LEHIGHTON, PA.: SATURDAY MORNING MAY 8, 1875.

#### Faisitying.

Akhough "election-day" is yet lurking in the far distance, we already find accredited party-organs trying to do anely level best in attempting to gain accessions by misrepresentations. To this end the late ordering of militia to the turbulent mining districts by the Governor, is severely commented upon by the Democratic press. That the Executive should be censured for doing as he has, is incomprehensible to us on the theory that "the end justifies the means" or that "all is fair in politics." No impartial mind can gainsay the necessity and policy of the Governor's action. All right thinking men will agree with us that the presence of troops was rendered necessary to prevent violence. Nor was the Governor's action in any sense precipitate- in fact be resisted until a longer forbearance would have ceased to be a virtue. Yet is he censured-censured for having done his duty ! Not only this, but the attempt is made to secure the votes of the mining population by a gross misrepresentation of facts. In fact the Governor is represented as in armed league with Republican capitalists, against unoffending Democratic laborers! To show the fallacy of the statement, and the wilful perversion of truth. It is but necessary to point to the fact that the principal among the operators in the Anthracite region are, nominally, Democrats. We say nominally, for if they were the "Simon Pures" they are represented to be, they would hardly dare to oppress their friends. If aught were needed to repute the charge, this should suffice. Yet we yenture to assert that, ere many months, these very same "coal magnates" will ask the support of their duped fellow citizens, to assist in the election of their candidate, and that the generous miners will grant itof course!

#### Facts.

Probably no measures ever passed, or contemplated by Congress, have raised such a storm of popular excitement as the passage of the Civil Rights, and the attempted enactment of the Force Bill. The one was enacted, the other defeated; the design of both, however, was the same. They were looked upon as decidedly the measures most calculated to perpetuate Republican party-rule. The one as best calculated to secure to them the unanimous support of the colored race, while the enactment of the other would have enabled them to stifle all manifestations of opposition by the exercise of military interference, pretexts for which, if wanting could have been manufactured to order. Happily the fear of President Grant's personal aspirations proved stronger than the dictates of party-policy. The bill was lost, and the country thereby saved from the consequences of the most inequitous scheme ever concolted. We have always had our misgiv. ings as to the many rumors in circulation concerning Southern outrages, consequently could never be persuaded to invest in the article or give it currency through our columns. And we are heartily giad we have done so. Had we done otherwise, we would, to-day, be conscious of having unwittingly assisted at the meanest piece of knavery ever attempted in the annals of this country. But, why multiply words, when we may safely leave the subject to the judgment of the unbiased reader? It is for their perusal that we annex the following, hoping that, considering the source it emanates from, they will take it for what it may be worth:

Mr. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylva-nia, the well-known Radical member who left Washington shortly after the adjournment of Congress for Florida, with a view to recruit his health, return-Thursday, and left Friday morn-Thursday, and left Friday morning for Philadelphia. Although he spent the most of the time he was absent in Florida, the Judge travelled extensively through the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, keeping, as he says, his eyes and ears open to ascertain for himself the his eyes condition of affairs in the South. Avoidcondition of affairs in the South. Avoid-ing the Philadel; his palace cars, while travelling, he mingled freely with the people, black and white, questioning them upon their condition, their wants and their expectations. As a result of his observations and researches. Judge Kelley says that he found every part of the South visited by him extremely def pressed. The financial legislation othe last Congress, he says, is driving the South into insolvency, and not until its repeal by a new Congress will there be any recoperation in that section.

Touching the outrage business. Judge Kelley states, that the reports which have kelley states, that the reports which have been received here are not only gross exaggerations, but in many cases deliberate falsehoods." "In all my fourteen years in Congress," said Mr. Kelley," the only vote I regret having given was that for the Force bill last session." So far as he could ascertain, there was no easion for such a measure in the South.

whiskey, he is not only prosperous, but is rapidly accumulating property. "It was only when I reached the political centres, such as Columbia, S. C., and mingled with the negroes, who have made politics a trade, that I heard complaints against the whites, and in near iy every instance investigation showed the same to be unfounded." "What the South wants," says Mr. Kelley, "is money. As is the case with a large number of people at the North who are cut of work and find difficult to make out of work and find difficult to make ends meet, the Southern people feel that there is something wrong, and not knowing exactly what it is they attri-bute it to the radical rule of the Republican party." Judge Kelley took par-ticular pains to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the stories of a new rebellion in the South. Questioning the negroes and the whites, the concurrent testimony was that such a supposition was an absurdity. The negroes laughed at the idea of their be-ing reduced to slavery again, should the old Southern ex-slaveholders come into power.

