal trade with the South worth, to us at least one hundred millions per annum in clear profits. We lose the larger part of that great foreign commerce which heretofore made all the world dependent on us. A financial revulsion must follow this bloated system of fictitious paper credit as surely as the night follows the day. With all these elements of weakness we must shoulder a debt of perhaps three thousand millions of dollars, Pennsylvania paying about *twenty-five millions per annum as her share of the interest*, a burden which even a prosperous people could hardly expect to carry without being crushed. With business everywhere paralyzed, property universally depreciated, in debt beyond hope of redemption, ground to the earth by taxation, political insignificance in the eyes of the world, and a consciousness of national shame and degradation in our own hearts, we must begin the world again, like a broken-hearted man who has lost his character, his property and his hope.

When these things are recollected, let no man forget that the Democratic party is the only one which ever appreciated the value of the Union. No other ever made devotion to it a cardinal principle of its creed. There never was a time since that party first came into existence, when any man could remain in its communion for an hour if he showed indifference, much less if he expressed opposition to the Union. When any of its pretended members declared his willingness to let the Union slide, he was promptly notified to slide himself over to the opposition, and he always obeyed the order. If there be a man among us now who would not freely give all he has and all he is to bring back the Union to the condition in which it was three years ago, he is not in his proper place; he ought to be in secret conclave with the "loyal leaguers," plotting against that Constitution and those laws which alone can bind the Union together.

That we are as true as ever to our ancient faith—that we have not given up one inch of the high ground we occupied in all the time past—is proved, if proof were necessary, by the character of our present candidate for the highest office in the State. I think I know that gentleman as well as one man can be known to another. I can say, with a profound conviction of its truth, that no word has ever been heard from his lips, nor a line seen from his pen, which did not breathe the most fervent devotion to the Union. Indeed, he has been all his lifetime uncommonly sensitive to the dangers which threatened our national institutions. The Union of the States, with their rights unimpaired and the liberties of the people protected, was and is the polar star of his political course and supreme object of his affections. No man, even among the great patriots of the past age, has been more eloquent in his warnings against disunion, or predicted our present troubles more accurately. In a hundred conversations or a score of written communications, I, and many others, have seen the evidence of his love for the Federal Union and his hatred for every species of treason that might weaken or overthrow it. Few persons have ever been in contact with him, even for a short time, without being impressed with the great truths which make so large a part of his own strong and clear understanding.—Friends and enemies admit his sincerity, for feelings so intense and convictions so habitually urged upon others, could not possibly be counterfeited. He has fairly earned the title of a "*Union Saver*." He has deserved the sneer of the opposition when they said he sat constantly "beside the sick bed of the Union;" and if the Union is destined to expire in the insanity of civil strife, his devoted affection will keep there to the last, "like love watching madness on the bed of death."

If we had been in any sense opposed to the Government or unfaithful to the Union, would we have proposed such a candidate for Governor? No; we would have nominated some black Abolitionist, who believes the Constitution to be a covenant with hell, and who by destroying the Constitution would make an end of the Union as certainly as you take the life of a man by cutting the heart out of his body. Or we would have worked out our destructive purpose by nominating some mighty contractor—one of those large handed robbers who are weakening the Government by depleting its Treasury and stuffing its money into their own big pockets. With such a man wielding all the power and influence of this great State, the Government surely could not last long. In short, if we had any evil intent against the Union, we would have taken any candidate we could lay our hands on rather than George Woodward, the Union Saver—the man of upright character and downright speech—whose hands are clean of all crime, and whose pockets are empty of all gains except what came there as the just reward of his honest labor.

