EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

NUMBER 35

## VOLUME 3.

## DENTI STRY! DR. JOHN FRY,

Assisted by his Daughter, ing permanently located in Johnstown, is to answer all professional calls, and in-ARTIFICIAL TEETH on genuine Rub-Vulcanite) Base, or, if preferred, he will sert them on Gold (20 carets fine), or Silver emically pure)-both of his own preparing Platina, Alumnium, Palladium, Coralite Adamantine. Also, the Porcelain teeth. Extracting, Filling and Cleaning of Teeth arefully performed, avoiding all unnecessary

He would also call attention to his new mode ling teeth with CRYSTAL GOLD, which is best preparation ever introduced for filling He can restore a TOOTH TO ITS NATURAL HAPE with this gold, and make the filling as our teeth examined every six months at least, d if there is any decay about them have them led with Crystai Gold and you will never eed artificial teeth. Artificial teeth are a good estitute, but they do not compare with the stural teeth when in a herlthy state. All work done in such manner as not to be

zeelled in Style, Beauty, Comfort, Lightness, ability, and warranted to give satisfaction id be harmless to the mouth. Samples of his work may be examined by all

the desire to see them. The following speaks

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Latrobe and onier, Westmoreland county, Pa., checrfulshmit the following as expressive of our imate of Dr. Fry's abilities as a Dentist : We regard Dr. Fry as naturally adapted to ne profession of his choice. His mechanical outy has furnished to his art many invaible modifications and improvements, and we em it due to him and the public at large to ay that, from a long and intimate acquaintce, we can confidently recommend him to all the may feel interested, as an able, faithful nd experienced workman.

LATROBE-Eli Ferguson, M. D., John Mcrr, M. D., Rev. Jerome Kearney, J. L. Cham r, W. S. Head, Joseph A. Head, Mich'l Bos-LIGONIER-L. T. Beam, M. D., Wm. Ashom, Jacob Eicher, N. M. Marker, Esq., Jacob eniser, P. M., Joseph Scroggs, D. D.

LAUGHLINSTOWN-Robert Louther, Esq , FAMELELD-Dr. James Taylor. [my 6.-1y

## IN EBENSBURG!

MOWARD ROBERTS hereby gives otice to his old friends and customers ads, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. of test styles and of all qualities, a full line miware. Queensware, &c., and in fact er sticle to be found in a well regulated

[3" Having enjoyed a successful and pleas. ous edifice on High street and increased acilities for supplying my friends at all s in the market, I confidently appeal to e who have so generously given me their indence and support in the past to continue

EDWARD ROBERTS. Ebensburg, July 15, 1869 tf. LAOR SALE!

PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS. VINTER SEED WHEAT and other FARM SEEDS, from Deitz's Experimental Farm, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and 'rendwell's Bearded White Wheats; French hite and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded ed Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardare the best, earliest, kardiest and most ductive Wheats that can be recommended general cultivation. 4 pounds of any kind mail, post paid, for \$1. Twenty heads of fferent varieties sent, post paid, for \$1 .wenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and ts, of last year's importation. See DEITZ's apiece." Experimental Farm Journal; send and subhe for it; only \$1.50 per year; the most seful journal printed. Address

GEO. A. DEITZ. Chambersburg, Pa. The Earliest, Hardiest and Most Productive Red Wheat is the French White Chaff. September 9, 1809. 4t.

MIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.-Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased e building recently occupied by S. Singleton, sq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm on, the subscriber would respectfully inform e citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent OPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his wa manufacture, which he will not only guardee perfect in make and material, but fully moderate in price as like articles are sold by NG of all kinds. An examination of my work d prices is respectfully solicited, and I have all who favor me with their custom. VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869.-tf. ISSOLUTION. - The partnership heretofore existing between the underersigned in the LUMBER BUSINESS has een this day dissolved by mutual consent.-

Owen Cunningham for settlement. F. BEARER. OWEN CUNNINGHAM. Ebensburg, August 24, 1869.

