Sunbury American.

R. E. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, JULY 30, 1875.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County,

FOR STATE TREASURER:
HON. HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie.

Standing Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Northumberland County Republican Standing Committee will be held in the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, Sunbury, on Monday, August 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. The members are requested to be present.

EM'L WILVERT, Chairman.
M. B. PRIESTLY, Sec'y.

THE Democratic ring in Maryland has so throughly absorbed control of the party affairs in that state that their is a generally expressed desire for an independent movement in opposition to the ticket recently nominated. The Baltimore *American* says there are a great many Democrats who are already going into such a movement. Without solicitation, and entirely of their own motion, they insist that a non-partisan reform ticket should be placed in the field, and they guarantee to work and vote for it. They are the opposite of insignificant in numbers and influence, and they are anxious to go into the fight as a matter of principle, while their confidence in the result is really sanguine. Their is a genuine and enthusiastic revolt upon the part of men who are nothing but Democrats against the ring and the ring ticket, and the intention of breaking down the system of fraud and corruption which they represent, and no mere abuse or calling of hard times will turn them from their purpose. They will be heard and felt between now and the day of election, and a full and fair discussion of the situation is precisely that which they are the most desirious of. There are a multitude of voters in Maryland who are not to be blinded by platforms and candidates to the evils which are involved in the continuance of ring rule

GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, whom the White League first attempted to assassinate, and failing in that, sought by revolution, to overturn the whole State government and thus get rid of him, is not content with a quiet performance of his duties and the gradual reduction of the State debt, but is engaged in the good work of investigating the corruption of the Auditor's office. He recently appointed experts to examine the affairs of that office, and has just addressed a letter to the Attorney General with a brief statement of the result of that examination. He says:

The investigations that have taken place before the civil and criminal courts, and the investigation and report of the State examiners, disclose gross culpability on the part of other persons, whose acts have injured the State and have cast discredit on the government for years. I especially call your attention to the record in this respect, and request that you will immediately take prompt measures to bring to justice all those who have been guilty of defrauding the State, as disclosed by these inquiries.

THE Republican mass meeting, the opening gun of the Republican campaign in this State, was held at the Park Opera House, in Pittsburg, Thursday evening. The house was densely crowded with people, and the speeches were all enthusiastically received. Eloquent addresses were delivered by ex-Senator John Scott, Hon. C. S. Wolf, Gen. Harry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the highest confidence was expressed on all sides on the result of the coming campaign.

We often hear Thomas Jefferson spoken of as "the father of Democracy." This is true in one sense and false in the other. Jefferson's party up to 1816 was known as the Republican party. It was so called by Jefferson, known as such among its followers, and was so styled in all the party calls published during that period. Therefor, correctly speaking, Jefferson was the father of the Republican party. The term Democracy was fixed upon Jefferson's party by its opponents in order to create odium against it. After Jefferson's time it became a popular name with the party and was finally adopted by it.

There is a growing disregard for party ties throughout the country, which renders the nomination of the very best men in either organization necessary to success. The Venango *Spectator* says on this subject: 'When ArtemusWard married Betsy Jane, because, as he said, 'our mothers were friends, and used to bile soap together and abuse the neighbors,' his choice of a wife showed the same wisdom that a man shows who saddles his party with an improper candidate on the ground of personal friendship or because he has been importuned so much that he votes for a man just to get rid of him.'

The final survey for the Lehigh and Eastern railroad is now being made, and the work of grading will shortly be commenced. The new road will run from Hazleton, in this State, to about one mile east of Port Jervis, New York, where it will connect with the Erie. The distance of the new route is ninety-eight and one-half miles, and runs from Hazleton over the Pocono mountains, crossing the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western railroad west of Stroudsburg, thence passing up the Delaware valley to Port Jervis.

A Washington dispatch says that the recent statements in newspapers to the effect that the President had on the 28th of June last addressed a letter to Secretary Delano asking for his resignation and that Mr. Delano had visited Long Branch and besought the President to retain him in the cabinet, are without any foundation whatever. No such letter was ever written by the President; neither has Mr. Delano been to Long Branch this season.

Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, died on the 18th inst., in London. She was the daughter of John Griffin was born about 1800, and was married to Sir John Franklin in 1828, being his second wife. Since the death of her husband in the polar regions in 1847, she has distinguished herself by faith that he was alive and would return, and by her great efforts to aid him.

