# The Lehigh Register,

ALLENTOWN PENN'A.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The REGISTER has a larger circulation, by several hun red. than any other English paper in the county.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866


## REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION

FOR G VERNOR,

**Major General John W. Geary**

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞A meeting of the Union Executive County Committee will be held on Saturday next July 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Union League room, this borough. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be transacted.

BUNCOMB.—The copperhead members of Congress have issued an address to the faithful to elect delegates to the office-holders convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia, August 14th. Saulsbury and Harris (who almost every day denounce Lincoln as a tyrant and extol Jeff. Davis and the traitors), are for the present kept in the back-ground. It is not time to "trot 'em out yet"—a few green ones must be drawn on first. The call or address commences with a profusion of clap-trap, as follows:

"Dangers threaten. The Constitution—the citadel of our liberties—is directly assailed.—The future is dark, unless the people will come to the rescue."

There was a time when these sneaking copperheads *might* have issued such an address in good faith—when dangers really threatened the Constitution; when hundreds of thousands of armed traitors stood arrayed against the Constitution and the Union, and threatened to bury all in ruins;—the citadel of our liberties *was* assailed *then* (alas! the widows and orphans and graves of our heroes too truly attest the fact); and how often, during the stupendous struggle, was the future dark—not to the copperheads—but to the liberty-loving loyalists of the country; and did these copperheads come forward *then*—when the news came of a Union reverse? Oh, no, they heard the news with apparent stoical indifference, and then retired to their retreats to chuckle over the (to them) satisfactory result. And when our brave boys called for re-inforcements, they discouraged enlistments and opposed the draft. And some of the men who sign this call *voted against supplying the army with provisions* We repeat there was a time when such words as the above would have sent a thrill of joy to many a brave heart—but not a word of encouragement was heard from this class. But *now* when the traitors who levied war against the liberties of the people, have been defeated in the field, and are to be deprived of the privilege, for a while, of making laws for the loyal people, these sneaking copperheads send up a terrible howl that the Country, the Constitution, everything and everybody, are in great danger unless the traitors are admitted instanter, and without guarantees. The swindle is *too apparent* to deceive any one:

THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—The *Round Table*, in an article on the call for a convention to meet at Philadelphia, August 14th, says: The names attached to it are respectable, but represent no marked ability. The gentlemen who signed the document are known to be successful politicians and partisans, but not as real leaders of the people. They have managed to keep abreast of public sentiment rather than striven to be in advance of it; and however much their fidelity as officials may be extolled it must be owned that they are not among the men who mould public sentiment. What of influence they exert must be attributed less to their individuality than to their official position. The subject-matter of this call is more important than the language in which it is couched, or the names appended to it. In a word, it is a paraphrase of President Johnson's views on re-construction—just this, and no more. Questions of finance, of internal improvements, of tariff, of foreign relations, etc., are entirely ignored. * * * We make no account of official patronage, upon which the daily press lays so much stress; for those who are influenced by that, are not the men who give life and strength to a party. There must be some distinct principles—new, more, convictions—at the bottom of a party, else it will fall to pieces for simple lack of cohesion.

☞The Southern Unionists declare that, if the patriotic measures of Congress are not sustained, "there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South," and no guarantees for the "beneficent principles of free government." They have learned by bitter experience the inevitable tendency of the ultra State sovereignty doctrines, which form the corner-stone of the Johnsonian platform, and have seen them carried out "until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war." If, in spite of the sacrifice of three hundred thousand lives and the expenditure of billions of dollars, Northern voters can become indifferent to the perils of an unconditional restoration of traitors to power, they cannot. For their sakes, for our own, and for the sake of Republican institutions every patriot should vigorously repel the combined attacks of the envenomed foes of freedom.

☞Post-Master General Dennison has made the first break in the Cabinet, by handing his resignation to President Johnson. Mr. Dennison supports, as he has always done, the Union Republican party, its men and principles.—Considering the Philadelphia Convention movement as only an attempt to destroy this great organization, he feels unable to remain in the Cabinet, consenting to, and appearing to assist such a work. He deserves the highest eulogy for this nobility of conduct, and it is to be hoped that there are few of our people, in the enjoyment of Governmental patronage, who, in their own particular time of trial, will prove any less patriotic than Governor Dennison.—He regards his duty to his party and his country, the endorsement of his conscience, and the rewards of the future, as far higher than an adjacent temporary advantage to his pocket.