Much as we honor and love him personally, it is not for his sake that we desire to make him Governor. Setting aside his fidelity and ours to the National Government and Union, we could do something a great deal more for his profit than that. Let him avow his apostasy from the faith of his fathers; let him prostitute his conscience and his intellect to the purposes of Abolitionism; let him forget that he belongs to the Caucasian variety of the human species and enter the service of the negro; let him make a few speeches to show the superiority of the African over the Saxon race; let him contrive the ways and means of promoting negro insurrections and always stand ready to take the part of the negro right or wrong; above all, let him denounce the Constitution as it is and curse the Union as it was; let him abandon the principles of liberty in which he was bred, and degrade himself low enough to call every freeman a traitor who is not willing to be a slave. If he will do this he may get a contract on which he can cheat the United States at the rate of a hundred thousand dollars a month. If his inexperience should make him awkward, and he should be detected and exposed so that even his confederates in knavery are compelled to admit his guilt, there would still be a resource for him. When the worst comes to the worst, we can get him a foreign mission—send him to cool his blushes in the snows of Russia or harden the bronze upon his cheek under the hot sun of Spain.

But stealing the public money or trampling on the Constitution is not his idea of loyalty or yours either. He would restore the Union by defending the Constitution, by giving to the laws their just supremacy, by guarding the rights of the people, and by driving off those obscene birds of prey that are now gorging themselves on the prostrate carcass of the Nation.

I know there are those who think that the Union never can be restored; who believe that the great gulf of blood and fire which now rolls between the North and the South has been made by this Administration so wide and so deep that it will remain forever impassable. I am not one of those who regard restoration as a forlorn hope. Every man who has sense enough to know his right hand from his left must believe that, if the Democratic party had been successful in 1860, this country would now have been united, prosperous, happy and tranquil. The American flag would have waved over every inch of our territory, "not one star extinguished nor one stripe erased." And no concession to the South would have been made or needed beyond what was required by the Constitution or demanded by that magnanimity which the stronger party ought always show in its treatment of the weaker. As our troubles began with the advent of the Abolitionists to power, they will end when the people scourge back that band of malignants to the obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged. The Democratic party built up this Government, kept the Union together for seventy-five years, and was always ready "to shield it and save it or perish there too." The same party will bring back the better days of the Republic and remove, if not immediately, at least in process of time, that huge mountain of sorrow which is now crushing the life out of the country.

One thing is perfectly certain; that if the Union is ever restored, it must be on the basis of the Constitution and laws. Other hope of salvation to us there is none under Heaven. When the Constitution was put aside and another system of Government, compounded of proclamations and confiscation acts, was substituted in its place, all possible chances of the Union were postponed until the Constitution could be brought back again. When you require the Southern people to obey the Constitution and the laws which were made by their fathers as well as ours, it is but their reasonable duty to submit, and if they do not see it so, it is our duty to make them. But it is a widely different thing when you offer them a confiscation act which strips them of land and goods, coupled with a proclamation which lets loose four millions of ignorant negroes, with Abolition preachers among them to incite insurrection and urge the indiscriminate slaughter of the white inhabitants. Whether they ought to give themselves up to this appalling fate, is a question which I leave to be decided by those who have the authority. But that they will never voluntarily consent to a union with us upon such terms, I think is certain. If they did, would that be the Union that Washington made? Would not a Union without a Constitution be as dangerous to us as to them? How long would a Union removed from the rock of the Constitution and rebuilt upon the sandy foundation of a proclamation, be able to stand when the winds blow and the rains beat against it?

That there is something radically and fatally wrong in a war which has for its object a negro proclamation inconsistent with the white man's constitution, is a self evident truth which pervades the whole popular mind. The negro policy has changed the public feeling every where North and South. When Mr. Lincoln sent his first message to Congress, he declared it to be his opinion that there was not a majority for Secession in any State of the Union, except perhaps South Carolina. He was right. Nine tenths of the Southern people were then as true to the Union as any part of the North, and far truer than New England ever was. The North was as nearly unanimous as any equal number of people could be on any subject. Where now are Union friends in the South? And where is the Northern enthusiasm which two years ago marshalled the whole population into "ranks and squadrons and right forms of war?" Let the Conscription law answer. Away then with these negro measures, give us back our Constitution and our laws—let us have these to fight for, and a million of true hearts will leap to the conflict, where now there is nothing but apathy or something worse.