A South African gold digger, who must be the veritable possessor of fortunes' cap, recently found a mass of nearly pure gold actually weighing forty-two pounds.

It is a curious fact that Boston exported $1,216,934 worth of iron and $22,298 worth of steel last year, to Philadelphia's $905,755 in iron and $1,779 of steel.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Address of the Republican State Committee.

A CAMPAIGN OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE—CANDIDATES IN EVERY WAY WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE — THE REPUBLICAN RALLYING CRY.

The Republican State committee has issued the following address;

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we therefore invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican party to public confidence and support.

The success of that party is essential, in our judgment, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the government is founded.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

The control of the administration of State affairs fell into the Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from forty millions to twenty-three millions of dollars; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural pursuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admiral school system which distinguished our commonwealth, has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated and fitted for active life; and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged.

Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for; and the slight experience which people had last winter of one branch of the legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administration of public affairs.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Governor Hartranft, during his six years' service as auditor-general, earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the executive department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty and faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his administration throughout, and certainly no governor ever more richly deservyd a re-election.

Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man in public life, but one in whom are combined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his business ability is also conceded by his political opponents.

Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have met our responsibilities, and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affair; and as the Republican party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

There are many matters of detail in which the Republican party differs from the Democratic; but there is one radical difference which, so long as it exists, will render the existence of the Republican party a public necessity. That difference consists in the fact that the Republican party believes that the United States form a nation with all the functions of a national sovereignty, while the Democratic party regards the national government as a mere league between the States, which are each, in its view, sovereign and independent. The Republicans believe in the indissolubility of the Union of the States, whilst the Democratic party believes that the federal government has no power to protect its own existence or prevent any State from asserting its idependence.

DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES.

This is a difference which involves the very life of the government. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, while James Buchanan was still in office as President, he shrank appalled from the duty of preserving the union intact, and yielded to the advice of his attorney-general that there was no power in the general government to coerce a State. Had that rebellion occurred at the beginning, instead of at the close, of his administration, it would have been at once successful. Under the Democratic idea of State rights, Mr. Buchanan would have been compelled to let the southern States go.

With the prominence at present given by the Democratic party to its one distinguishing doctrine of State sovereignty, as opposed to that of national sovereignty, the advent of that party to power in the nation would naturally bring with it the danger of a second assertion of the right of States to secede from the union. Our previous experience of the inability of the Democratic party in power to attempt the coercion of a rebellious State should certainly be sufficient to teach the people the danger of entrusting the government to hands too weak or too unwilling to protect it.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK.

Should it ever become necessary, hereafter, to assert the power of the general government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the democratic doctrine, faithfully adhered to, would prevent that party from legislating upon it, congressionally. The national government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfully, nor can the necessities of a people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that government is but a federal league of separate and independent State sovereignties.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the State and the nation stand now as ever, by the rights of labor as entitled to the protection of the government; by universal freedom and universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of all for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third election to the Presidency; by a tariff so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis; and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants; by such a revision of the patent as will relieve industry from oppression and secure to the inventor a fair renumeration; by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the constititions as it stands; and by that general policy which will preserve the union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American independence; and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words but in the spirit of the declaration of independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We council them, in the view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles to which only a Republican administration in State or nation can be or will be faithful.

UNITY, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican party in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; in its policy which has led to a reduction of seventeen millions of the State debt and six hundred millions of the national debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-state commerce: in its firm adherence to an indissoluble union and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support, thoroughly assured that in their success will be found the true and only road to national unity, national progress and national prosperity.

By order of the committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

The Grasshoppers.

REMINISCENCES OF A SUFFERER.

A gentleman who has just returned from Cherokee county, Kansas, is full with remarkable reminiscences of the grasshoppers infesting that vicinity. He will stand around for an hour, relating the hair-breadth escapes of the people whom the hoppers have completely over-run, and who are leaving their homes and fleeing from the fearful scourage. The traveler is inclined to think that many of the crimes attributed to the James boy, are to be traced to the hardened and dissolute grasshoppers, many of whom, he says, are arming with shot guns and organizing a sort of home guard for offensive and defensive purposes. One of his credible stories is to the effect that, a few weeks ago, a woman dug up a panful of dirt in which to plant some flower seed. She put the pan under the stove and went out to see a neighbor. Upon her return, after an hour's absence, she found seven thousand bushels of grasshoppers generated by the heat, literally eating her out of house and home. They first attacked the green shades on the windows and then a green painted dust pan. A green Irish servant girl, asleep in one of the rooms, was the next victim, and not a vestige of her was left. The stove and stovepipe followed, and then the house was torn down so they could get at the chimney. Boards, joists, beams, plaster, clothing, nails, hinges, door knobs, plates, tinware, everything, in fact, the house contained, was eaten up, and when she arrived within a mile of the house she saw two of the largest hoppers sitting up on end and playing mumble-peg with the carving knife, for which should have the cellar. The way the matter leaked out was on a suit brought against the insurance company, which refused to pay the policy, on the ground that the building was not destroyed by fire; but the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, as she had proved that the grasshoppers were generated by the fire in the stove.—*Leavenworth Times.*

