Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Hon. ASA PACKER, of Carbon county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria co.

Our Candidates.

The Democratic State Convention has presented for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, whose fitness to fill those high offices as they should be filled cannot be questioned. Hon. Asa Packer is one of the most remarkable men in this country, and his career, even when told in prosaic diction, reads almost like a romance. Starting in life a poor boy he has acquired a princely fortune, out of which he has endowed great charities most munificently. In a most extended and varied business capacity, he has displayed administrative abilities of the very highest order. The purity of his private life, his devotion to principle, the implicit trust and confidence reposed in him by all who know him, indicate that he possesses all the qualities requisite for the high position of Chief Magistrate of our State. Asa Packer in the Gubernatorial chair will form a rampart to the rascalities of corrupt legislators.

Through his enterprise that section of the State in which he resides has been traced by a net work of railroads developing its resources and increasing immensely the industrial interests of our State, and giving employment to thousands of laboring men who regard him as their friend and benefactor. In fact everywhere throughout this broad Commonwealth the name of Asa Packer is associated with all our great industrial enterprises.

Cyrus L. Pershing, the candidate for Supreme Judge, is a gentleman of eminent legal ability, of high culture, of unquestioned honesty, of inflexible integrity, and is in all respects such a man as should be placed upon the Supreme Bench of our State. While he is in earnest sympathy with the Democratic party, Cyrus L. Pershing will never swerve one hair's breadth from the line of exact legal justice to subserve any partizan purposes. He has already filled a number of public positions, in his native State, and has passed through the trying ordeal of membership in the Pennsylvania Legislature, within the days in which corruption, fraud, bribery, and rascality have been the rule, without stain upon his character or the slightest suspicion attaching to his fair fame. He has a mind which is keen, quick, grasping, and tenacious; he sees the merits of a case at a glance, penetrates at once to the center of his subject, seizes its strong points, and holds them firmly in hand. In short Mr. Pershing possesses the very qualities which are especially essential to the discharge of the high duties which devolve upon the Judges of our Supreme Court.

The candidates presented by the Democracy to the people of Pennsylvania, for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, are well known to its citizens, and in every respect worthy of their support. The ticket is a substantial and reliable one admirably adapted to command the respect and esteem of the sober minded and somewhat slow moving masses of our State. It meets with the unqualified approval of many dissatisfied Republicans and thousands of them who are honest and conscientious will give it a hearty support on the 2nd Tuesday in October next.

The Business Men are For Packer.

The business men of Pennsylvania, her merchants, manufacturers, miners and capitalists generally are in favor of the election of one of their own class to the Gubernatorial chair. They have no confidence either in the ability or the integrity of Geary. In the Hon. Asa Packer they recognize the embodiment of great business capacity. His career in life has shown administrative talents of the very highest order. The solid men of the Commonwealth know him, admire him, and will support him heartily. In Philadelphia, and else where throughout the State, many of the most substantial Republicans will not only vote for him, but will exert all their influence to secure his election. With the best and most influential Republican politicians in the State in open opposition to Geary, and many of the best business men of the party supporting Packer, the result of the coming election cannot be doubtful. The empty headed demagogue who received a renomination by packing the Radical State Convention with the "roosters" and "pinchers" of the last infamously corrupt legislature, will be repudiated alike by the business men and the working men of Pennsylvania.

The Workingmen for Packer.

Hon. Asa Packer is an illustrious example of that most honorable class, the self-made men of the country. Beginning life without a dollar he battled bravely with all obstacles until he triumphed over them. From the beginning of his life until now he has been intimately associated with the working men of Lehigh Valley. His various large enterprizes have furnished employment to many thousands of the hardy sons of toil, and they have always found in him a true friend. He has never wronged any man, but has been so liberal and so just in all his dealings with the multitudes who have from time to time been in his employ, that it is no wonder that he is unboundedly popular with them. In the great mining and manufacturing region of the State, where Asa Packer is so widely and intimately known, capitalists and working men will vie with each other in their hearty and enthusiastic support of him. The Democratic candidate for Governor has done more for the working men of Pennsylvania than any other man within her borders. He is emphatically the friend of the laboring classes, and may, with truth, be styled the working man's candidate.

Forney's Eulogy of Asa Packer

On the 23d of November, 1865, at a dinner given to Asa Packer, at Bethlehem, as a public acknowledgment of his liberality in founding and endowing the Lehigh University, Colonel John W. Forney paid the following tribute to the guest of the day: "Here is a character and career for youth and manhood to study. Here is a lesson to the one to move on in the path of improvement, and a stimulant to the other never to despair in the darkest hour of disaster and misfortune. We pick out Asa Packer as the miner picks out a piece of coal to show the place of the precious deposit from which it is taken; we pick him out to show what can be won by personal honesty, industry, and kindness to man; by courage in the midst of bad luck; by confidence in the midst of gloomy prophecy; by modesty in prosperity, and by princely generosity when fortune comes with both hands full to realize a just ambition. Can there be a better man to elect Governor of Pennsylvania than the individual thus eulogized by the editor of *The Press*? Asa Packer is the same man now he was when Colonel Forney sketched his character in 1865.