The men whose influence brought about this fatal policy have done it with the willful and malicious intention to prevent the restoration of the Union. It was not a mere blunder, but a crime against the country deliberately performed. Let us do justice to our opponents. The masses of the Republican party (so called) did not mean it; even their leaders were misled. The President is technically responsible, but not in the sense of intending all the consequences. It was done by that ultra abolition party whose principal seat of power is New England, with disciples thinly scattered over the Middle and Western States. That is the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; that is the influence which shapes all our measures of civil administration and regulates the flow of our blood in the field. These are the men who rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their profit.

They avowed their purpose of destroying this government more than thirty years ago. They made no secret of the malignant hatred they bore to the institutions established by our Revolutionary ancestors. They wrought earnestly in season and out of season to excite insurrection and murder in the Southern States. They did not wait for war to legalize bloodshed. When one of their number, as coarse a ruffian as they had among them, an impostor, a thief, a traitor and a murderer, sneaked at midnight into a peaceful village to organize a general system of butchery, and actually commenced shooting down the unsuspecting inhabitants, while he plundered the Government property, the Abolitionists of New England clapped their hands, applauded and rejoiced with exceeding joy. They uttered the most furious malediction against the authorities for arresting him; when he was hang they mourned him as a martyr; when he was buried they pronounced funeral eulogies over his grave; at this day they worship his memory and sing hymns in his honor. By their fruits ye shall know them. There can be no mistake about the patriotism, the honesty, or the benevolence, of a party that canonifies a traitor, a thief and a murderer.

While other parties were discussing questions of policy which concerned the prosperity of the country, the Abolitionists were planning the destruction of the whole fabric; while others wrangled about tariffs, banks and improvements, they kept aloof, cautiously and cunningly contriving how they might engulf the whole nation in a sea of blood. As a tiger crouching at the edge of his jungle waits for the right moment to spring upon his victim to crunch his bones and lap his life-blood, so Abolitionism waited and watched for the opportunity to make its fatal spring upon the Federal Government.

The Constitution stood in their way and they spurned it as an agreement with hell. The Gospel of God was opposed to them and their conventicles resounded with ribald blasphemies against the Christian religion. Common honesty forbade the gross breach of faith they contemplated, and they invented a new system of morality called "higher law," which when it came to be defined meant nothing but the impulse of their own unregulated passions. The Democracy saw through their designs and warned the country against them; and they slandered us with all the brutal strength of criminals.

The adherents and sympathizers of this party attempt to excuse their hostility to the Government of the white man by ascribing it to love for the negro. But of all the cants that were ever canted in this hypocritical age, the Abolition cant of humanity to the negro is the most disgustingly hollow and false. The men who have no drops of mercy for their own race cannot possibly have any human feeling for another. Besides they know very well that a contest for negro equality in this country must necessarily terminate in making the negro's condition a thousand times worse. They cannot hope to see the Anglo-Saxons of America sink in their own blood as the French inhabitants of St. Domingo did before the negroes of that Island. No; they know that when their policy is pushed to the last extremity, the negro can have no ultimate chance against the white man. Their object is intensely and purely selfish. They desired to kindle the flames of civil war throughout the country, reckless who might suffer so that they could but remain masters of the burnt and blackened field.

I think there can be no mistake in saying that these Abolitionists are opposed to the Union, and that the measures they sustain are intended to prevent its restoration. Ask the man who is their undoubted leader in this county and State—the man whose talents entitle him to that bad eminence—and he will tell you what he has often said, in public as well as in private, that it sickens him to hear of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Think for a moment of this most atrocious sentiment. The "Constitution as it is" is the fundamental law of the land, which they swore to obey; and now they would insult the God who was their witness, by declaring that oath to be a sham, and their solemn covenant with the country a delusion and a snare. The *Union as it was* results from *the Constitution as it is*, and this nation, which has bled for it at every pore, is to be told that all their terrible sacrifices of life and property shall go for nothing, because, forsooth, their rulers are sick of the Union. The history of the world gives no account of any other people who became the dupes of such an awful imposture. The men who propose to perpetrate it are not only treacherous and unfaithful to a sacred trust; they are remorseless as death and cruel as the grave.