CASE OF DROWNING.—Mr. George W. Baker, formerly of Watsontown, has recently returned from Norfolk, Va., where he has been living for several years. The wife of Mr. Baker was drowned on July 5th, while out in a pleasure boat with several others. Their boat was struck and sunk by a steamer. Twelve persons in all were drowned. Mr. Baker was on the boat and made a narrow escape. He endeavored to save his wife but was compelled to let her go to save himself. The body of Mrs. Baker was recovered after being in the water four days. Her remains were temporarily buried, and will probably be brought to Milton this fall.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

The census returns of Iowa show a rapidly increasing population. While the Hawkeyes are cultivating their big crops of hogs, hominy and potatoes, they don't neglect the babies. Here is a specimen brick or two: E. McClenahan, of Sigourney, the other day welcomed his twenty-fourth bantling. He is only sixty-four years of age, and says he will be satisfied when he chalks down the quarter-centennial baby. Zachariah Wilbur, of Henry county, is the father of twenty children, and he only forty-two years of age. Father Johnson, of Tama county, last week, at a family reunion, counted forty-seven, all of whom are members of some church.

The reported romantic attachment of young Napoleon, who has reached his nineteenth year, for the Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, who is one year younger than himself, will attract the more interest because of the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of their marriage. If she loves him, and has the spirit of her mother, it will require something more than antiquated laws and popular prejudices to keep them apart.

A swimming race took place in the Delaware, on the 22d inst., starting from Chester, between one Coyle, a worker in the ship yard at that place, and the "champion" English swimmer, Johnson. When Coyle had swam eight miles, he was about a mile ahead, and he then took a drink from a bottle handed him by "friends" who accompanied him in a boat, and very shortly afterwards he became unconscious, was taken into the boat, and lost the race. He asserts that he was drugged, and it looks as if he was.

In one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, on Friday night, J. M. Bryson killed his wife and then committed suicide.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

In September, 1857, an emigrant train, numbering considerably over a hundred souls, were on their way to California, and when at Beavor Meadow, about 300 miles beyond Salt Lake City, they were set upon and nearly all massacred, by what was supposed to be Indians; but it was subsequently discovered that the leaders in the massacre were Mormons. Some of these Mormons are now on trial at Beavor, Utah for the murder, and in referring to the trial the N. Y. *Sun* says:

In August, 1857, a large train of emigrants on their way to california reached Salt Lake City. It was the finest train that had ever attempted the overland route. Several elegant carriages were among the vehicles, for the accommodation of ladies of the party, and their were many women and children in the train. It is said that the finest of these carriages was for years afterwards used by a family of Mormons. After laying in their supplies in Salt Lake City, this party proceeded toward California, and that was the last that was known of them for a long time. It was fully a year before any of their friends received the least intimation of their fate.

Three hundred miles from Salt Lake, on the road to Los Angeles, California, is a meadow five miles in length by one in breadth with a very fine spring at one end, affording an excellent camping ground. Here the emigrant party encamped in order to recruit their stock before entering upon what was then called the Great Desert, and here, in the month of September, the massacre took place.

According to the commonly accepted story of the slaughter, the emigrants were attacked while encamped, by Indians, who had been set upon them by Mormons, and by Mormons disguised as Indians, and ten or twelve men were killed before any one understood that they were in danger. The remainder of the party at once seized their arms, entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and prepared for a determined resistance. For a week, with their women and children lying inthe trenches they had dug, the emigrants mantained their position, and kept their enemies at bay. Then the Mormons resolved on strategy. The firing by the Indians ceased, and the besieged party, looking up the meadow, saw a wagon full of white men coming toward them. These men proved to be John D. Lee and other Mormon dignitaries, who offered to meditate with the indians. As the Mormons and Indians were known to be on good terms, the offer was gladly accepted, and his associates had conferred with the attacking party of savages, it was agreed that the emigrants should surrender their arms and other property, and return by the road they came. The Mormons on their part promised to guard and protect the party until they should reach the settlements.

