

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1872. In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such delegates are entitled by the Constitution, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the People), and an Electoral Ticket, and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman. W. M. ELIOTT, D. F. HORTON, E. J. LARKIN, Secretaries. P. M. LITTLE, Secretary.

THE OUTSTANDING TAXES.—The taxpayers of this county will not doubt be astonished when they learn the enormous amount of outstanding taxes. When the Auditors' Report which is about being closed, is published, it will be found that the outstanding taxes will run as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

Total amount, \$44,582 67. The total amount outstanding of the last Auditors' Report, was \$41,402 21 being an increase over 1871 of \$3,180 46.

If this should be continued it will soon reach the amount of taxes levied annually, to defray expenses of the county. We believe that the taxpayers will agree with us, that this is about as great an imposition as can well be practised, particularly when we take into consideration that the Commissioners are paying interest on a county debt of some twenty thousand dollars, or about \$1,200 yearly, and they allow this amount to remain in the hands of collectors without receiving a cent of interest. We give this statement so that those complaining that they cannot get their orders cashed when presented, will know the reason why the County Treasury has been empty. The taxpayers in the different districts will know best whether they have performed their duty and whether this amount is in the hands of tax collectors or not. We have been informed that in several instances the money has been collected long ago, and that the collectors have the money to speculate on, by loaning it out at from 2 to 3 per cent per month. Some have speculated until they became bankrupt, and neither the collectors or their bail are worth the amount due the county from their respective districts. As they have been somewhat noted politicians, they were allowed to keep the money so that their influence might be retained to keep the Court-House Ring in power.

Written by the late Miners' Journal that the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company have purchased the Greenwood Lands at Tamaqua, and also the Delano Lands bordering on the Lehigh River. There is also a rumor that they have also purchased the Honey Brook Coal Company's Lands, and the Ger man Pennsylvania Coal Company's land. The lands of the Honey Brook Coal Company lie principally in Schuylkill County, although one of the collieries is located in the adjoining county.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company hold no lands in Schuylkill County we believe, but they hold the controlling power in the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron Company's Lands in Columbia and Northumberland Counties, and also in the New York and Middle Coal Field Company's Lands, and own one-half the Trevorton Lands.

In the Shamokin Region the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company have also commenced purchasing lands. This Company it is understood is connected with the Northern Central Railroad Company, and no doubt all the lands in Northumberland county will shortly be swallowed up by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, the three Companies that control the outlets to market.

RIGHT ON THE TARIFF.—A delegation of manufacturers, representing leading industries, called upon the President on Friday, and presented their views in opposition to any reduction of the tariff on foreign articles which enter into competition with American manufactures. The President said his desires were that articles not produced in this country, and entering into general consumption, should be admitted free, while the duties on those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation subsequently called on Secretary Boutwell, who expressed the same views as the President.

We learn that the Rev. E. W. Kirby, found guilty of the crime of adultery, at Chambersburg Court, week before last, has received a full pardon from Governor Geary. The Philadelphia, a temperance paper published at Harrisburg alleges that the arrest and conviction of Mr. Kirby was brought about by parties opposed to the temperance cause of which Mr. Kirby is a strong advocate. The petition for a pardon was signed by all the members of the bar and the most influential citizens of Chambersburg.

A LARGE number of the mills in this section have suspended running, or run on half or quarter time, in consequence of low water. Many of the smaller streams have the greater portion of their waters converted into ice, hardly enough remaining in a liquid condition to accommodate the fish. A thaw will just now what the men who wear white hats pray for.

LEHIGH VALLEY ACCIDENT.

Eight Persons Killed and Sixteen Wounded. THE BUFFALO EXPRESS TRAIN GOES OVER A FORTY FOOT EMBANKMENT.

MARCH CHUNK, Feb. 2.

Another railroad catastrophe has been added to the great number already chronicled during the late severe weather. But while many already reported have been confined to broken bones, the destruction of rolling stock, of tracks and paraphernalia in general—with now and again an exploded locomotive and the burning of trains of cars—the occurrence of the present article is attended with considerable loss of life and injuries to many persons, from which, doubtless, several will never recover.

At a quarter to eight yesterday morning, a train, known as the Buffalo express, left Pittston, Pa., the direction of most of the passengers being Philadelphia. The train was composed of an engine, a baggage van, smoking car, a Central railroad and a Philadelphia car.

When about midway between Mud run and Rockport, and sixty-four miles from Easton, at forty minutes past nine o'clock, THE ENGINE MADE A SUDDEN LEAP.

The fire wheels flew round, causing a horrible whirl, and the driver and fireman were so severely shaken that they could scarcely hold on to enable them to stop the locomotive. The levers were reversed and the steam shot off as speedily as possible, and the terror-stricken crew were once convinced that a fearful accident had occurred, that the terrific leap of their great foaming iron horse had saved them from the horrible fate allotted to many being drawn by it. Leaning over the side of the engine.