But how came it that a party so insignificant in numbers and so destitute of general confidence should acquire so complete an ascendency in the public councils. Their own vote was probably not one-tenth of the people, and the other nine tenths would as soon have polled all the mad houses of the country, and selected the wildest lunatics they could find to rule over them, as to have given the New England Abolitionists the reins of their government. They got their power by a series of base frauds. They went into the Chicago Convention declaring themselves entirely satisfied with the exclusion of slavery from the territories. Although that would not make one slave more or less, they averred that the pleasure of insulting and defying the judicial authorities, by getting a decision of the *Supreme Court reversed by a convention of base politicians*, would "wrap them up in measureless contentment." They agreed to a self-denying resolution abjuring all power and all intention to interfere with the rights of the States on the subject of slavery or any other subject. How did they keep that pledge? If any Republican would now dare to stand on that plank of the platform, he would be bullied out of countenance.

But it was necessary to gain still further power by another false pretense. When the war broke out, they—the same men who had plotted the destruction of the Union for thirty years—shouted for the Union so loudly that nearly all believed them sincere. That shout for the Union thrilled the heart of the whole Democracy, and they crowded all the ways to the battlefield as if they were going to a festival. When the disaster at the first battle of Bull Run made another uprising necessary, they put on the records of Congress a solemn declaration that the war was not for conquest or subjugation, but solely for the Union as it was before the war, and for the Constitution with all the rights of the States and people unimpaired. Again the Democratic response was universal, enthusiastic and efficient.

These repeated pledges were shamefully broken. The Abolitionists went to the President and insisted on having a proclamation which would openly trample them down. The President refused—refused for many good reasons. The argument by which he justified his refusal was certainly the most respectable one he ever made in his life. It became necessary, therefore, to impose upon him also. They promised that if he would issue the proclamation, nine hundred thousand volunteers would be forthcoming to strengthen the army. I am not aware that a single man of those nine hundred thousand ever made his appearance. They soon threw off the mask entirely, and got a conscription law to compel others to fight the battles. When the draft went into Massachusetts, that State, with the "*hardy population*" of which we had heard so much, suddenly became the sickliest spot on the continent. Forty-seven per cent. (I think that is the proportion) were afflicted with divers diseases, which rendered them incapable of doing military duty. The others, when they were drafted, either ran away to Canada or else paid their commutation like the rest of us.

It is by these repeated breaches of faith that the Abolitionists got the power which they are now abusing. The Republicans, the Democrats and the executive administration, have been successively overreached by them; and they have used their advantages always against the Constitution and the Union. There are men among us who would be very indignant if they were cheated in a horse trade or defrauded of ten dollars by a false token, and yet they look without emotion on the impostures by which the nation is swindled out of its life.

Not only that part of the Constitution which effects the relations of the States is in danger, but those common liberties which every freeman of the race we belong to has enjoyed for three hundred years, are in imminent peril. I need not enumerate the outrages perpetrated on individual rights. The Democrats have steadily protested against them, and resisted them wherever they could. Every patriotic Republican has seen them with sadness and sorrow, and if the Abolitionists have approved of them, it is only as part of their general system of insult and contempt for the Constitution and laws.

Though none justify, and few will even try to excuse a bold and open outrage on the laws, there are those who tell you that it is unimportant at such a crisis as this in comparison with other great interests at stake. Do not suffer yourselves to be cajoled out of your liberties in this way. Every willful violation of law is a thing of transcendant importance if it is not instantly rebuked and punished. Crimes against public liberty never stop where they begin. Those who commit them get on a down-hill track where there is no halting place unless the people themselves apply the brakes. One outrage begets another. A single individual is kidnapped, and twenty others are taken for complaining of it. All is insufficient if the *habeas corpus* is not repealed, and the Executive must, therefore, take upon himself a power which the Legislature alone can exercise. The officers who stand up for law and justice must be deposed and imprisoned—and if a majority of votes can be influenced neither by venality or fear the right of suffrage will be forcibly violated. Then we are wholly enslaved. The truest man may be dragged from his bed at midnight and torn away from his shrieking family to prison or to exile. The most respectable woman may be taken, as Mrs. Brinsmade was in New York, thrust into a dungeon, kept there for weeks, debarred of all communication with her family and friends, and was exposed to the daily and nightly insults of the beastly knaves who had her in their power. If you think that your local courts might still give you protection, remember the case of Judge Carmichael, who laid down the law as he conscientiously believed it to be—as it certainly was—and as he knew the peace of society required that it should be—and, because the law did not please the Abolitionists, was dragged from the bench by a band of ruffians, knocked down with the butt ends of their pistols and carried away to prison, where he was kept for eleven mortal months.