HON. ASA PACKER is confounded by some newspapers, among which we are surprised to find the New York *Sun*, with Hon. Wm. F. Packer, who was elected to the Governorship of this State by the Democracy in 1857, and not in 1851, as the Philadelphia *Post* says in attempting to correct the error of the *Sun*.

The State Convention.

The Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday, was the largest and most enthusiastic State Convention which the Democracy has held for many years. The crowd was so great, and the desire to gain admission to the Hall of the House of Representatives such that it was with great difficulty that the Delegates and others, who held the tickets necessary for entrance were able to get in. The Hotels were filled to overflowing, and the landlords were driven so distraction in their efforts to do impossible things in the way of taking in and accommodating the visitors.

The coming together of this great crowd of Democrats to witness the selection of their candidate for Governor gives a very good augury of our success in the campaign. It tells very significantly of the great life and spirit which animates the party and the strong hope which it entertains of a Democratic victory in October. Our people are manifestly disposed to enter into this contest with great activity and energy, and aided by the disgust of the country at Republican misrule, they have abundant cause for belief that they will not lose the battle.

The friends of Judge Packer were warmly in favor of his nomination, because of his great popularity in Philadelphia and in the Lehigh valley; while the friends of Gen. Cass urged his selection, because of his great strength in the West. They were both right in their preferences, viewing the matter as they did, each from their own standpoint; and they correctly represented the wishes of their different sections.

The Lancaster County Convention, although aware that General Hancock was not a candidate and did not desire the nomination, believed that he was too good a Democrat to decline the nomination if tendered to him and therefore instructed our delegates to vote for him. It was our manifest duty to urge in the *Intelligencer* the views of the Democracy of Lancaster county, with which we heartily sympathized, and we did so to the utmost of our ability. Berks county took the same position as Lancaster county, and a number of delegates from other parts of the State joined with these two counties in voting for Gen. Hancock and in differing from the sentiment of the majority of the Convention that he ought not to be asked to become our candidate against his desire, as clearly expressed in his letter read in the Convention.

Judge Packer was nominated on the second ballot receiving sixty-seven votes, being a majority of one; this was his vote as the ballot was taken at the reporter's table. The clerks of the convention however, having made a mistake in their tally made his vote sixty-eight, which gave an aggregate vote of one hundred and thirty-four, being one more vote than there were delegates. To make the record of the convention right it was therefore necessary to throw out this ballot and take another in its stead, which however was entirely formal in its character and resulted in the ratification of the previous ballot by a vote of ninety-five for Packer to thirty-seven for Cass.

The Convention gave the selection of the chairman of the State Central Committee to the candidates, which is probably better than the customary method of electing a chairman by the Convention itself.

In the evening at the Bolton House Gen. Cass and Gen. McCandless made graceful speeches ratifying the nominations, and pledging them their active support; and in the night trains the Democracy scattered to their various homes, heartily acquiescing, in Democratic fashion, in the choice of the majority, and fully determined to do all in their power to insure the success of the ticket and thus free our noble old State from the vile stain of Radical rule.

Principles Not Men.

The Democratic party has ever been distinguished for its ardent attachment to the great principles which have always been cherished by it. Its motto has been, from its first organization, "Principles not men!" Its members of course have their preferences but when the National or State Conventions select a candidate the party respect the wishes of the majority of its members and give the chosen leader their united, vigorous, and enthusiastic support.—Democrats believe that the reserved rights of the States should not be ruthlessly trampled upon; they insist that all classes shall be taxed alike and that the few shall not be exempt from the burthens incident to the carrying on of the Government; they believe in protecting the workingman from those who desire to subsist in ease at his expense, and who look upon him with scorn and contempt. Democrats, moreover, believe that this government can best be administered by white men, and that the policy of the Republican party in placing the negroes of the South in offices of emolument and responsibility is ruinous to the best interests of the Nation. In support of these principles the party will rally to a man and in their defence they will gallantly battle. It is this devotion to principle; this unswerving fidelity to what they believe right that will enable the Democracy in the coming Gubernatorial campaign, under the leadership of their honest and worthy candidates, to march forward to an assured victory and free the Keystone State from the control of an unscrupulous and fanatical Radical party.

Forney's Praise and Abuse of Asa Packer.