Having given up their arms, the emigrants left their wagons and stock and started northward on foot. The women and children were in front, the men followed, and in the rear was a guard of forty Mormons. Hardly had this sorrowful procession started on its way when a fire was poured into them from an ambush, followed by an attack from the Mormons in the rear, and in a few minutes one hundred and twenty men, women and children lay slaughtered upon the ground. Seventeen of the youngest children were saved and adopted by Morman families, and it is said that three men escaped immediate death. But one of these was afterward murdered by the Indians; another starved to death, and the third was killed upon the Colorado, though by whom it is not known.

The evidence produced in the pending trial all goes to show that this account of the massacre is substantially correct. Philip K. Smith, one of the defendants, who was a Mormon bishop at the time of the massacre, appeared as State's evidence, and gave a full description of the slaughter with all its horrible details; as well as an account of the deliberations among the Mormon leaders which preceded the butchery, in which, against his will as he says, he was forced to participate. The massacre was resolved upon by Mormon, bishops and councillors, Lee and W. H. Dame being among the most conspicuous in planing and executing the crime. The description which Smith gives of the slaughter fully confirms all that has heretofore been reported of its barbarous character.

In 1859, Judge Cradlebaugh, a Federal judge appointed by Buchanan, attempted to bring the perpetrators of this horrible crime to justice, but failed. It is doubted whether the present trial will result in the conviction of Lee and his associates, since eight of the jurors are Mormons; while it is said that some of them are near relatives of persons who are deeply implicated in the murders.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Next session of Lewisburg university commences Sept. 8th.

Schultze & Mohr, merchants of London, have failed. Liabilities, $1,500,000.

Abel & Co.'s planing mill, at Warren, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $14,000.

The yellow fever has broken out at Fort Barrancas, Florida. Twenty-nine cases are reported at that post.

Mr. Thomas Williams, of Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, fell dead on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., while filling his pipe.

The railroads are making active preparations for the peach season, which will commence about the last of this week.

In the suburbs of Norristown, on Saturday, Blasius Pastorius shot and, in all probability, fatally wounded Isaac Jaquette.

The corn is growing so tall in the Mississippi bottoms this year, that the farmers talk of building balloons for harvesting purposes.

New York is a Democratic city. Its taxas for 1875 are $2 94 on the $100. The amount to be raised is $32,367,724 75. This is equal to $32 per capita.

Nothing has been heard of Donaldson, the baloonist, who went up from Chicago, about two weeks ago, and he was probably lost in the lake.

C. E. Bailey, a citizen of Smethport, McKeen county, committed suicide in that place on the 11th inst., by taking a dose of morphine,

Just as the weather gets hot enough to remind people of—of—a very bad place, the New York clergymen whirl away to the watering places.

Sand of a superior quality having been found near Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pa. a number of gentleman are now engaged in examining the cost of erecting glass works at that place.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Harrisburg, has been appointed, by the President, one of the additional members of the Indian investigating committee.

Wm. H. Coon, a young married man, shot and killed his wife, in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, while carelessly handling a double-barrel gun.

Prussia must be a paradise in one respect It has only one lawyer to each 12,000 inhabitants. In this unfortunate country, we have one lawyer to every 879 residents.

West Verginia is strongly Democratic, consequently has the inflation mania badly. A correspondent says that their is no doubt that the people of the State are in favor of more money.

Last Sunday morning a heavy storm passed over Lewisburg, and discharged the surplus electricity into the spire of the Reformed church steeple, on Market street, Mifflinburg. The steeple was badly shattered, and the roof torn until the fluid reached the lightning rod and passed to the earth.

Tramps have been unusually plenty of late. A man and woman were put into jail, at Lewisburg, on Wednesday on account of drunkenness and fighting. After getting released from prison next day the man struck straight for a drug store and purchased a pint of alcohol. He then went to the Cameron House pump, poured a large portion of the alcohol into a tin cup, filled up the cup with water and drank the mixture down.

Mr. Keen, of Springfield, declined to allow his daughter to take part in the spell-match because she heard somebody say that knotty would be given out.