Such has been the history of these encroachments in all past time. They begin with petty violations of justice and swell with frightful rapidity into the most stupendous crimes. Their first victim is a solitary helpless and perhaps unpopular individual, but they end by forcing the yoke on the necks of millions.

The people of Holland live in a country where the land is several feet below the level of the sea. They protect themselves against constant inundation by a large earthwork which they call a *dyke*, extending all along the coast. What they are most troubled with is a large species of rat, which burrows under and makes holes through their dyke. Now a rat hole is not a very alarming thing in itself; but the action of the water makes it larger every moment. If it be neglected for a single night, by the time the morning dawns, the rat hole has widened into a huge *crevasse*, the ocean goes pouring through it, and the whole land is laid under water. So it is with the Constitution, which is our dyke. If the smallest breach is once made in it, "the ever toiling wave of arbitrary power" which is continually surging up against it, will constantly enlarge it until all protection of our rights is washed away. I tell you gentlemen, if you desire to save one remnant of your liberties, you must watch the rat holes in your Constitution.

But there is a necessity, some tell us, for these violations of law. It is wonderful that any man possessed of reason could be imposed on by an excuse so weak, so shallow and so childish. This necessity has often been urged as a reason for acts that everybody condemned; it has never in all the world's history, had the sanction of one true patriot, or one great statesman; but it has been branded as "the tyrant's plea" by the universal sense of all mankind. By all our ancestors in the old world, by all our revolutionary heroes, by all who administered our government heretofore, the necessity was always thought to be precisely the other way. The supreme necessity which presided over all others was obedience to the law. That is the very purpose and the only purpose for which magistrates are chosen. When a man who is appointed and sworn to guard the laws, and see them faithfully executed, tells you that he will necessarily violate them himself and encourage others to do likewise, your plain and obvious answer must be that he is not fit for his business.

All these heresies must be extirpated before we can hope for peace, or protection, or Union or prosperity. But the election of Woodward will be the forerunner of a National triumph for the Democratic party. When that happens, though we cannot certainly promise, we can reasonably hope for a restoration of the Union. If our Abolition enemies leave the country in a salvable state it will be saved, and this great nation will start on a new career, whose glories will make the splendors of the past look dim in comparison. At all events we can bring back the reign of order and law, under which every citizen who is conscious of his innocence may breathe the deep breath and sleep the sound sleep of a freeman.

THE CORRUPT LOBBY.

AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO REINSTATE IT IN POWER.

The Constitution of 1873, adopted by the people of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, was intended to be a death-blow to the corrupt lobby which for many years had made legislation a matter of barter and sale at Harrisburg. Half the abuses and wrongs of the system have never been told. It demoralized the politics and legislation of the State, and plastered the Commonwealth over, from the Delaware to the Ohio, with special privileges to a favored few, which were auctioned off to the highest bidders, to embarrass and oppress future generations. A regular trade in special legislation sprung up, and out of this grew the legislative lobby, mainly composed of leading and influential Republicans, for that party had control of the Legislature and the Executive. The lobby was a section of the Republican party.