The biographical sketch of Hon. Asa Packer which we published, was cut from Forney's *Press* some months ago, and carefully laid away. It was set up for the *Intelligencer* from the type of the *Press*. The same issue of Forney's paper which contained the highly eulogistic sketch to which we refer also contained an editorial hauling our candidate in the most flattering terms. We have mislaid that, but will produce it before long. Forney's *Press* is now abusing the man it once praised so highly. It indulges in low flings at Judge Packer on account of his wealth, the honest earning of a life of industry which has done so much to develop the resources of Pennsylvania, and to help the laboring man. Packer once loaned Forney some money. To this fact are doubtless owing the early eulogy and the late malevolence.

"Inside."

We call attention to an article entitled "Inside," which appears in another column. It is furnished by some one unknown to us, but it is certain that the movements of the Radical politicians of the county are not unknown to our contributor. He is evidently "inside." He promises us "more," and we anticipate some rich developments. Look out for Jeb's future revelations.

If Grant Wants a Steamboat Let Him Hire One.

The N. Y. *Sun*, a noted Republican newspaper, insists upon it that if Grant wants the use of a steamboat he ought to hire one. He is now making another excursion trip, this time not in special cars, but on the government steamer Tallapoosa. Of course the taxpayers pay hundreds of dollars a day for running the President's pleasure boat. The *Sun* truthfully says:

> *In despotic governments, like that of France, the Emperor goes about in public vessels just as he likes, but in this country we prefer a different system; and the President and Secretary of the Navy will do well to remember it in future.*

In Democratic times no President ever thought of converting the war vessels of the Navy into pleasure yachts.

How to Insure Victory.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have it in their power to elect Asa Packer Governor and Cyrus L. Pershing Judge of the Supreme Court by a large majority. The entire vote cast at the State election last October was 653,189; of which the Radical candidate for Auditor General received 331,408 and the Democratic candidate 321,731, the Radical majority being 9,677. At the coming State election there will be a very large falling off from the vote of last year. We need not attempt to enumerate the causes which will combine to produce such a result. It has always happened that there was a great falling off in the popular vote of Pennsylvania the year after an exciting Presidential campaign, and it will undoubtedly be the case this year. How great the falling off will be it would be difficult to foretell; but it is perfectly safe to predict that the vote cast for Governor this year will not reach that cast for Auditor General last year by at least thirty thousand, while it is probable the falling off will not be less than fifty thousand.

The fact, that there will be a large falling off in the vote, is the one thing to be kept steadily in view during the present campaign: *It is perfectly safe to say now that that party will be successful next October which polls its own vote most fully.* As a general thing the Democrats of Pennsylvania have had the advantage in what are called the "off years." Heretofore the masses of our party have been steadier and more reliable than their opponents. We elected Sharswood by bringing out our vote better than the Radicals did. That year the falling off in the vote of the State was most marked, there being nearly twelve hundred Democrats in Lancaster county who failed to vote, and more than a proportional number of Radicals. We owed our success in that campaign more to the exceeding great apathy of our opponents than to our own energy and promptitude. It will not be safe for us to rely so largely upon the apathy of our opponents in the present contest. If we do we shall be overwhelmingly beaten.

We can certainly elect our candidates *if we poll our full vote*, even without any help from dissatisfied Republicans. To get out the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania is the great work set before us in the present campaign. To that end every effort of every active man in the party must be constantly directed.—Every Democrat in the State should be at once made to feel his individual responsibility. An efficient working organization must be immediately perfected in every election district; such an organization as will bring every Democratic voter to the polls on the second Tuesday of October, *and bring him there prepared to vote.*

The Registry law may be unconstitutional, but until the decision rendered by a set of partisan Judges is reversed it must be regarded. There must be no mistakes made, no loss of votes through carelessness. It must be diligently seen to that no voter is deprived of his constitutional right of franchise by any device of the desperate Radicals.

We need not detail to our readers their duties. They know them already, and will be kept fully posted as the campaign advances. What we desire to do at present, is to impress upon the minds of every Democrat the assurance, that a full poll of the Democratic vote will elect Packer and Pershing by a large majority; and to fasten upon every individual member of the party a solemn conviction of his own individual responsibility.

A great and crowning triumph lies within our grasp. By electing Packer and Pershing we can put an end to Radical misrule in Pennsylvania, and gladden the hearts of every true patriot in the land. Never had any political organization more solemn responsibilities resting upon it than has the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in the present crisis. It is a contest in which every individual Democrat ought

> "To feel as if himself were he
> On whose sole arm hung victory."