☞The Copperhead organs treat the demonstration at the flag reception in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., gingerly. It must not be expected, however, that our opponents will enjoy proceedings calculated to destroy them.

Every meeting of soldiers called to commemorate the glories of the war, has a tendency to revive the odium which attaches to those who conspired with traitors to overthrow the Government.

GETTING ON THE RIGHT PLATFORM.—In the speech of President Roberts to the Fenians, at Buffalo, he is reported to have said:

"The dawn of Irish liberty is approaching, and in a friendly spirit I ask you to *extend your hand to every other people who are struggling for liberty; help to ensure no man; and remember that God created us all in his own image; that he looks not so much at the color of the face as at the color of the heart.*" [Applause.]

## Clymer's Platform.

Clymer and his party in Pennsylvania, say that the war was carried on by the Government for the purpose of compelling the members of Congress from the Southern States who took up their hats and left their posts without a formal resignation, and went into the Rebel army and attempted to take forcible possession of the Government, to return to their positions and make laws for the country.

Soldiers and Union men how do you like the modern democratic platform? that none but those who have been engaged in the rebellion and their sympathizers are true Union men and capable of managing the affairs of the nation, are you prepared to say that every battle that was fought by the Union soldiers, was for the purpose of compelling the leaders of the traitor army against which you battled to govern the country. Do you, can you believe that that was the object for which you suffered the privations, toils and hardships, of the camp, and the dangers of the battle field, unless you do you certainly cannot vote for Clymer, as all that vote for him or with his party will do so for the reason that they believed, and still believe the traitors were right and should be applauded and honored for their acts of treason and barbarity, and that the Union soldiers were engaged in a wrong cause and on the wrong side, and that they deserve no honor, and they certainly will get no sympathy from the copperhead faction for their acts.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship America, from Southampton, July 4th, is at New York. The Miantonomah, after reaching Cherbourg, goes to London. The Queen had approved a new ministry submitted to her by Lord Derby. Gitschen had been taken by the Prussians. It is thought that the total loss of the Austrians up to the present time is forty thousand men. Her troops have evacuated Oswiecsin. The fighting still continues. The Austrian army has retired to a position between Josephstadt and Koniigratz, and is represented as being in a state of dissolution. Desertions from the Italian army are increasing. The Nova Scotian passed Father Point last evening. Her advices are two days later. It was thought that a Congress would shortly assemble, and that a general disarmament would be advised by the French Government. A great battle was fought on the 3d, near Lodowa, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the latter were victorious. The Emperor of Austria has declared himself in favor of the armistice recommended by Napoleon, and has sent to the hostile powers for action on the matter.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The official vote for the constitutional amendment disfranchising persons engaged in the late rebellion was counted on the 11th inst., and the amendment was declared adopted by 6,922 majority. Where the wicked and intolerent spirit of those who instigated, planned and conducted the rebellion are best known and their acts of barbarism and cruelty have been felt. The people have by a large majority decided that they have no right to participate in the administration of a government they have tried to subvert and that they must be contented to live peaceable retired lives for the balance of their days.

That they shall not again have an opportunity of plotting treason from high places—that men who have once proved recreant to the trust which they assumed cannot with safety be again trusted with power.

THE WAY JOHNSON REWARDS SOLDIERS.—The Nashville (Tenn). *Press and Times* says that Andrew Johnson is proscribing and persecuting the Tennessee Union men in a malignant and revengeful spirit, because they refuse to support "his policy." The *Times* says that Judge Fowler, Governor Brownlow, Horace Maynard, and other prominent and steadfast Union men, have in some way, felt his wrath; but the last "small affair" is his conduct toward Col. William B. Stokes, a gallant soldier. It appears that when the name of this brave soldier was sent to him by the Secretary of War, to be nominated for a brevet, in recognition of distinguished services in the field of battle, Johnson acted like an infuriated demon, snatched up a pen, drew it across the paper, and threw it aside. Very pretty conduct for the President of a great nation!