the books of the firm have been left with

DARTNERSHIP.—The Lumber business will hereafter be conducted by the arm of Cunningham & Stonebeck, who will be Ash, Cherry, Linn and Pine Lumber, Sawed and Shaved Shingles, and will purchase all kinds of Lumber at the highest market rates

CUNNINGHAM & STONEBECK. estate of John E. McDerdeceased, will sit for that purpose, at his n Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER Isr, 1869, when and where the parties interested may attend if they think proper.
308. M'DONALD, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Sept. 16, 1869.-3t. ere at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see-

Conversations with a Reporter-His Views on the Campaign—The State Finances
—Rigid Economy—The Pardoning
Power—Class Legislation—Development of the State Resources-Suffrage, &c.

HON. ASA PACKER AT HOME.

Correspodence of the New York Sun.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 7 .- Way up in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, where the picturesque Lehigh river forces its way through the narrowest gorge of the Blue Mountains, nestles the town of Mauch Chunk. THE MAN OF MARK.

In this town resides a man of mark. When the representatives of all the Democrats in the United States assembled at Tammany olid as a piece of gold coin. Go and have Hall, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July, 1868, to select a candidate for the high office of President, the delegation in that body from the State of Pennsylvania twenty eight times cast their united twentysix votes for Asa Packer. But though Asa Packer's turn had not come, and therefore another was selected instead, it is by no means certain that the wisest choice was made. Again, a few weeks since the unterrified Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in delegate Convention to select a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and, after due reflection and consideration, the choice fell upon Asa Packer.

Asa Packer, this fayorite of the Democrat ic party of Pennsylvania, is the man of mark who resides in this town. In it, and yet isolated from it. Asa Packer is a man of the people. Asa Packer's home is the home of Asa Packer's family. The one belongs to the many; the other to the one. While the home is in Mauch Chunk, it is distinct from Mauch Chunk-as distinct from the town as the green casis on the broad, sandy plains of Sahara is from the the desert itself. This home is the abode of elegance, refinement, luxury and ease. It monopolizes a commanding point on the discuss the general issues involved in nation hillsides, where wealth has dug out a plain, al politics, but such opinions as I hold you and built terraces, and planted rare flowers, and cultivated choice shrubbery, and in the midst of this garden has reared a princely mansion, and adorned its interior with costly furniture, eapacions shelves, lined with Gubernatorial nomination? books, elegant pictures, and frescoes, statuhome of Asa Packer, located in the town of | Chambersburg letter, which was that, while the coal miners, yet contrasting in every re- I had no aspirations for the office of Govspect so conspicuously with the homes ad- ernor, yet if the nomination should be voljoining and surrounding it. And here Asa untarily tendered me by my fellow citizens, Packer's family lives.

THE STORY OF THE MAN OF MARK. But who is Asa Packer?

A poor carpenter from Connecticut, leavand Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of ling his native State in pursuit of employment : a busy, bustling, prosperous merchant in the wilds of Pennsylvania; an enterprising, pushing adventurous operator in new schemes for the development of his adopted State : a great and successful coal miner : a ence of more than twenty years in the founder of banks; a railroad king; a man of this place, and having completed a untold wealth, the result of honest toil, prudent living, and a sagacity unsurpassed. Such is Asa Packer.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE. "Mr. Packer, will you ride down?" said the omnibus driver, reining up to the sideesame measure of patronage towards the new walk, as he noticed the great man with his satchel headed toward the depot. "No, I thank you; I can walk," was the

> "Better hurry, then," said the driver; "time's most up." "Oh, I'll catch the train; there's ten mip-

utes yet' "Judge, let me carry your satchel," said the pompous country squire, rushing up and clutching the baggage of the great man. "Oh, no; I can carry it. It ain't heavy," replied Asa Packer; but the bag, nevertheess was wrenched from his hand.

"Off again, Judge ?" said the affable merchant, as he rushed out from his store to shake hands with the domestic stranger. "Yes; I have got to run up the road

"Well, good luck to you." "Judge Packer," said I adandoning all

expectation of securing a more favorable opportunity, "I have made a diligent search for you, and run a long chase after you; but I do not see as I can run you down in private. Here is a note that will both introduce me and explain my visit." And I handed the great man a letter with which I had been favored by a personal friend of the man of mark.