Let the watchword of every Democrat be "*a full vote is certain victory.*" And to ensure the full poll of our entire strength let every man in our ranks labor earnestly and untiringly. So shall our success be assured beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

The Radical County Committee met in the Orphans' Court Room on Monday. Mr. Billingfelt offered a series of amendments to the rules governing the primary elections, requiring the officers who hold them to be sworn, and providing that each ticket be read off by the Judge when voted. The proposed amendments gave rise to no little animated discussion, a number of members declaring their open hostility to the whole Crawford County System. Mr. Kauffman, of Columbia, said he would vote for the amendments because he was desirous of strangling the whole thing with red tape. Finally it was resolved to refer the amendments to a special meeting, to be held next Monday. "Honest" Andy Armstrong, who aspires to Senatorial honors, made a bold stroke to cover up the body of Illyus, by moving that the candidates for Senate and Assembly pledge themselves in writing against all such rascality. The motion was referred to the meeting of next Monday. A motion to fix the 21st of August as the day for holding the primary elections led to considerable discussion. George Brubaker, Esq., suggested that that was Court week and would be an inconvenient time, stating that he could not attend. Mr. Kauffman, of Columbia, brought down the house by intimating that the absence of the distinguished District Attorney would probably be favorable to an honest election. Finally the 28th of August was fixed upon, and the Committee adjourned to meet next Monday.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS does not prevent liquor being sold at all the first hotels. Old bars are changed for new. Thus spirits have run up from 15 to 25 cents a glass in first class hotels, and beer on draught from 10 to 15 cents. The temptation to drink is greater than ever, and the self-indulgence more than ever before. The law, of course, is denounced by thousands of men though hundreds get all they want to drink. The Boston Journal, Post, Transcript and Herald demand the repeal or the enforcement of the law,—but the Boston Traveler temporizes. Clearly this time Massachusetts has got something too much of a good or bad thing.

SOME innocent nincompoop has been writing a "piece" in the *Express* in which he asserts that "a Republican County Ticket nominated by fraud cannot be elected this fall." What rural simplicity this correspondent exhibits! Does he not know that fraud is one of the main-stays of the Republican Party? Does he not know that since the days of Titus Oates, there have been no greater swindlers than those who cover up their tracks with a little "God and Morality" cant. Poor, verdant youth. We suggest that he be elected a Prison Inspector.

THE *Express* says that a number of pocket books changed hands at the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday in a mysterious way. We should suppose, from remarks which have appeared in that lovely sheet recently, that two-thirds of the gentlemen whose names are printed daily in that paper under the head of "Candidates for Office" must have been in attendance upon the Convention in a professional way, or else that Cameron's "Constitutional thief" must have been plying his avocation in the streets of Harrisburg.

Corruption in the Radical Party of Lancaster County.

Considering it to be part of our duty as faithful chroniclers of the times we give up considerable space to a fair and impartial report of the proceedings of the Radical County Committee. We are sure our account of what was said and done will be conceded by all who were present to be perfectly truthful.—We wish every Republican in Lancaster county could have heard and seen what we did. It was plainly evident that leading members of the committee believed that the grossest corruption and the most unblushing rascality had been systematically practiced under the Crawford county system. The amendments proposed by Mr. Billingfelt go to show that. No necessity for oaths and the reading aloud of tickets would be admitted to exist if it were not well known and generally believed that the ballot-boxes have been stuffed, and counts falsified in former elections of the kind. The charges which have been made by the *Express* were abundantly substantiated by what occurred in the County Committee.

Who the candidates were in whose favor systematic and wholesale cheating has been heretofore practised may not be known; but it is admitted by many leading Republicans that election officers in certain districts have, in more than one instance, made the count to suit those in whose interest they where chosen. Whether Mr. Billingfelt's amendments, if they should be adopted, would remedy the evil complained of is exceedingly doubtful.—Men who would deliberately cheat at an election, as it is admitted some have done, would not scruple to violate an oath to carry out their nefarious purposes. Some would be found who would dodge the responsibility under the plea that an extra judicial oath is not binding while others would follow Thad. Stevens' advice, and "throw conscience to the Devil," to gain any political advantage. The only remedy is the open ballot system, which is also incorporated in Mr. Billingfelt's amendments. In our judgment nothing short of that will stay the tide of corruption which is sweeping over the Radical party of this county. Honest men would not object to having it known for whom they voted. Only moral cowards and rascals who desire to cheat will oppose the proposed amendment. If it is beaten next Monday, we shall be forced to the conclusion that a majority of the County Committee are in favor of a system which is calculated to encourage cheating.

The fight which is now going on among the multitude of Radicals who are candidates for office in this county is full of bitterness. The most serious charges are made by them against each other, and, if one half the rumors which we hear be true, it would be hard to select a ticket out of the entire batch of candidates fit to command the support of any intelligent and honest voter. The "ring" is active and hard at work. An article elsewhere shows up some of the inside movements. The Radical cauldron is boiling fiercely, and there is a superabundance of filth being thrown up from its troubled depths.

The Design of the Registry Law.