An exchange thinks that Eve must have been a very unhappy woman. There was no other woman to pass her on the street that she might look around and see how that dress fits in the back.

Willie, aged about eleven years, and a son of A. J. Katherman, of Mifflinburg, was recently burned to death while pouring coal oil on a fire which was kindled to burn potato bugs.

Telegraphic News.

STEAM AND DEATH.

TERRIFIC LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, July 24.—The most terrific locomotive boiler explosion ever known on the Erie railway, occurred on the Delaware division last night, eight miles west of Port Jervis, resulting in the instant death of three men and the demolition of thousands of dollars worth of property. The locomotive was attached to an extra coal train from Honesdale, Jefferson Fuller, engineer. When the train reached the point named above, it was flagged by a train ahead of it and came to a stop. The flagman of the leading train, Joseph Bonnell, jumped on the pilot of the engine he had flagged, for the purpose of riding some distance towards his train. Fuller's train was kept at a stand still for a few minutes, when the signal was given to go ahead. A brakeman who was on the twelfth car was looking at the engineer, and says that as he placed his hand upon the throttle the explosion took place. The fire box was blown out and the locomotive lifted bodily from the track and thrown backwards, lighting on the tender, bottom side up. The air was filled with flying fragments, and for some time heavy pieces of iron fell along the train, demolishing cars and endangering employees.

As soon as possible after the explosion a trainman started on foot to Port Jervis to announce the casualty the headquarters. He was but an hour walking the eight miles, and gave the alarm. Superintendent Thomas at once ordered a wrecking train to proceed to the scene of disaster, and accompanied it with Dr. Sol. Vanetten and others.

Beneath the ruins were found the bodies of James Stevenson, the fireman, and Joseph Bonnell, the flagman. The body of the engineer could not be found, and it was not until after midnight that it was discovered in a tree, over one thousand feet away from the locomotive, on the summit of a hill, which was seventy feet high from the railroad. His watch hung on the limb by his side stopped at eight o'clock. Every bone in his body was broken, but his face was not injured in the slightest.

The three bodies were placed in a car and brought to Port Jervis as soon as possible. The noise of the explosion was heard five miles away. Several telegraph poles were broken down and the telegraphic communication cut off for some time. Coroner D. T. Cox, of this place, has summoned a jury to hold an inquest on the bodies of the victims of the disaster. All the unfortunate men leave families. Fuller and Stevenson lived in Honesdale, Pa., and Bonnell in Pike county. The latter had made but one or two trips on the road. The cause of the explosion is as yet a matter of conjection, which the corones's jury alone can throw light upon. The loss to the company is about twenty thousand dollars.

POTTSVILLE, July 26.

The case of Mock, the defaulting cashier of the Ashland Savings Bank, whose disappearance about a week ago was reported in the *Times*, proves, on investigation, to be much worse than was at first supposed. He had the implicit confidence of the bank officials and of the people of Ashland, and was not only permitted but expected to have all the business of the concern in his own hands.

It is now said that he abused this confidence in every way. He would discount notes at a high figure, and return them to the bank at a low figure, putting the difference in his pocket; and would receive depositors' books, but making no corresponding entries on the books of the bank. He was also agent for the Lycoming and Pottsville Mutual Insurance Companies, and defrauded the former of $1,000 and the latter of $700 in premiums collected and not turned over. It is thought that he has been carrying on his swindling operations for years, and the total amount he has realized in this way is estimated at $50,000.

The investigation into the bank's affairs is not yet finished, but it is now known that Mock has defrauded it of from $15,000 to $20,000. The amount of its liabilities is $70,000. Its nominal assets are $110,000, but these have been so manipulated by Mock that they are scarcely worth $70,000, and will require a long time to realize that. It has suspended business, and will wind up its affairs without attempting to resume. The excitement among the depositors, which at first was very great, is now subsiding, as they have confidence in the directors, and readily take their pledge to realize on the bank's assets as speedily as possible and discharge all liabilities remaining, after a reasonable time, out of their private funds.

Nothing is known of Mock's whereabouts. He was traced across the country to Georgetown, on the Northern Central Railway, where he bought a ticket for Williamsport, but beyond that point all trace of him is lost. The bank has offered a reward of $1,000 for his arrest.

Jay Cooke's Creditors Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1875.