The Judge-why he is called "Judge" I composed. Finally he seemed to be satisfied with it, and turning a smiling face upon me he said :

"I am in something of a hurry to catchthe twelve o'clock train. It lacks ten minutes of the time now. If you will walk to business. In my own opinion the financial to fear but what I can give entire satisfaction the depot with me, we can talk on the

> Now, the distance from the centre of the town of Mauch Chunk to the depot of the govern these private affairs. No individual Nair, of the Montgomery district, and Col. Lehigh Valley road is not very great, nor is ten minutes much time in which to discuss the great political questions of the day .-But as "half a loaf is better than no bread," his hands. Such a policy is not merely open putting the matter beyond danger. I accepted the proposition with thanks, de- to censure upon business principles, but is termined to make the most of the opportunity, at the same time despatching a messenger to my hotel with a bank note to liquidate my bill, and order for my satchel, so as to be prepared to follow up the opportunity if it promised well.

PETTY LARCENY. "Judge, have you anything more to say to me?" This remark was addressed by Judge Packer to another individual rejoicing in the title of "Judge," who seemed to be a

sort of Home Secretary to the great man. "I'll walk over with you," replied the other Judge, and, suiting the action to the same principles. The same rule that has word, he took position on the right of the given ine personal success in life has made ed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of man of mark, and at once proceeded to encounty to make distribution of the gage him in a conversation of a very intrid in the hands of James E. Neason, Ad- cate and important nature, judging from the success. earnestness he manifested. All of which I DISTRIBUTE THE SPOILS WITH RIGHD ECONOMY. miner. considered petty largeny. The time was mine. Judge Pasker had given it to me. favorites to rerward, or party pappers to interested in the production of coal? It was none too much. I couldn't afford to provide for, in the management of your own \_\_ Indge Packer—Certainly I am ; but not loose a second of it. Still the other Judge affairs or those of your railroad. pressed his earnest confab, and the great Judge Packer—The public service repressed his earnest confab, and the great Judge listened with close attention, and I quires numerous officers. It is perfectly such an indispensible article put within the control of the several to the finances, they have been intrusted to agin, but it appears to me the boy it a sage to proceed with my interviewing. And then supporters. But in so doing there should be shipper, and the consumer.

its crowd of waiting passengers, all of whom Judge from him, whereupon I clutched my man cenvulsively by the lappel of his coat,

PERSISTENCE OF THE "SUN" CORRESPONDENT. "How far north are you going, Judge?" asked in breathless haste.

"I'm going up into Susquehanna," he re "How far can I go on this train and get back in time to catch the New York train

to-night ?" "To Wilkesbarre." "How long does it take to go to Wilkes-

"About three hours " "Very well; then I'll get on the train with you, and we can talk as we go along." "As you please," replied the Judge; we will get aboard at once then," and, suiting the action to the word, we were both soon | evils

seated in a comfortably filled car, though we

were fortunate in securing two vacant seats.

The engine gave a parting shrick, the brakes were unloosed, and the train sped away. JUDGE PACKER'S BUSINESS VS. HIS POLITICS. Mairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance to monopolize nearly my entire time and attention, forbiding me opportunity to devote to current political questions the attention I would like to have given them and now I re-enter public life not by my own wish or at my own suggestion, but rather at a sacrifice of personal interests, in order to gratify my very partial friends, and in obedience to what I conceive to be the demands of my fellow-citizens and the public. For these reasons I must confess myself not fully prepared to

and the public are welcome to. DIDN'T WANT THE NOMINATION. Reporter-De I understand you to to say, Judge Packer, that you did not aspire to the

Judge Packer-Distinctly so I never and other works of art. This is the have changed the position I took in my I would feel it my duty to accept, although at the sacrifice of my personal interests. I have always held that the State and my country have claims paramount to mere personal considerations.

THE DITTERNESS OF THE CANVASS. Reporter-Are you devoting much of your

time to the canvass? Judge Packer-But very little. The man the office.