The Radical newspapers of the State try to disguise the partisan character of the decision declaring the Registry Law to be unconstitutional, by pretending that it will ensure greater honesty in elections. The truth is the law was not framed for any such purpose, or with any such design. It will not effect the rural districts, and it was never intended that it should. The single object and purpose of the law was to take the management of elections in Philadelphia out of the hands of the legally chosen officers, and to commit it to the control of unscrupulous Radical politicians. The plain and simple constitutional provision, which defines the qualification of electors, is overridden by an act of Assembly, and three partisan Judges have the audacity to declare such an act to be constitutional. Judge Agnew, with all his zeal, is compelled to admit that some who are fully entitled to vote will be disfranchised by the law, but justifies it upon the ground that the few must sacrifice their rights to protect the many. This is new doctrine to come from the bench. It has generally been supposed that as majorities can take care of themselves the law was designed to protect the minority. It is useless to waste words in arguing in the face of such judicial stultification. Three Judges of the Supreme Court have declared a law which deprives electors of their rights to be constitutional, one of them being a candidate for election at this very time.

One election will be sufficient to demonstrate the object and purpose of the Registry law, and it will speedily be done away with. But, in the mean time the Democracy of the State must see to it that no advantage is taken of them by Radical officials. Their design of the law is to enable them to cheat at the coming election. That must be prevented by due precautions and vigilance on the part of the Democracy.

An Infamous Law.

One of the infamous measures incident to the control of our national government by the Radical party is that law by which the incomes of citizens are made taxable. This income law has been very appropriately termed "one of the most demoralizing agencies ever instituted." It is an outrage upon the rights of the citizen, as much so as if his bank book was to be made public, or his cash account paraded in the newspapers for the edification of his inquisitive neighbors. It is a brutal and despotic expose of a man's private affairs to the gaze of the public, and leads to controversies respecting his circumstances and probity, which, were it not for this vile law, would never be entered into.

The law encourages fraud in two ways. It leads many persons to commit perjury by returning incomes less than they actually receive, and induces others to give in much larger incomes than they really have, in order that they may create a belief in the minds of their credulous neighbors that they are in possession of more wealth than they actually possess. The records of the courts of our country show that this last method of fraud has been more than once successfully perpetrated, and business men deceived by income returns, have trusted scoundrels only to be speedily swindled out of large sums of money.

The income law, in fact, offers a premium for fraud and perjury and is consequently the most disgraceful ever enforced by any government—not excepting the most despotic. We are glad to state that the income tax law expires by legal limitation in 1870, and we do not believe that even a Radical Congress will dare revive it and incur the displeasure of some of the best men in the Radical party. It will then cease to be in force and will only be remembered as a monument of the folly and tyranny of a party, which to sustain its extravagance, wantonly violated the most sacred rights of the people, and trampled with scorn upon Constitutional limitations.

The Virginia Election.

The official returns from the cities of Richmond and Norfolk, and from forty-one counties, of the election held in Virginia on July 6th, have been transmitted by General Canby to the War Department. The returns sum up as follows: For Walker, 58,662; Wells, 54,406; Walker's majority so far, 4,266. The vote for the Constitution was 100,922, and against, 3,487. The majority thus far against the test oath is about 11,000; against the disfranchisement clause, about 12,175.

Gen. Hancock's Letter in Full.

The following is the full text of Gen. Hancock's letter, withholding permission to use his name for Governor; and in the face of which old Berks and Lancaster and delegates from many other quarters wanted to nominate him, under the belief that if the Convention would absolutely insist on his acceptance he would be too good natured to decline:

SAINT PAUL, May 21st, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure to receive your favor of May 1st last, just before leaving Washington for the west. My occupation and duties prevented me from promptly replying to your communication; and such is to be regretted, for I was as well prepared to express to you my views then as now—and by having promptly written I would have avoided the appearance of hesitation.

My views on the subject, concerning which you have addressed me, have never changed, and I have freely expressed them to all persons who have in any form communicated with me to that end. I am averse to obtruding myself upon the public, and have therefore avoided writing anything for publication, although I have authorized my correspondents to make any other proper use of my sentiments. I write to you with the same limitation as to the purpose to which my letter may be applied, and for the same reasons.

I feel highly honored by the preference shown me in old Northampton, as expressed in your letter; but notwithstanding the high honor which you propose to confer by casting your influence for me in the nominating convention for Governor, now close at hand, I must state, and without reservation, that under existing circumstances I cannot permit the use of my name in that convention. Were I in civil life, no distinction would be more agreeable to me than to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have, however, followed the profession of arms since boyhood; and now that I have acquired considerable rank, do not wish to abandon it, and enter upon a life for which I am much less prepared by experience or education.

In declining to permit the use of my name, I have considered that no injury would result to the State, for there are numbers of distinguished men, knowing its interests far better than myself, whom the people would be pleased to honor, and who could render more efficient services to the people of Pennsylvania than myself.