A Fearful Chasm Forty Feet Deep met the driver's eye, the only support between the road and Lehigh river being a hard flint embankment, almost perpendicular in construction. The steep declivity and the running waters were nothing to him, however, as he had ridden triumphantly over both many scores of times, and would scarcely have been a thrill of terror in his breast this time but for the fact that he saw the half of the train leap from the track, and in an instant plunge as it were headlong.

Down the Flimsy Wall Toward the River.

He saw the central car, which contained most of the passengers, with the end of the broken coupling swinging in front of it, like a runaway horse with the end of a bridle about its neck; he saw the earth fly up in a thousand directions beneath its ponderous weight; a low, rumbling sound caught his ear, and the car, with its load of human beings, tumbled and crashing over the "Mountain," as the declivity is called. The next instant he heard the

Most Appalling Scream from the Inside.

of the car, and heads and arms were thrust out at the windows, and every tongue seemed to be crying out in mingled anguish and dismay. Woman and man and seats, cushions and debris were soon in a horrible heap; but, to add to the horrors of the situation, before any assistance could be rendered, smoke and flame were seen emerging from one part of the smashed up vehicle, and it was feared that those who were not killed or injured by the fall and the crushing of the timbers, would be burned to death, as the

Stove had Set Fire to the Car.

The Philadelphia car followed the central car, but it did not fall so far over as to rest on the frozen river, the passengers, however, being fearfully bruised and wounded, and exposed to the same fearful catastrophe of being consumed by fire, which had taken hold of the car from the stove, the flames issuing forth as in the other car, and creating a perfect panic among those who were not injured, for the moment.

The first thing to be done was to rush to the assistance of the central car, which was the engine, fireman, a conductor and two or three from the smoking car clambered down the embankment, and amid the screams of the woman.

The Groans of the Dying.

and yells of those who were lying beneath the debris in great agony, barely out of the jaws of death—these men set to work, and in about fifteen minutes, were able to sum up the result of this appalling accident.

The Dead Being Tied Out.

The first body drawn out from the fire part of the car was a colored gentleman, whose features were almost destroyed, the face and forehead being crushed up and who was dressed in a black coat and striped pants. Though warm he was quite dead. The feet of a colored woman were next seen extending from beneath a part of the car that was still burning. In a few seconds the broken charred timber was removed and the dead body of a full-grown person was exposed. Near this body was that of another colored female, daughter of the first mentioned, slightly built and about thirteen years of age. It was a young girl, the colored woman had also

An Infant Carrying in Her Arms.

When she entered the train, and a search was at once instituted for it. Round on the opposite side of the car from where they were standing, and about eight feet off, the little creature was found with its body curled up crying out lustily for its dead mother. With the exception of two or three bruises, occasioned by its fall and subsequent struggling on the ice, the child had received no injuries of any moment. While several of the crowd were engaged with the child

The Dead Bodies of Two Ladies.

were drawn out, both well-dressed, and of apparently respectable birth, but gravely disfigured about the head and neck by the debris of the wounds that had caused their death.

All were now in a state of great excitement, and as the five dead bodies were taken up and stretched side by side on the snow, each being soon soaked in the blood that was flowing from the open gashes and horrible bruises, a wild, indescribable picture was presented. Those who were not hurt were rushing hither and thither in the endeavor to rescue the wounded

from the perilous positions in which many of them were placed, and in a short time about twenty persons of both sexes, all badly wounded, were extricated and assisted to the cars still remaining on the metals attached to the engine. Nearly all the latter have broken limbs, and it was evident that several, from the nature of their wounds, could not long survive the accident.

The Conductor of the Train, Seigritz.

was dreadfully cut, the left side of his head being quite battered, and his face and hands were bruised and bled profusely. In addition to this he had several ribs broken, and consequently was unable to stand, and any particulars concerning the dead passengers and where information should be sent to their friends.

Arrival at Mauch Chunk.

Assistance had been obtained by the time all the dead and wounded were taken up, and the train, or rather what remained of it, was run to the nearest station. Mauch Chunk being reached, the first thought was to band all the wounded over to the charge

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The explosion was caused by opening a door to a chamber where it was known the gas was escaping, and which had been closed temporarily to confine it.

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Richard Morris was burned to a crisp, and was found lying on his back near the place where he had been working.

John Collins was standing two hundred yards from where the gas had been ignited, and was blown to one side of the gangway, where he fell in the gutter. He was not injured, and succeeded in making his way to the end of the track.

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About one hour after the explosion, and before the body of Morris could be got out, a large quantity of rock fell, shutting off the air to that part in which Morris was, and brattices had to be put up in order to change the current of air. This occupied so much time that it was three o'clock before Morris was taken out.