Reporter-I observe that the canvass opens with something of personal bitterness

Judge Packer-If so it must be wholly on the other side. So far as I am concerned, or my friends who may be influenced by my wishes, everything of a personal nature is and shall be rigorously avoided. We have these questions. no desire to assail the character of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, much less the reputation of a soldier. But the official acts of an administration are legitimate subjects of criticism.

THE GROUNDWORK OF THE FIGHT. of Governor Geary's administration with

which you take issue? Judge Packer-The financial policy of affairs of the Commonwealth should be adtrusted upon the same principles that should ered wise or sagacious did he allow any concentrary to the injunctions of the Scripture, that we should make diligent use of the means intrusted to us.

Reporter-I understand you to mean, Judge Packer, that the same rule that has in Congress, referred to in that letter, did governed you through life in your private not involve the question of protection as unaffairs and ministered to your success, you would apply to the management of the affairs | combination of New England with the South | of the State were they intrusted to you?

Judge Packer-Most certainly I do. I same as if they were wholly my own. I State. would manage the State affairs upon the JUDGE PACKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE COAL

we reached the platform of the depot, with no greater number appointed than is absolutely necessary. Why the State should be saying a friendly word to him, all of which passes my comprehension. As I said in my State Government should be reduced to the miners during the past summer. Can you would believe that they intended this gross the resumption of specie payments, out of lowest practicable point, thereby lessening explain to me its origin and history. and, dragging him around the end of the building, had him by myself alore. THE PARDONING POWER—CLASS LEGISLAT THE PARDONING POWER—CLASS LEGISLATION.

Reporter-Are these the only questions involved in this canvass?

to the safety of the citizen and the virtue of the State. I refer to the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power and special or class been paid by the day, some by the ton, legislation. While the one is an incentive others by the wagon load, and so on, and to crime unless cautiously and sparingly the prices paid at the different mines varied used, the other engenders corruption in the as greatly. Subsequently, other mining re-State, whereby the name of legislator be- gions became involved in the strike, and the comes a reproach. Against these evils, reaching a magnitude that has cast a dark shadow over the State, every good citizen | unions, perfecting and extending that organshould protest.

Reporter-How would you remedy these

Judge Packer-I would exercise clemency only where deserved, and upon the clearest showing, and would not hesitate to exercise | compromise was affected in July between the executive prerogative of the veto against | some of the miners and their employers, and all special legislation that is convinced or Judge Packer-for a number of years enacted in a corrupt spirit, or that can be coal became equal to the demand, and past, as you are probably aware, my private covered by general laws. In your own State of New York you have had some experience of the evils of this class of legislation, and the extent to which it can be car- ly all the mines are again at work, though ried; and the present eminent Executive of on no uniform system of payment. There that State has shown what influence a Governor may exert in counteracting and checking this evil, which is even greater with us rance that it may not be repeated another than with you.

THE RAILEGAD MONOPOLY. Reporter-Do not the vast railroad corpoand powerful monopoly, and does not this monopoly exert an undue influence upon the legislation of the State? Judge Packer-They might create a mo-

popoly dangerous to the State, but for the spirit of competition for the trade of the West, and the Pacific coast, as well as that of our own State, which is so great and steadily increasing, tending to a diffusion rather than a consolidation of power. And to this end the State may very properly and safely foster and encourage the extension and completion, by necessary branches of these trunk roads. No other influence can be so potential in the development of the resources of the State as such lines of improvement. Rich as we are in our great mineral deposits, they would avail us little without these means of transportation. Being prominently identified with one of these lines of road, it may be supposed that I speak as a railroad man, and in the interests of the railroads alone. But I am confident that no consideration growing out of such a relation could warp my judgment. My record in question of my election now rests with my that respect is clear, and was recalled to fellow-citizens. I suppose that the party mind by a letter this day received from one that has placed me in nomination will make of my colleagues in the Thirty-third Conall my merits known, if I have any, while gress-the Hon. Michael C. Trout, of the the party opposing me will certainly not Mercer district-who mentions an incident fail to make my demorits known. I am of my Congressional service, that I had alsomewhat wedded to the antiquated notion most forgotten in which I appear as voting that the office should seek the man, not the against my own pecuniary interests on a rail road and tariff question.