TREASON TO BE "REWARDED."—The section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution basing representation on voters, is apparently so just and proper that it scarcely needs comment, and yet the copperhead press attack it with unparallelled ferocity. The reason is obvious. They desire to give the rebels a double represen ation in Congress, thus rewarding treason. Loyal men of the North, will you acknowledge yourselves inferior to the rebels of the South, and meekly concede them a double representation? Will you acknowledge that one rebel vote in the South shall count as much as two loyal votes in the North?

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—We print in to-day's *Register* a call for a Convention of Southern Unionists to meet at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next, intended as an off-set to the Rebel Convention which is to assemble at the same place on the 14th of August. There is manifestly a secret conspiracy at the South to exclude consistent Unionists from office and persecute them to the utmost. They are scattered, overawed, and must organize for mutual protection and to claim the protection of the Nation. This call is a sign of promise. We trust it will be fully responded to.

☞It is telegraphed from Washington that General Grant is warmly in favor of the terms of restoration offered by Congress to the Rebel States. He declares that the men who tried to destroy the Government should not be admitted to power without sufficient Constitutional guarantees of future good behavior. This is what might be expected of the victorious leader of the Union armies. He knows the power and the malice of treason, and will consent to give it no share in national legislation until its ability to renew the struggle has been destroyed.

☞A Year ago, such Copperhead Senators as W. A. Wallace, now the Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, ransacked the Constitution for proof that soldiers in the field had no right to the exercise of the elective franchise; to-day the same set of men are overhauling the same instrument for power to prevent the disfranchisement of deserters. How friendly they are to the soldier!

VERY PLAUSIBLE.—"Wait," says the Johnson-copperhead-rebel-coalitionists, "until the States are all represented, then will be time to amend the Constitution." The loyal people know, as well as the cops, that the traitors will, prevent amendments to the Constitution, and hold on to their double representation.

THE FENIANS.—"President" Roberts has issued an address to the Fenians in which he details the operations against the "blue noses," and denounces President Johnson for his conduct, and also charges inconsistency. We have no doubt of it. Andy has a way of saying one thing and doing another. It is a "little failing" he has.

DARK.—The copperhead members of Congress say in their address that the "future is dark." We admit that as far as their prospects for power and place are concerned, it is exceedingly dark; and, if the loyal people do their duty at the polls next fall, it will remain "dark."

# Local Record.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
$2.50 per Year, or $2.00 if Paid Strictly in Advance.

☞Capt. Samuel R. Lehr, has sold his grocery store, corner of Seventh and Linden sts., to Mr Solomon Kline.

☞Mr. Correll, the Editor of the *Daily News* has been presented with a beautiful cane by members of the Columbia Fire Co.

☞The members of the Union county Executive Committee will meet in Union League Room on next Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

☞The summer term of Frederick Institute, will commence July 30th. This institution is rapidly growing into favor. See advertisement

A PROBLEM.—It, as the poet says, "beauty draws us with a single hair," then what—Oh tell us what—must be the effect of a modern waterfall.

☞The juveniles will be pleased to know that there is a prospect of a very good crop of chestnuts the coming fall. The trees, which are now in full bloom, are loaded with blossoms.

☞The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable at the office of the Company, No. 412 Walnut Street, Phila., on and after July 18th, 1866.

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS.—The general army order offers amnesty to all deserters from the regular army who come back before August 15, and make good their time lost. This branch of the service has suffered largely from desertion for some time past.

ON THE TAPIS.—A billiard match between two gentlemen of Allentown, it is rumored, will come off in a few days. The game is to be a friendly one, of five hundred points, and is to decide who is the champion of Allentown.

☞Gen James L Selfridge had the misfortune, while in attendance on the ceremonies of the flag presentation on the Fourth, at Philadelphia, to sprain his ankle so seriously that he will be compelled to keep his room for some time.

REMOVED.—Wm. G. Ritter has removed his stove and tinware establishment to the room lately occupied by H Siegfried & Co., two doors below the Black Bear Hotel. Mr. Ritter has an extensive stock of goods, and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.—H J Saeger, Esq., Assessor of the 6th District, Penn'a, has delivered the annual assessment for 1866, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for collection amounting to the sum of $312 357 27, of which Montgomery county pays $242,584 25 and Lehigh county $69,773 02.

TAKE NOTICE.—All currency to be redeemed below the denomination of ten cents, should be sent to James Pollock, Director of the U S. Mint, instead of to the Treasury at Washington, and have it exchanged for the same denomination, consisting of the one, two, three and five cents in coin.