As for the Civil Rights Bill, we have yet to notice the first practical benefit resulting therefrom, to the colored man. If not intended for a sham in its inception, it certainly has proven such in reality.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of May, instant, i-sued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1863, to be paid on the 1st day of August, at the United States Treasury, at which date interest cease. All the amount called is in coupon bonds.

\$59-No. 17401 to No. 18700, both inclusive. \$100-No. 44201 to No. 48100, both inclusive. \$500-No. 22901 to No. 25000, both inclusive. \$1000-No. 70801 to No. 75850, both inclusive.

Says the Metropolitan, our esteemed Chief Magistrate, Goy. Tilden, although a man of weight intellectually, is not at all a ponderous person physically considered. We believe he brings down the scale at about one hundred and thirty pounds, but the Canal Ring are said to entertain much the same view of him that the body did of the mule. "How much did he weigh, eh?" said the boy. "Well, I only weighed one of his hind legs, and I calculate that weighed about 7,000 pounds!"

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court at Wilmington, N. C., in charging the Grand Jury Tuesday, said that the Civil Rights bill, "in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the Grand Jury, was unconstitutional and void." Judge Morrelles, of the United States District Court for Eastern Texas, also charging the Grand Jury Tuesday respecting the Civil Rights bill, expressed the opinion that all persons have "a legal right to board and lodging at inns, transportation in public conveyances and entrance in theatres. but they do not thereby acquire any social rights, and added: "To hold that a conductor of a railroad train cannot assign a special car to ladies and children and their attendants, to the exclusion of all others, provided the other passengers are furnished with other cars, with all pecessary facilities for traveling, would be to stab social rights, privileges and immunities."

### A Valuable Book.

The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States—How to exercise and houg to preserve them; by Theophilus Pursons, LL, D. Jones Brothers & O., Philadelphia, Pa,

A careful perusal of this work will convey an adequate understanding of all legal questions arising in public and private life, for it gives a clear explanation of those universally recognized principals, on which are based all existing laws enacted to secure us in the enjoyment of our rights and privileges.

That every one should be well in-formed concerning the rights and duties of the citizen, is of the greatest impor-tance in this country where he partici-pates so freely and so directly in the affairs of government.

This volume will prove of great value to the statesman and to lawyers, and caenot but be eminently useful to the

citizen of every class and calling.

The ability, accuracy and long experience of the author as a law wr er and teacher, are a sufficient guaranty that the work is one of merit and use fullness. The language of the author is simple, he eliminates from it those abstruse phrases so common in most law books and brings his subjects within the comprehension of those unlearned in the law.

His explanation of the causes which led to the framing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and its principles and purposes, is alone well worth the cost of the volume to well worth the cost of the volume to every one who aspires to the full en-enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed him by the Supremp Law of the land. The yast amount of useful knowledge, the excellent forms, the rules for the organization, and procedure of deliber-ative bodies and the glossary of law terms in common use make this work one of great popular value.

The Legislature of Connecticut met and organized Wednesday. The mes-sage of Governor Ingersoll recommends a revision of the State Constitution, approves the Centennial celebration, and recommends action for its aid condemus the Federal action in Louissons, declares that time has dispelled the dan-gerous illusion that the business of the country needs the stimulus of more disd currency, and lookst o patient industry as the true source of prosperi-

He conversed with negroes of every grade, and the universal testimony is that where a colored man is industrious, minds his own business, and avoids

The News.

The public dept statement for May 1 shows a decrease of \$2,325,386.

H. M. Atkinson, the new Commis-ioner of Pensions, was sworn into office on Saturday.

The commission of D. S. Glizer, as Postmaster at Shamokin, Pa., signed Tuesday by the President.

The proprietor of a hotel at Corning, N. Y., has had to pay \$800 and costs to a married woman of that place, for selling liquor to her husband.