HOW PACKER VOTED AGAINST HIS OWN IN-TERESTS. Reporter-What was the incident you re-

fer to ? Judge Packer-The letter is not confidential. If you are so disposed, you may copy the extract, as illustrating my position on

The extract referred to, is as follows: SHARON, Pa., Sept. 4th, 1869.

The Hon. Asa Packer: MY DEAR JUDGE :- You will remember that near the close of the last session of the Reporter - What are the leading features Thirty-third Congress, the Senate added an | finished." amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, repealing the duty on railroad iron, and authorizing the Treasury to refund all duties that administration has not tended to paid on that article for five years previous. strengthen the credit of the State to the ex- When this amendment was reached by the you, and will wait your pleasure." tent it might have done, as the reports of the House on the final passage of the bill, there State Treasurer during the last three years, was an exciting scene between the friends of in the items of receipts, show that at least | the measure, and our delegation on agreeing twice the amount of the public debt might | to the amendment. The vote at first stood have been liquidated that has been. The 82 to 82, when you were literally besieged large balance remaining in the Treasury by such men as Appleton, Banks, Went- or his appointment with me. At last I from year to year, amounting to about two | worth and other friends of the measure, who millions of dollars, should have been appro- urged you to change your vote on the ground | Mauch Chunk, enjoying a Saturday evening priated to the payment of so much of the that you were a heavy railroad contractor, with his books and his private affairs. I public debt. All well-conducted and suc- and that by passing this amendment it hesitated to disturb this unusual quietness, do not know-read the letter carefully. He cessful private corporations, as, for instance, would add half a million of dollars to your but he pleasantly bid me enter and be seatat he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, pondered over it. He studied it. He seem- the railroad with which I am identified, profits, I well remember your prompt and ed, apologizing for the unexpected protracted to be weighing the words of which it was make it a matter of economy to appropriate firm reply. It was: "Yes, gentlemen, I ed interruption in our interview. promptly all their available surplus funds know it, but I took my contract, knowing to the extinguishment of their indebtedness, what the duty on railroad iron was, and it for it now by promising an exclusive eventhus saving large sums in interest money; shall never be said of me, that I voted ing. I do not know that the Sun or the or if that is not needed, they use their means against the great interests of Pennsylvania, world will be greatly benefitted by any in the improvement of their facilities for simply because it would add largely to my ideas I may have to offer, but if there are profits. I vote no." Not only do I remem- any other topics you would like to discuss, ber this, but, lest Speaker Boyd might be I will join you freely." ministered by those to whom they are in- prevailed upon to vote, and carry the amendment, you went in person to General Mcpossessed of large means would be consid- Straub of the Schuylkill district, who had ported in substance. Then turning to me, both voted for the amendment, and prevailsiderable portion of his money to lie idle in ed upon them to change their votes, thus there in your catechism?"

(Signed) "M. C. TROUT." Reporter-From this extract, Judge Packor, I infer that you are a protectionist? Judge Packer-You are at liberty to infer what you please, but the measure pending derstood in the country. It was a mere

STRIKE. Reporter-You are an extensive coal mi-

merely as a carrier and an extensive consu-

pressed upon my great Judge, and claimed called upon to afford sinecures to political has troubled the New York community conthe privilege of shaking hands with him and drones more than a mere corporation sur- siderably, and I suppose other coal consuming communities equally of late, which is that the people of the Northern States, art, and Boutwell, each have a plan of their served to separate that everlasting bore of a letter of acceptance, the expenses of the the long and disastrous strike among the