I am truly your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

To Messrs. G. H. Gundy, Wm. Mitchell, Charles Meade, Wm. H. Hutter, James Veal, L. H. Murchison, B. B. Welsh, and Z. Hagerman, Bethlehem, Pa.

Mississippi and Texas.

Nearly four months must elapse before the people of two important Southern States will be permitted to take measures for organizing civil governments. In the meantime the citizens of these States, Mississippi and Texas, are disfranchised and compelled to live under military rule with their lives and property insecure, and both subjected to the whims and caprices of officers of the army, who do not understand their wants and who have no desire to foster and encourage private or public enterprise.

The inquiry naturally arises why should the best interests of the people be sacrificed in this manner; why should the peace, safety, and welfare of a large number of the citizens of our common country be imperiled? The answer is that the extreme Radicals surprised and disgusted by the result of the recent election in Virginia, hope to so manipulate the States of Mississippi and Texas, between this time and the 30th of November, that the elections held at that time may result in favor of Radicalism. It seems that President Grant has, as usual, yielded to the advice of the extreme Radicals and has officially sanctioned this outrage upon the rights of states and of individuals—another notable instance of the want of firmness and moral courage on the part of the Chief Executive of the Nation.

How the Registry Law Overrules the Constitution.

The Philadelphia *Age* briefly and clearly exhibits the true character of the Registry Law as follows:

> This used to be the rule of the Constitution: "In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days preceding such election, stated within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHTS OF AN ELECTOR."—*Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article III, Section 7.*
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> The above is the constitutional provision, as framed by the convention of 1838. The following is the same provision as modified by Judges Agnew, Williams and Read, *viz:*
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> Section 7. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty one years, who was a citizen on the 20th day of September preceding the election, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offered to vote twenty-one days, more or less, immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a tax of fifty cents, which shall have been assessed twenty-one days, more or less, before the election, SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHTS OF AN ELECTOR.—*Provided*, the radical canvassers see proper to register him.—SEE *Registry Act, and opinion of Agnew.*

How Asa Packer Received the News of his Nomination.

The Carbon *Democrat*, published at Mauch Chunk, the home of Judge Packer, gives the following account of the manner in which the news of his nomination was received there:

To say that news of his nomination was received here with joy, would be a weak expression of the ecstatic feeling which has prevailed here since the result was known. Immediately on the reception of the news by telegraph, both sides of Susquehanna street in the vicinity of the telegraph office, were emblazoned with national flags, and cheer after cheer went up from small squads of highly jubilant citizens in all parts of town. Within half an hour from the receipt of the news an elegant impromptu transparency was put out from the corner porch of the Lehigh Valley R. R. office by the employes, bearing the inscription:

HON. ASA PACKER,
THE GOVERNOR OF OUR VALLEY.

The erection of the transparency was greeted with prolonged cheering; its sentiment is the unanimous feeling of the entire valley toward our honored townsman. Judge Packer, who was in town all day, and moving about as unconcerned as a Druid philosopher, was surrounded by his friends and neighbors, and received their congratulations with his usual good humored smile. He evidently much pleased with the result, yet unmoved by the excitement and wildness of joy that surrounded him. His demeanor was calm and dignified, yet marked by that courtesy and cordiality for which he is famous everywhere in Pennsylvania. In the evening a hundred guns were fired in honor of the nomination, and a party numbering upwards of two hundred persons, headed by the Lehighton Band, despite the pouring rain, waded through water and mud to the princely residence of Mr. Packer on the hill-side, where the band played with rare proficiency, "Hail Columbia" and "The Red, White and Blue." The Judge appeared and addressed them briefly as follows:

> "FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:—I thank you for this demonstration and expression of your kindness toward me. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude to you for it. I am very sorry that the weather is so inclement, and as it is very unpleasant outside, I hope you will all come in."
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> Very soon his spacious residence was filled to overflowing with his friends and neighbors, whose congratulations were enthusiastic, but most sincere. A noticeable feature of the reception—"Governor" Packer's first—was the enthusiasm and honest gladness manifested by those who have hitherto voted against the party whose candidate the Judge now is, who have already expressed a determination to aid in his election. We are glad to know that our candidate is not a politician, and has never been, but is a fellow citizen selected for his eminent fitness, for whom honest men of all parties can vote with consistency and honor, and for the real good of the Commonwealth.

Honors to Mr. Pershing.

The annexed account of a serenade to Hon. C. L. Pershing, will serve to show two things, viz: Mr. Pershing's decided popularity at his own home, and his true appreciation of his position as a candidate for a judicial office as exhibited in the fact that he refrained from referring to politics in his speech:

JOHNSTOWN, July 17.—A large and impromptu gathering of the citizens of Johnstown, without distinction of party, accompanied by a band of music, this evening assembled in front of the residence of their distinguished townsman, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, and tendered him a serenade, upon the conclusion of which Mr. Pershing responded in a felicitous manner, returning his thanks for the compliment, but without refering in his speech to party questions.