A large number of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. in this city have yet refrained from accepting the meagre dividend of five per cent., declared more than six months ago by the trustees. It is understood that this course has also been pursued by some of the large creditors in New York and Philadelphia, who are of the opinion that something much better should have been offered them, and are not willing to accept so small a portion when it might be an obstacle to the legal proceedings which it is contemplated to take. To-day all this class of creditors received through the mails a circular from the Trustee, urging them to signify their acceptance of the dividend which for the reasons here given they have hitherto declined.

The London *Times* of Saturday contained an elaborate article in favor of the centennial exhibition.

The Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The doors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. were closed at 11:25 o'clock.

Only in a general way can the causes of the suspension be ascertained. It is admitted that the house has lost very largely on cotton; in fact, that is the principal source of loss.

Involvements with various railroad enterprises, old and new, also entailed losses on the house. Their liabilities are understood to be between five and six millions.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

HOME AGAIN—HOT WEATHER AND CRIME—BLOOD—NEGRO GAMBLING—SPANISH MONTE— TWEED — HARD TIMES — THE BOOKSELLERS—POLICE—HOT.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

HOME AGAIN!

Back again! Back from the golden shores of the Pacific—back from the cool breezes of San Francisco, the scorching heat of Sacramento, the stock gamblers and the Chinese, to New York. Am I glad to get back? Yes and no! With the thermometer standing at 100°, I sigh for the delicious coolness of San Francisco; but then when I look out on the great, grand city, the city that is destined to be the first in the world, I am glad to be back to her. New York has a myriad of faults, but it has also a myriad of virtues, and to take it by and large I want no better place to live in. He was an astute Bostonian who said he should always live in Boston, for the reason that when he tired of Boston he could go to New York.

HOT WEATHER AND CRIME.

Is there any connection between hot weather and crime? Does the sun breed contentions and give men a thirst for blood? It would seem so. Since the heated term commenced there has been in New York

A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

Last Sunday a negro quarreled with others over the gambling table and killed three men with a knife before he was secured. The same day a son shot his father, a woman was killed by her husband and the police reports in the morning showed no less than eighten assaults with deadly weapons. Hot weather seems to make rum more effective for evil. And speaking of

GAMBLING AMONG NEGROES,

it is wonderful what a hold the passion has upon them. Talk of the Chinese! The negro, that is to say the low, uneducated negro, will discount them. A new game runs with them a most furious course. Just now

SPANISH MONTE

is the rage. It was brought here from the South, and every negro who gambles at all stays by it as long as he can raise a nickel. It was over a game at Spanish monte that the trouble originated last Sunday. The game is very simple. The dealer deals two cards from the bottom of the pack, and lays them on the table face upwards, say a ten and a deuce, then the betting begins. The betters lay their money on whichever card they choose, and when all have bet who want to, the dealer turns the pack face upwards and goes on. The first card he lays next to himself and the next the other side of the table, and so on. Suppose you are a negro and have a nickel on the ten. Very good. Now the first ten decides the fate of that nickel. If it comes on the pile next the dealer he gobbles it—if on the other pile, he pays you an equal amount. It is a kind of symplified faro. But the darkeys are playing it everywhere, with all the ardor that belongs to that most excitable of all the races.

BOSS TWEED

is slowly working his way toward liberty, and there is a strong probability that a few more months will see the old villian at large, with his head up as proudly as ever. This result is foreshadowed by the recent proceedings before Judge Donohue. I will not weary your readers with dry detail, but suffice it to say that in the suit against him for $6,000,000, the judge has taken advantage of every possible legal technicality to stave off procedings against him, and finally defeat the city. For instance, the judge decided in such a way that to make the city successful, it will have to produce 141 vouchers which were known to have been stolen and destroyed years ago. The books still in existence show all that the voucher could, but the judge insists upon the destroyed papers. Of course Donohue is a Tammany democrat. It seems hard that a known thief cannot be punished. But the affair carries with it a moral which I commend to the republicans in the States holding elections this fall, which is don't let the democracy get their Tweeds into office at all. It is a fearful task to get rid of them when they are once solidly fixed.

HARD TIMES.