Judge Packer-The first strike occurred in May last among the miners of the Schuylkill mines, the Lebigh region, and a part of those of Luzerne. The origin of this move-Judge Packer—No. There are two others, which I regard as of paramount importance er compensation on the part of the miners. There never has prevailed any uniform sysmovement became pretty general. The first strikers made diligent use of the miners' ization until the whole community was involved. Through this union a basis of payment of a uniform character was adopted, but was subsequently claimed by the operators to be beyond their ability to meet. A work was resumed. Then, as the supply of prices fell off, the operators saw their inability to pay the prices agreed upon, and they stopped work. But now I believe nearseems to have been nothing definitely accomplished by the strike, and there is no assuseason. I must confess my inability to state with any greater clearness the causes of the strike. The miners have made their staterations of this State virtually create a great ments, and the operators theirs, both of which have been given to the public. These looketh well to the ways of her household, statements do not agree; nor is it possible to make any statement that shall cover the whole ground and do justice to the whole

> Reporter-I observe that the Philadelphia Press, the North American, and other journals, advocate the introduction of coolie labor into this country. What is your opinion

ment, and what would be its effect? The introduction of such a race among our | sociated." white laborers would deprive labor of its JUDGE PACKER AND ROSECRANS' LETTER. dignity by lessening its fair remuneration, breed political dissensions more serious than those created by the African race, and set up a religious system utterly at variance with here and there as ordinary emigrants, but as a concerted and systematized movement objects. to supplant the white labor of the country. Against such efforts the civilized and Christianized white race of this country should unitedly protest.

A BREAK. "Wilkesbarre," shouted the breakesman, thrusting his head into the door of the car. "Really, Judge," I remarked, "the time has passed more rapidly than I had supposed, and I am not half through the topics

I had charged my mind with." "Well, sir, "he replied, "I have some business that will occupy me here for a few hours, and then I proceed further North. I do not see how I can spare you more time at

present." "But when can I see you again?" I asked, "I do not like to leave the interview half

"I shall be at bome the middle of the week, and will meet you there then and converse with you further with pleasure." "Thank you, sir, I will be happy to meet

And so we parted. THE MAN OF MARK IN HIS HOME. It was several days before we met again. The great man was called hither and thither in utter disregard of his own convenience found him alone in his convenient library at

"But," he added "I can compensate you

I read over to him the commencement of our conversation, as given above, which seemed to meet his approval as correctly rehe asked, "Now, what further questions are

A VOLLEY AT THE FIFTRENTH AMENDMENT. Reporter-The Republicans do not refer to the Fifteenth amendment in their platform for this canvass. Is not that amendment in issue in the contest?

Judge Packer-The Republican party

seem to treat that as a settled question so

far as Pennsylvania is concerned, refusing to let it come before the people for their determination. I have my own opinions as to and West against Pennsylvania. Against the manner in which that amendment should such a combination I set my face and influ- have been passed upon. I think an amendmanage my railroad affairs precisely the ence in behalf of the interests of my own ment like this, which virtually changes the Constitution of the State, should have been presented to the people for their approval, as provided in our State organic law, and should have emanated from a Convention ner I believe. Judge Packer, are you not? called on the application of the Legislatures bers. Judge Packer-I was formerly, but when of two-thirds of the several States, as pro-I became a coal carrier I ceased to be a coal vided in the Federal Constitution. A question of such vital importance should be de- well seems to have set about a financial pol Reporter—But, Judge, you have no party

Reporter—Then as a carrier you are still termined by the people, or by their representatives elected for that purpose. The Judge Packer—Ah, I see y question of suffrage is one that the original

Reporter-There is a question which I | National Legislature is an arbitrary exercise | ed by the country, I am at a loss in the maze presume is not political in its nature, which of power, subversive of the whole principle of these contradictory opinions to express upon which the government was founded; any myself. When such distinguished finanand so fearful was the Republican party ciers as Chase, Fessenden, McCalloch, Stev. whose loyalty had never been questioned, own for the reduction of the public debt and innovation upon their rights, that in their such a contrariety of opinions it were sing platform adopted by their National Conven- lar if some practical method were not evolve tion at Chicago in 1868, they declared that that would harmonize the divergent view the question of suffrage in the Northern that are now prevalent in the country. But States was to be determined only by the I will not enter into a discussion of this continuous people of the respective States. And yet any other national topic. I have already they never have permitted the people of any State to pass upon the question, except in the South, where they have made the adoption of negro suffrage a condition precedent to their representation in Congress.

Reporter-The Southern States having adopted this amendment, as you intimate, under coercion, ought the negroes in those States to be deprived of the ballot?