The Milesburg foundry, machine shops, grist mill and wagon shops at Milesburg, in Centre county, Pa., were burned Wednesday. Loss, \$40,000. Later reports from the Interior of Michigan represent the prospects for an abundance wheat harvest is much

better than three weeks ago, and really Nearly 50 clerks, mostly women, were discharged from the Treasury Depart-ment in Washington on Saturday, on

account of the exhaustion of an appro-At Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, the Court of Common Pleas was ad-journed by the judge for thirty minutes to witness the entry into the town of

Balley's circuse procession. The internal revenue receipts for April were \$7,022,331. The receipts for the first fque months of this year were \$2,530,091 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period of 1874.

The Secretary of the treasury will sell \$5,000,000 in gold during the month of May as follows: \$1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays, and \$1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays respectively.

Plymouth Church had a great accession of new converts on Sunday. There were one bundred and five of them by count; and of this large number eighty two were women and only twenty three were men.

At Lebanon, Pa., the jury in the case of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of George Major, Chief Burgess of Mahanoy City, on October 31st, came into court on Saturday morning with a verdict of not guilty.

The delegation of Sioux chiefs who are to negotiate for the surrender of the Black Hills reservation, are expected almost daily in Washington. All the principal chiefs of the nation, including Red Cloud and Spotted tail, are in the

General Spinner, in reply to a letter asking him for a contribution in aid, of the Meckienberg Centennial, has sent a check for ten dollars, with a note, stating that he leaves his office a poor man, which is the reason he cannot send a more suitable amount.

A woman died in Philadelphia re-cently who weighed more than six hundred pounds. For thirteen years she has been hed-ridden, being unable to carry her weight around. Dying in a room in an upper floor, it was with room in an upper floor, great difficulty that the body was re-

The frost has done very little per ceptible damage to the crops in the West, but it has, it is thought diminished the possibility of a grass-hopper plague such as was experienced last The severa weather of the past season has been productive of good, especially in Kansas. There is always a silver linging to the darkest cloud.

A convention to favor a speedy union between the United States and Canada is to be held in Buffalo on the 4th of July this year. It is anticipated by those who are moving in the matter that such arrangements may be made as shall bring about the amalga-mation before Centennial day in 1876. To any one, however acquainted with the temper of gopular opinion on this subject in the most influential sections of Canada, the scheme for a political union must appear hopeless, at least

for many years. A despatch from Pottsville says there is no prospect of any settlement between the miners and operators by the 15th of this month, as reported. The mines show no signs of yielding. Special po-licemen continue to guard the miners, pumps and branch railroads, but, though occasional trouble is report d, it is not of a serious nature. It is said that the Scranton and Wilkesbarre miners, who have been working for a long time, will this week send \$100,000 for distribusion among the strikers in the Sehuvlkill region.

Pottsville, May 5.—Last night at 11 o'clock the breaker Ben Franklin, a colliery at Doutyville, near Shamokin, was destroyed by fire. The colliery was owned and worked by Douty & Bom-gardner. As it has been working during the strike, it is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The loss is \$100,-000. Two hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment, which will be severely feit by them, as it is one of a few in the region giving employment, and no work is to be had elseware. This is the first instance of a colliery being burned since the strike was inaugurated At Girardville a special engine, with Superintendent Alhansen, of Ma-hanoy Branch Railroad, aboard, was stoned, the windows broken, and the engineer had a narrow escape.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.-During the present year there will be discharged from the soldiers' orphan school in the state 527 children by reason of such scholars having reached, the age of sixteen years, at which time the law requires their discharge. But that number will doubtless largely be made up by new admission, provided for by a law passed by the legislature last winter. It says: All the children of deceased soldlers, who were formerly residents of this state, and enlitted into the dents of this state, and enll ted into the service of the United States, in regi-ments belonging to other states, and died in said service, such children, now residents of this state, and the children of deceased, distitute, or premanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January 1, 1866, shall be admitted into the soldiers' orphans schools, on the same condition as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sall-ors are now admitted.