By the Constitution of 1873 special legislation was abolished, and the offense of bribery by members of the Legislature and the "corrupt solicitation" of members by the lobby, made a high offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The people deemed they had achieved a great victory and redeemed the State from the obloquy which rested on it by these salutary reforms. To a certain extent they had; but at the session of the Legislature in 1876 a powerful lobby invaded the State capitol and attempted by corrupt solicitation to control a bill affecting the Susquehanna Boom Company. The House of Representatives at that time was Democratic, and as the attempt at corruption concerned its integrity, the Democratic Speaker of the House demanded a Committee of Investigation. It was granted, with Hon. Joseph Hays, Democrat, of Allegheny county, as Chairman. Among its members was Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Republican, of Union county. This committee prosecuted its researches with unflagging energy and a determination to expose and punish the guilty. Evidence was accumulated which showed an organized movement to debauch the Legislature. The committee reported in favor of the expulsion of two members, Petroff, Republican, and Lynott, Democrat, for bribery and corruption, and they were expelled by a two thirds majority of the members of the House. Lynott was allowed by his constituents to sink into obscurity, but the Republicans of Philadelphia took up the case of Petroff and twice re-elected him to the Legislature.

The action of the Democratic House in 1876 illustrated the Democratic method of disposing of legislative corruption. It was promptly exposed, and summarily punished, regardless of party affiliation. It was a disagreeable duty, but cleared the atmosphere and showed the people of the State that the anti-bribery prohibitions of their new constitution were not mere idle words. It was hailed as a great victory for honesty in politics and legislation.

But let us look for a moment at the record the Republicans have made on this same vital question. It is not necessary to recapitulate the evidences of corrupt solicitation at Harrisburg last winter to secure the passage of the Allegheny county four million riot damage bill. They are fresh in the memories of the people. A powerful lobby, acting under the direction of ex-State Treasurer Kemble, a noted and influential Republican politician and the Pennsylvania member of the National Republican Committee, laid siege to the Legislature, and organized a corrupt conspiracy to promote the passage of the bill by the use of money. Associated with Kemble were noted Republicans in and out of the Legislature. The claim was put in for four millions of dollars, although the riot damages proposed to be made good did not exceed two millions and a half, leaving a clear profit to the lobby brigands of a million and a half of dollars, to be taken from the public treasury at a time when the people were bravely struggling with the ruinous depression of all business and industries, following the panic of 1873. Little cared the lobby thieves. The charges preferred against Kemble and his lobby forced the Republican House to take the matter up. A committee was raised, and after a searching investigation, reported to the House evidence warranting the expulsion of four members, and among the number the same Petroff who was expelled by the Democratic House of 1876 for bribery. The evidence against the members implicated was of the most positive character, and considered by fair minded men conclusive of their guilt. But the lobby was too powerful with the Republican House, and it refused to expell the corrupt members. They hold seats in the House of Representatives to day as law-makers for the honest people of Pennsylvania! And it is a fact of great importance, in view of the coming election for State Treasurer, that Mr. Butler, of Chester county, the Republican candidate for that office, as a member of the House, voted against the expulsion of the members convicted of bribery, including Petroff, who had been expelled from the House in 1876, and was therefore an old offender, deserving no consideration or mercy.

This illustrates the Republican method of dealing with the criminals who seek to re-establish at Harrisburg the rule of corruption and bribery that prevailed about the Legislature prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The reason of this consideration shown the lobby is obvious. Its directors and members were leading and influential members of the Republican party. They controlled its action.

We say nothing at this time about the criminal proceedings pending in the Dauphin county criminal court against Kemble and other Republican politicians for bribery and perjury, for it would be improper to discuss them in advance of judicial action. The trials, however, have been put off until after the election.

More important than anything stated above as to the disposition of the Democratic party to enforce and of the Republican party to nullify the anti-corruption safe guards of the new Constitution, was the action of the State Conventions of the two parties in July last. The corrupt practices at Harrisburg had become matter of State notoriety and there was a loud call on the two conventions to declare the honest sentiments of the people.

The Democratic Convention, meeting one week before the Republican Convention, adopted, without a dissenting voice, this resolution declaring the position of the Democratic party of the Commonwealth:

Resolved—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

This is so plain that he who runs may read. There is no attempt to evade the issue.

The Republican State Convention, one week later, was organized and controlled by the lobbyist of the Four Million scheme