Mick Barrett, a driver, and who was a short distance in advance of the rest of the men, was blown into the main gangway, which is about seven hundred feet from the foot of the shaft, and the gas escaping was ignited by his lamp and immediately there was an explosion, which blew the timber in all directions, and Patrick McCullough was blown a distance of two hundred feet. His head was completely severed from his body.

All the men killed leave families almost entirely destitute. The mine stopped work for repairs on the 23d of December, but owing to a disagreement between the miners and the company about wages the repairs did not then take place. The difficulty was settled on the 24th of January, when the work of repairing the mines began and was in progress at the time of the accident.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 2, 1872. FRIEND WILVERT:—

The recent severely contested fight being over in the 4th district the smoke of the battle too, passing away, the masses have sought to retire into the quiet and peaceful goings of this dulcified season in city life. It would not be well for me to say aught of the struggle that has ended. The subject has been so well and ably handled in our daily papers as to leave little room for comment. The lessons taught were many—and it behooves us—in our great Republican party—the party of real reform and progress to pay particular heed thereto, the chief one being, it seems to me, that we must nominate only good and acceptable men to office, if we want success. The decrease in our recent vote polled shows what disaster is apt to result from disregard thereof. In this case Col. Gray was personally all that could be wished, but he was supposed to be the representative of those who think they carry the party in their pockets, and without whose aid the party cannot be made. Still in this case conceded to be fairly made. Had his opponent been a different man, one whose record was more clear, more truly Reform and Republican the contest might have ended differently. It does not do for a man to run as a candidate, and to expect that those who are one Democrat at least, now sit in the Senate whose place justly belongs to a Republican, who must be defeated because he could not be bought. These things will come out, even if they did happen in an other party, and the man who did lose. The hold of the past few days has produced a harvest for the ice men. One company I notice running extra trains 15 and 20 miles from the city, carrying men to cut and load it, going out early every morning and returning at night. The ice is brought to their store houses near the city.

The dreaded and loathsome disease about which you hear so much, is little heard of here. That it exists no one denies, but so it does everywhere, but here the large population renders it less noticeable.

The coming of the centenary are the only engrossing themes of conversation. The friends of our present able Auditor General seem active, and it behooves the friends of your worthy townsmen to be astir. That success could be assured with his name at the head of the ticket, no one doubts, and your correspondent most sincerely wishes to see it there. So awake and work. Fill up the ranks and move forward to victory.

Yours, OCCASIONAL.

Outrages on the Plains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1872. Mr. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, recently delivered to the Secretary Fish a letter from Governor Safford, of that Territory, detailing numerous outrages committed on the border by marauding parties from Sonora, Mexico. In several instances entire families of settlers have been murdered. The Governor with a party of armed men, has pursued to those who have committed these crimes, and has found refuge in Sonora. Repeated appeals have been made to the Governor of Sonora for the punishment of parties guilty of committing these crimes within the Arizona lines.

But the extradition treaty the citizens among those country committees, deprecations or crimes in the other cannot be surrendered after their return to their own country. The people of Arizona, therefore, unless some steps be taken by the Mexican government against these raids, will take the remedy into their own hands. The Governor of Arizona advises the Department of State that he cannot be responsible for the consequences, and asks for instructions.

In reply, Mr. Fish, in a letter to Mr. McCormick, says that he will forward Governor Safford's letter to our Minister to Mexico, in order that he may call the attention of the Mexican government to its contents. The Secretary intimates, however, that in the present disordered condition of that country, the Mexican government cannot extend its power and authority to the remote frontiers.

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The bill fixes the number of members at 283, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Representatives. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin.

Under this apportionment Pennsylvania's Congressional delegation will be increased by two members. The population of the State as given by the Tribune Almanac is 3,521,791, which equally divided among twenty-six will make the necessary population for a Congressional district 135,453. This number the fairest apportionment cannot strictly adhere to, and some districts will have a larger and others a smaller population. Counties cannot be divided to make districts, except when a county is large enough for two members.

The new lady's hat just brought out in Paris is called the *casque*, being exactly the shape of a copper casque, or something like the helmet worn by the Knights Templars of old. The hat has not the smallest symptom of brim, and the crown is ornamented to the very summit with alternate braids of velvet and satin. A tulle aigrette is placed in front, and adds to the fierce aspect of the whole.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly started upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Podocarpine, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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The new lady's hat just brought out in Paris is called the *casque*, being exactly the shape of a copper casque, or something like the helmet worn by the Knights Templars of old. The hat has not the smallest symptom of brim, and the crown is ornamented to the very summit with alternate braids of velvet and satin. A tulle aigrette is placed in front, and adds to the fierce aspect of the whole.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly started upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Podocarpine, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.