WORK BEGUN.—Mr. William Call, of Reading, contractor, has commenced work on the new Railroad from Topton to Port Clinton, being a link in the Atlantic and Great West ern through line from New York to the West under the agreement between the A & G W, the P & R and the E P. Roads, which contract has just been decided valid by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

HORSE STOLEN.—A bay horse was taken from the stable of Mr Michael Butz at Easton, on Saturday night a week, together with a set of harness. $50 reward is offered for the horse and thief, or $25 for the horse $25 for the thief The horse is about sixteen and a half hands high, and is blind in the left eye. Keep a look out for him.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—A meeting of the First Soldiers' National Union of Lehigh county, will be held in their hall, above Breinig and Leh's Clothing Store in Allentown, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested of every member, and all returned soldiers who are not members and are honorably discharged, are invited to attend. MANY SOLDIERS.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Council of the Borough of Allentown, at a meeting held July 10, 1866, passed the following resolution;—

*Resolved*, That the Burgess be directed to enforce the 44th and 45th sections of the ordinance of Oct. 2, 1854, relating to slaughter houses in the borough of Allentown, Carried unanimously.

This ordinance refered to, prohibits any person from maintaining a slaughter house in the Borough limits between April 1st and December 1st in each year, under a penalty of $50 per week, unless the same is connected with a running stream of water.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—A collector will call upon our subscribers in the borough within the next two weeks, to make our annual collection. Please receive him kindly and send him on his way rejoicing. We have also sent out a number of bills this week, and will send more next week. We hope that those who receive them will respond immediately, as we must have money, and if we cannot beg it, we must borrow or steal it; the latter we don't like to do, as we fear that the accommodations at Fort Holbeh are not comfortable this hot weather

THE TAX ON CIGARS.—The new Tax Bill, as passed by both branches of Congress, makes the tax on cigars as follows:

Two dollars per thousand on cigarettes short sizes, cheroots and twisted heads, when not valued above $8 per thousand. Four dollars per thousand on cheroots, cigarettes and cigars, when valued above $8 and not above $12 per thousand, and four dollars per thousand when valued above 12 with 20 per cent ad valorem on the excess in value above $12

As we understand it the above valuations are inclusive of the tax, so that on cigarettes, heroots, &c., valued at $8 including the tax, the tax will be $2 per thousand; on cigars valued at $12 including the tax, the tax will be $4 per thousand. On all cigars valued at above $12 per thousand, the tax will be $4, and 20 per cent *ad valorem* additional.

PATENT SELF-FANNING ROCKING CHAIR.—The patent which has been awarded to Messrs Fred Handshue and W. C. Baumeister, of this borough, for the invention of a self fanning rocking chair can be seen at the residence of Mr Baumeister, this week, until Thursday The invention is a valuable one, and reflects credit upon the ingenuity of Allentown mechanics. The fanning apparatus can be attached to any rocking chair, and is easily adjusted. For the use of the sick and invalided it is particularly suited, for by the slightest movement of the chair on which they recline they are fanned. The invention is a simple one, and not at all likely to get out of order. An invitation is extended to the citizens of Allentown to call at Mr. Baumeister's, and see the chair.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Isaac K Johnson, a citizen of Cumberland county, was assaulted with a club in the vicinity of the Hamilton street Jordan Bridge at about 5 o'clock, Friday afternoon by John Knerr, a resident of Allentown. It seems that Johnson and Knerr, neither of whom can lay claims to temperance, were together in a beer saloon near the bridge, at which the former made a show of his money. After leaving the saloon Knerr hit Johnson over the head with a club, knocking him down senseless, and then robbed him of his pocket book, containing $45 55, and a number of pocket pieces. Knerr was seen in the act by several persons, who chased and succeeded in capturing him at Losch's backyard. He was taken in charge by High Constable Ruhe, who took him before E quire Wittman. The Justice after hearing the case committed Knerr to jail in default of $1000 bail.

COURT.—We are to have a special Court for the trial of jury cases, commencing on the 30th of July next Judge Ryan of Schuylkill county will preside.