Judge Packer-The question of suffrage, as I have said, belongs to the people of the States respectively; and while Alabama has no right to interfere with Pennsylvania in determining this matter, Pennsylvania has no more right to interfere with Alabama. One State has no right to coerce another into the adoption or the rejection of such a measure, either by the opinion of its people or the votes of its Senators and representatives in Congress. FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Reporter-Is female suffrage agitated to

any extent in Pennsylvania? Judge Packer-But very little, and with no apparent earnestness. The women of this State, so far as my knowledge extends, abstain entirely from any action on this question. They prefer to fill the measure of Solomon's description of a virtuous woman, that "Strength and honor are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her. Her price is far above rubies!"

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW. Reporter-Are you in favor of the Eight-

Judge Packer-I faver all movewents that of the prospects of success of such a move- tend to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man, and they have my most Judge Packer (smiling)-Now you are cordial co-operation. As I said in my letter taking me from Pennsylvania to China. of acceptance, "having earned my bread by But I have no hesitation in saying that I the labor of my hands during many, and I think the introduction of the labor you refer | may add, the bappiest years of my life, and to would pauperize the white labor of the owing whatever I possess (under the provicountry. While our white labor is paid so dence of God) to patient and honest toil, I poorly at the best, the influx of such a race can never be unmindful of the interests of as the Chinese would be most disastrous. those with whom my entire life has been as-

Reporter-Have you read General Rosecrans' letter declining the Ohio Gubernato-

rial nomination? Judge Packer-I have not. The pressure the prevalent Christian sentiment of the of my private business, to which is now country. I do not look upon this question superadded the burden of a canvass of this simply as the introduction of Chinamen great State, have precluded any attention on my part to affairs not connected with these

Reporter-I have here a copy of that letter, which I will read to you, if you care to

Judge Packer-How long is it? Reporter-About two columns of this

Judge Packer-I hardly think it will be profitable in us to spend so much time as that would consume in a matter that does not concern me or the politics of this State. Besides time is passing rapidly. It will soon be Sunday, when I cannot talk politics.

WON'T TALK ON SUNDAY. Reporter-I beg your pardon if I trespass on your time, sir.

Judge Packer-I am perfectly willing to spare you so much time as may be necessary to discuss questions relating to the campaign in this State, and to that extent you need not consider yourself trespassing. Beyond that I have at present no time to spare, without encroaching on the Sabbath, which I will not do.

Reporter-I see it announced that Gen. Grant is expected to spend some time in this State during the campaign. Will his presence give any considerable inspiration to the Republican party?

Judge Packer-If Gen. Grant, unmindful of the dignity of his great office, and the proprieties of his position, comes into this Slate with the avowed purpose of influencing voters, which I do not believe he will, I believe the good sense of the people will resent the affront. If he comes to seek pleasure and recreation from the burdensome cares and close confinement to the duties of his official position. I know no more suitable place than the valleys, mountains and sparking trout streams of this State.

The Judge smiled knowingly in this connection, while the reporter thought he saw the keen edge of a razor somewhere near. Reporter-Is it true, as reported, that Gen. Grant violated the statutes of this State, when here last month, by fishing in the streams of McKean county?

Judge Packer-It is so currently reported; but I know nothing of the facts. Reporter-Is August one of the months in which trout fishing is prohibited by your

statutes ? Judge Packer-It is. I believe General Grant's friends relieve him from any wilful violation of the law, he being ignorant of any such statutes: If you will parden the simile, the President was but a fish out of

Reporter-Might not Gen. Grant's visit to Pennsylvania have reference to the reconstruction of his Cabinet, rendered necessary by the death of the Secretary of War ? Judge Packer-I have heard it rumored that such was the case; and that Pennsylvania, with no representative in the Cabinet. was jealous of Massachusetts with two mem-

THE FINANCIAL DOOR BARRED. Reporter-By the way, Judge, Mr. Bout-

founders of the general government wisely discussion of national affairs again. I have foolish to see a boy drag a slay up a steep GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Oigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's Grand are at M. L. Oatman a government. The assumption of it by the | and at one or another time generally accept- | urday nite."