You of the country may, and doubtles do, growl of hard times, but you don't know the meaning of those two terrible words. We know all about it in New York, for business is an entire stand-still. There is no business to speak of. There is a little flurry in the grain market, and the drinking-house are busy, but this is all. There are no goods selling—no real estate being transferred, in short, no nothing. Stagnation is the rule. Now, in the country, where expenses are light, this condition of affairs can be borne for a time with some degree of patience, but not here. You pay here $12,000 per annum for a store—you have your army of salesman and clerks on hand, and you must keep them, for when trade begins you must have them—and this enormous expenditure eats and eats into capital at a fearful rate. And the trouble with us is, that there is no reason to believe that the fall trade will be any better. The merchants see no indications of anything like even a respectable fall season. The people do not seem to be buying of the retailers, and per consequence, their stocks are comparatively heavy. Purchases are being made with great caution, and in the smallest possible quantities. This condition of things may be chargeable partially to the hard times, but I have an idea that the trade that New York is now suffering for the want of, she never will get again. Boston is getting part of it, Baltimore still more, and Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinati, Louisville and other inland points are doubling and quadrupling their business. It is possible that New York is absolutely overgrown, and that its sceptre has departed. No matter what the cause, the merchants are as blue as indigo, and are likely to keep so.

THE TRADE BOOK SALE

is about the only sensation in the city at this time. The publishers and booksellers of the United States formed an association last year, the object being an annual fair, where the manufacturers could meet dealers. This is the first, and it is a pronounced success. All the publishers are represented, and booksellers are here from almost every city and town in the country. Each publisher has his stand on which he displays samples of his publications. It surprised me to know that in that hall were *thirty-two thousand different books*, published in this country! the most of them having been issued within the past two years. What an immense amount of paper and ink must have been consumed, and what an immense amount of thought expended to produce this vast mass. The trade is, as in other departments of business, very dull. Buyers are cautious and sellers are eager.

THE POLICE

are being hauled over the coals by the committee appointed by the Legislature. Some very curious developments are being made. The panel-house business came up incidentally, and what a panel-house really is was made known to the legislative Solons. A suite of rooms are fitted up with doors that resemble panels—that is the room is papered in panels—one panel, however, at the foot of the bed, being a door that slides noiselessly. It takes two persons, a man and a woman, to play the game. The woman goes on the street, and picks up a verdant countryman, who, to make it perfectly safe, ought to be half-full of rum, and takes him to her room. He goes to sleep, leaving his clothes on a chair that is placed close to the concealed door. When once asleep, the man in the next room slides the panel, captures the clothes, takes everything of value, and the woman gets up quietly, and makes her exit by the same door. The poor man wakes in the morning to find that he has been plundered, but by whom? Will he go to the police? Not much. For then the fact would get into the papers that he had been in the company of a scarlet woman, and that would'nt sound well in Baldwinsville, when it should reach that virtuous village.

A variety of interesting facts were developed. For instance, it was shown that the detectives were always slower than molasses in winter in pursuit of thieves, until the sufferers had seen them with money, and very large money too. Then they either arrest the thief, or let him escape, just as it happens. If the plunderer can put up more money than the plundered, he goes scot free—if not, not. The detectives know every thief in the country, and could, if they would, bring every one of them to book; but they never do it, unless there is more to be made thereby than by any other course.

The commission are determined to correct this evil, and it is to be hoped they will succeed.

THE WEATHER

is fearfully hot, close, damp and muggy. It a most excellent time to get away into the country.

PIETRO.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the meonvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpases anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the agep class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to took upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1865.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was artacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

R. H. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that *I know* VEGETINE to be most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried eaery supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MOBSE, 364 Athens Street.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

July16,1m.

New Advertisements.

JOHN H. SELL. JOHN M. SCHONOUR.

SELL & SCHONOUR,

Second Street, WOMELSDORF, Pa.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,

Pure Old Rye Whiskey.

APPLE WHISKEY, CORDIALS, &c.

All Liquors sold gaurranteed as represented.

Orders promptly attended to and public patronage respectfully solicited.

SELL & SCHONOUR.

2d St., Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

Feb. 27, 1874.—1y.

New Advertisements.

HOPE. 'S O'clock.' HOPE.

FREEDM'S DAY!

"Behold I will stand before the there upon the rock in Horeb; and thou shalt smite the rock and there shall come water out of it that the people may drink."—Ex.

Perhaps at no period of christian history from the days in which Christ astonished the multitude at the pool of Bethesda, has such an excitement prevailed among the sick as is now created by the accidental discovery of a fountain of mineral water which beyond cavil eclipses the whole fraternity of the learned faculty in restoring to original health almost every form of chronic disease. Finding it *impossible* to accommodate the sick, here the proprietors propose to furnish the concentrated medicine prepared by simply reducing the water by evaporation into a fine powder or Mass, which posesses all the