How Packer's Nomination was Received.

MAUCH CHUNK, July 14.—The nomination of Judge Packer by the Democratic Convention for the Governorship of Pennsylvania has filled the valley of the Lehigh with enthusiasm. At Mauch Chunk, the place of his residence, the reception of the news was marked with the most hearty demonstrations of gratification and joy.

Flags and banners were displayed, cannons fired, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large concourse of citizens, irrespective of party, with band of music, called at his residence to tender their congratulations. After enjoying the hospitalities of the Judge, they adjourned with nine cheers for the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

ASA PACKER.

Anthracite coal was first used in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in the year 1769. A blacksmith, whose name is unfortunately unknown to the writer, was the first man to utilize, in his inconsiderable country stithy, this valuable mineral. It was not until one hundred years afterward, in 1808, that Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, first used it in a grate for heating his family mansion.

As late as 1820 the mining of anthracite coal may hardly be said to have begun, for the production in that year did not exceed 365 tons, or one ton for each day. Half a century later, in 1866, the annual production had reached 12,000,000 tons, or 34,000 tons per day. A recent visitor to the coal fields, in summing up the amazing development of this great interest, says: "Little did the toiling wagoner who, over rough and mountainous roads, slowly pushed his way towards Philadelphia, with his heavily loaded wagon of this new and little understood article of fuel, realize that the child that passed him by the roadside would, ere his head was mantled by silver locks, see a capital of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars invested in the transportation routes for carrying this article to market, or that it would become a necessity in every household. It is probably within bounds to say that in mines developed and undeveloped, in mine improvements, and in the cost of construction and equipment of water ways and railways, the anthracite trade of Pennsylvania, at the present time, represents a property valuation of three hundred and fifty million dollars. Great as is this growth, and enormous as are the figures, the trade is still thinking men believed to be yet in its infancy."

To trace the course of this development: how wagons were supplanted by arks; arks by canal boats; canal boats by gravity railroads, and these by locomotive roads, and monuments of engineering skill proportionate to the vast operations of the present time, is impossible within the limits of this article. It is our purpose to glance at the history of one individual whose life has been mainly spent in pushing forward the great works which have largely contributed to this enormous growth, and indirectly to the prosperity and comfort of millions of the American people.

Asa Packer was born in the township of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, in the beginning of the year 1806. His grandfather, Elisha Packer, was the most prominent and successful business man of his native town. He was a farmer, tanner, and shoe manufacturer, diligent in business, and not neglectful of those higher responsibilities which he inherited with his Puritan blood. He was a staunch member of the Baptist denomination, and worshipped in the church erected on the site of the old Pequot Fort, still in a vigorous use, and known as the Fort Hill Church. His father, Elisha Packer, Jr., was a man of strong sense, industrious, economical, and of independent character, but never very successful in business. A younger brother of his father, Daniel Packer, however, had a watchful eye to the interests of his nephew, and as soon as Asa was of an age to do something to earn himself, this Daniel Packer got him a situation in the tannery of Mr. Elias Smith, of North Stonington. Although Asa Packer had enjoyed very limited opportunities of education, these had enabled him to master the rudiments of knowledge, and he made every effort to improve his mind, and increase his store of information. By diligence, faithfulness and good temper, the first indications of a manly character, he won the confidence, and ultimately the affection of his employer. Despite his youth, he came to be regarded by the tanner as a confidential friend and adviser, and if death had not interposed and broken the connection, Asa Packer would probably have become a partner in the establishment, and ended his life as a tanner. During Mr. Smith's last illness, Asa was his trusted manager, and after the hours of business, his sympathizing friend and companion.

After the death of Mr. Smith, Asa engaged himself to a farmer by the name of John Brown. This farmer was a man of strong character, and still stronger convictions. He was a Democrat and hard-headed, able either to hoe his own row in the corn-field, or hold his own ground in debate. He was a Democrat of the school of Thomas Jefferson, and always ready to maintain his opinion by reasoning argument, and never so happy as when pitted against a worthy antagonist. From this farmer Asa Packer got the bias which has ever inclined his heart and his judgment to the party which is now known as the Democratic.

After passing a year with the old farmer, summering and wintering with him, talking over in the long days of labor every subject connected with the business of farming, and the duties of the citizen, and getting discipline both of body and of mind of the most valuable kind, Asa went back to Mystic, and spent a year at home. During this year he attended school, and having learned the value of knowledge, he applied himself to study, and arrived at considerable proficiency in those branches which are most useful in the practical affairs of life.