given you my views on the financial polic; of this State. You may extend it if you please. But as you seem anxious to draw the into such a discussion, permit me to give you my views on the general subject, in the language of another; and I beg you to talk down what I shall read to you as fully expressing my sentiments. In his first inaugural, President Jarkson uses this language in regard to the finances [reads]:

"The management of the public revenue is among the most delicate and important trusts and should be so considered by the observation on the part of all Government officers of strict and faithful economy. This done, it will fa-cilitate the extinguishment of our national debthe unnecessary duration of which is incompaible with real independence, and will counteract that tendency to public and private profi gacy which a profuse expenditure of publimoney engenders."

And Thos. Jefferson in his first inaugura says-and please take this extract [reads]

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their ights as the most competent administration or cur domestic concerns and the surest bulwar against anti republican tendencies; the presvation of the General Government in its who constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor for peace at home and safety abroad; a jealou care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the maprity, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vita principle and parent of despotism; the supre macy of the civil over the military power; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightened; the honest payment of our cebts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, free dom of the person under protection of the un lected-these form the bright constellation that has always and will ever guide my course as a private or public man, and which alone leads to peace, liberly, and safety.'

Such is my platform on the entire range of national questions. It was safe ground for Jefferson, it is safe ground for me, and and should be safe ground for every citizen.

THE HALF MILLION DONATION. Reporter-1 see it stated, Judge Packer, that the contribution you made of half a million of dollars to endow the Lebigh Uo versity, was contributed of the bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and was the contri bution of that Company. Will you state 1. me the facts in the case ?

Judge Packer-That statement has no foundation in truth. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had nothing whatever to do with the gift, or with my subsequent visit to Europe, nor was the gift made in railroad bonds. It was wholly a personal and cash transaction, but one from which I never expected any notoriety or praise, nor do I now claim any credit for the act. I was about starting for Europe for my health, and lest something might occur on the journey or in my absence to prevent the fulfilment of this long cherished object, I perfected the transaction on the eve of my departure. It was known only to my wife and the two witnesses to the deed of gift, and Bishop Stevens, who, at my request, organized the plan of the University, previous to my sailing .-At Aix la Chapelle I first learned that It had been made public. Its publicity was a surprise to me.

Reporter-When was this? Judge Packer-In the summer of 1865. Reporter-I thought it was during the war that you visited Europe? Judge Packer-No, sir: I was not out of the country during the war.

Reporter-Do you think of any other points you would like to discuss? GOOD BYE. Judge Packer-You are the interrogstor.

have nothing to suggest. Reporter-I believe we have gone over the ground pretty thoroughly, and I have to thank you for the lime you have given me. Judge Packer-I am always willing to discuss political questions, especially those in which the people are directly and imme-

diately interested. And this terminated the interview. The Judge very cordially shook hands, wished me a pleasant journey home, and invited me to call on him whenever I should be in his

THE course of true love having a smooth ending is reflected in the following Indiana story: "A young fellow named Empson desired to marry a Miss Jamison, but the paternal and maternal Jamison couldn't see it. The father came down on the lovers in the course of a clandestine interview, and whaled the daughter soundly and took her home .-The daughter afterwards ran off to a neighbor's. The old man went for her, and was met by young Empson, who flashed a little gunpowder in his face. This exhibition of pluck had a good effect on the father, and he told Empson to 'take her a be d-d.' "

MR. AVERY, of Mobile, gives the latest instance of the wonderful intelligence of the redeemed and reconstructed African. Avery had a case in court and a colored boy as a witness. "Do you know the pature, obligations and responsibilities of an oath ?" sharply asked the judge. "Yes, sir," responded Scipio Africanus, "Well, then, what do you think would be done with you if you were to tell a lie?" "Donno, "less it might be the radicals 'd run me for Congress."

Josh Billings often provokes laughter, but in such a paragraph as the following Judge Packer-Ah, I see your dodge (smi- there is conveyed much wisdom Mostly ling); you are seeking to drag me into a enny man will concede that it looks very