The miners at Sawyer's Works near Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, voted un-

animously not to resume work until the basis of 1874 is granted them. In the mean time several outrages by the miners have occurred. On Thursday Ribsenner, on going to Plymouth town-ship to lavy upon the goods of James Connell, were resisted and fired upon, both being dangerously wounded. Sheriff Kirkendall at once collected a posse armed with rifles, and went to the scene of the shooting. The posse took the house by storm. Several shots were fired from the inside, but no one was hit. On Monday a riot occur-red at Mashannon mines, near Osceola, Clearfield county, Penn. I wo of were shot. The troops have not I wo officers withdrawn, and recent events indicate that vigorous measures will be required to subdue the lawless spirit and prevent other murders.

At Oshkosh, Wis, a fire broke out at 1:30 P. M., on Wednesday the 28th ult., at Morgan Brothers' Mill, on the north bank of the river in Oshkosh, Wis. A high wind prevailed at the time, and the flames swept on ward with irresistible force. The Beckwith house, Adam's Hotel, all the newspaper offices, the Harding Opera House, Post-office, Universalist Church, and nearly all of the business portion of the city are gone. A dozen saw and shipgle mills on Sawdust avenue and millions of feet of lumber and a hundred house were destroyed. The burned district is 1½ miles long and half a mile wide. On the north side there is not a dry goods store standing, Over 200 residences, large and small, were burned, and over 100 stores, hotels, banks, &c. The Opera house a valuable structure, costing nearly \$100,000, and the finest in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, was destroyed. Two men were killed and other fatal calamities were reported. The pecuniary loss is variously estimated, the latest estimate \$2,500. 000. Hundreds of families are homeless. At night women and children were lying about the streets, or roaming around in search of a place for shelter. Gangs of desperadoes were prowiing about seeking plunder. They succeeded in inspiring the greatest terror, and the citizens organized for mu-tual protection. The police were powerless to suppress them, or to quiet the fears of outrage.

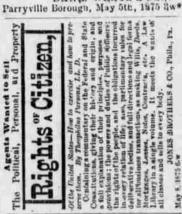
Cosing Prices of DEHAVEN & Towns END, Stock, Government and Gold 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia,

May 6, 1875. 8.07, 1881 . . . 8.5 20, 1862 . . 8.5 20, 1864 . . 8.5 20, 1865 . . 8 5 20, 1865 . . . 24 saked, 1674 saked, 179 saked, 179 saked, 221 saked, 2315 saked, 1775 saked, 161 saked, 161 saked, 164 23% bid. 10% bid. 17% bid. 18% bid. 21% bid. U. S. 5 20, 1864 . 17 % bid.
U. S. 5 20, 1864 . 17 % bid.
U. S. 5 20, 1865 . 18 % bid.
U. S. 5 20, 1865 . 18 % bid.
U. S. 5 20, 1867 . 23 % bid.
U. S. 5 20, 1867 . 23 % bid.
U. S. 1640 . 17 % bid.
U. S. Currency, 6's . 224 % bid.
U. S. Currency, 6's . 224 % bid.
U. S. Currency, 8's . 224 % bid.
U. S. 5 % 1881, new . 15 % bid.
Philip. & Reading R. R. . 55 % bid.
Lethigh Vailey Railroad . 18 % bid.
Lethigh Vailey Railroad . 18 % bid.
Lotting Companies of N. J. 12 % bid.
Litting Companies of N. J. 12 % bid.
Litting Companies of N. J. 12 % bid.
Litting Companies of N. J. 15 % bid.

New Advertisements.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the land of the Sub-scribers; in Parryville Borough, Franklin and Penn Forrest townships, to lish or hunt on our land on pain of Prosecution according to law.

DANL. WENTZ & SON.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will bemade on Wednesday, June and, 1875, to Samuel
8. Brecher, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Carbon, under the
Act of Assemily of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, antitied "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporaties," approved April 28th, 1274, for the Charter
of an intended corporation to be called, "The Carben County Industrial Saclety," the character
and object of which is, the encouragement and
devalopment of the agricultural and various industrial outerprises of Carbon County, and for
those parposes to have, possess and enjoy all the
rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Acsembly.

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March 27, 1875-19

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters. comprising a splendid stock of all kinds, impouractured especially for the trade of this locality.

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ceived at any time, and charged only for the Course which they enter, and not for the time required to complete it. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Crittenden's Book Keeping House Edition, and The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual. Forty-fifth Thousand, for sale at the College, or will be mailed on receipt of

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Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa. Sept. 19, 1874 yl



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