Like many young men of New England, when Asa reached seventeen years of age, he felt that it was time for him to make a serious effort to establish himself in the world. At this time Pennsylvania was attracting the attention of the Eastern men. The tide had not yet set for the more distant Western portions of our national domain. Taken up by the current, in the year 1823, when but just seventeen, with a knapsack which contained his whole wardrobe, and a few dollars in his purse, Asa Packer set out on foot for Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Arrived at the town of Brooklyn, he apprenticed himself to the trade of carpenter and joiner. He rightly judged that a man in that frontier country was measured by his power to wield the axe, and that the skilled mechanic was the man for whose services there would be the steadiest and most profitable employment. This selection of a trade which involved manly work, showed the temper which the young man brought to the task of making his way in a new field and among new friends.

After serving his time as an apprentice, and becoming the master of his business, he continued to work at it assiduously for several years, when he purchased a swamp in a lot of wild land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and entered upon the hard but free and adventurous life of the pioneer. He made a clearing, and reared with his own hands the cabin in which he soon after brought a bride. The lady whom he selected to be the mistress of his home was a daughter of Zopher Blakslee, a name that will be recognized even now by many in Northern Pennsylvania. She proved a worthy wife to Asa Packer in his early struggles. While he was about his work in the fields, or striking sturdy blows in the forest with which hummed in his home stead on every side, her place was equally hard at work attending to the domestic affairs of the household. Her nimble fingers, with the aid of the spinning-wheel, made all the garments worn by the family during the first ten years of their married life. There was no dispute about the authority or sphere of either; each found appropriate work close at hand, and was content with doing it, and with reciprocating sympathy and counsel.

Here Asa Packer lived eleven years. The circumstance which led to a change in his field of labor, was occasioned by a necessity common to the more enterprising pioneer settlers, who, having completely cleared the thickly-populated districts during a portion of the year, in order to obtain ready money for taxes and articles essential to home comfort and enjoyment. The nearest point where such productions could be sold in hand was a hundred miles away in the Lehigh valley. The journey had to be made on foot, by paths through rough mountain passes and in forests which stretched between the upper waters of the Susquehanna and the Lehigh.

In the valley of the Lehigh, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, representatives of associated capital of Philadelphia, had projected and partially completed improvements which made the wonderful resources of that section—its coal, iron, timber, lime, cement, and slate—partially available. Hither came Asa Packer, a poor artisan, to labor with his hands, to mix with a crowd of men similarly employed and undistinguished. What has raised Asa Packer so far above the throne of which he then was but a unit?

Observing the character of the country, and almost immeasurably excited by the coal deposits, and the diversity of the rich productions of the Lehigh valley, he foresaw the establishment of those extensive collieries, of lines of transportation, and all the immense trade which time has developed. Here was a field for the highest intelligence and the most untiring energy. According ly, in the spring of 1833, when he was twenty-seven years of age, Asa Packer left his farm in Susquehanna county, and permanently settled himself in the Lehigh valley. His advent into a region in which he was destined to accomplish so much made no stir. He brought to the new field but a few hundred dollars. His capital lay in his active mind, stout heart, and strong arms and in industrious and thrifty habits. His first and second summers were employed in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, in which he acted as master of his own boat. The energy which he displayed in this occupation brought him to the notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and he formed a connection with the company, which was maintained for many years, greatly to his advantage.

About this time Mr. Packer made a visit to his relations at Mystic. To his brother, Robert Packer, and his uncle, Daniel Packer, he gave such an account of the advantages of the coal region, that they were induced to accompany him on his return. They visited in company the collieries established in the valley, and went over the great field just opened for business. Daniel Packer was so struck with the magnitude of the opportunity, that he declared that age alone deterred him from closing his business, and selling all his property in Connecticut, and coming to the Lehigh Valley. He advised the brothers to unite their means and engage in business at Mauch Chunk, offering to assist them with money and credit, and to stand behind them in every emergency. This advice exactly accorded with the views of Asa Packer, and the two brothers, immediately engaged in business in Mauch Chunk, under the firm name of A. & R. W. Packer, with a capital of five thousand dollars. The most of this money had been saved by Asa Packer from the hard earnings of former years.

The new house entered, from the moment of opening, upon an extended and profitable business. It soon became known by its large transactions both on the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. Its operations on the Lehigh during the fifteen years between 1835 and 1850 embraced a large mercantile business at Mauch Chunk; contracts with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which involved the building of dams and locks on the upper navigation; working coal mines leased from the company, and afterward Mr. Packer's own mines near Hazleton and shipping coal to Philadelphia and New York. A similar shipping business was also done by them on the Schuylkill. They were the first through transporters of coal to the New York market and it is a fitting return that the business, should still continue to be the largest item in the income of