Our worthy County Commissioners who have given their tax collectors notice to receive State and County tax from every man who will pay, and give receipts for the same, thereby enabling him to vote without being assessed in open violation of the law of the State, do not consider the readers of the *Register* entitled to notice of the time of holding courts, the cases to be tried and the names of the jury who are to try them. Perhaps it is well that the latter are not extensively advertised, otherwise the Commissioners might feel ashamed of their conduct in so arranging the list as to have it composed, in great measure, of their party politicians, and render it a political machine.

It is time some method was adopted by which the selection of Judges juries and County Commissioners could be taken out of the hands of political tricksters, and honest, capable men selected to those important positions

The selection of Associate Judges is a matter of great importance to the people of a county, in the absence of the President Judge they must hold the regular Quarter Sessions Term.

WHERE TO PURCHASE.—Every person in want of an article looks around to see where he or she can get the best and the cheapest, they examine advertisements in the papers, posters, bills, circulars and cards scattered by dealers profusely all over the country, then start out on a voyage of inspection, but unfortunately for themselves, many are such bad judges of the wares of the trader, and place such implicit confidence in their statements that they are most egregiously deceived and swindled out of their money. It is time that the community learned to avoid cheap John shops, and that the only safe method for them to pursue is to patronize regularly established dealers, those who are well known in the community or have become settled, and conduct a legitimate business.—We have in our midst men of character who have been engaged in business here for many years, whose word can be relied upon, and those who purchase an article on their recommendation can rely on getting just what they bargained for. We also have young men, new beginners, worthy of the patronage of the public, who are striving hard by honest industry to build up for themselves characters as upright business men. They should receive their full share of the patronage of the people as well as their good words. But we have amongst us another class of traders who have come here for the purpose of swindling the ignorant and deceiving the easy, careless and confiding, out of their money, prepared to leave as soon as they have run through the list and supplied the lovers of *novelty* with bogus jewelry and other trash at the price of genuine articles. Such should be avoided and allowed to seek some other and more congenial clime, and among a people not quite so steady and proverbially honest as ours, to ply their nefarious traffic

## Business Notices.

☞Notwithstanding the little noise they make, many dealers do business on a large scale. So does W. C. Smith, he is not given to much blowing or noise, but he is great on selling cheap goods.

☞To find out the number of children in the street, commence beating on a bass drum. To find out the number of ladies men, start a dog fight. To find out where the best family flour can be had, go to J. W. Clewell's grain, flour and feed store, corner of 7th and Linden streets.

☞Why is a husband like a Mississippi steam boat? Because he never knows when he may get blowing up. If husbands wish to avoid a blowing up, they should buy their coal at J. W. Clewell's corner of seventh and Linden streets, where they can get the best article, free from dirt and slate.—Now is the time to buy it

☞A grumbler, (given to tight boots we suppose,) complains of the "Infernal Revenue System, and says he can't put on boots without a stamp—he would have no occasion to grumble if he bought his boots at Biery & Mer z's store, on Hamilton st, below 9th, as they give a good fit, good material and good work.

☞"Bill" said Boo, "why is that tree called weeping willow?" "Because one of the sneaking weeping things grew near our school house, and supplied master with switches" Guess Bill was on the wrong track and wanted switching off, but those who are on the way to Gossler & Co's grocery, are on the right track, and should go ahead.

☞"I think I have seen you before, sir,—are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes; I am owin' Jones, owin' Brown, and owin' everybody" The best way is to owe nobody, pay cash for what you buy, and buy your goods at Lawler & Steckel's cash store, No 20 East Hamilton st., where you will save money in making your purchases.

HOT.—The weather has been hot enough, the past week to satisfy all grumblers at the backwardness of the season. Ice cream and shower baths have been in demand; heavy clothing has been thrown aside, and everybody has been rushing to procure cheap, elegant and comfortable summer suits, at the fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of H. Breinig, No. 11 E. Hamilton street.

☞"How does that look?" said Mr. Cramp, holding out his brawny hand. "That," interposed Amos, "looks as if you were out of soap." We advise Mr Cramp, and everybody else out of the article, to call at Bowen's, No. 14 E. Hamilton street, where they will find a large stock of all kinds, and everything else they want in the grocery line.

☞The editor of a country paper in Wisconsin says that he felt called upon to publish Father Lewis' sermon on the "Locality of Hell" as its a question in which near y all his readers were deeply interested. We cannot say how much interest our readers may see in this question, but one thing we do know, they all feel deeply interested in knowing where the cheapest goods can be bought, hence the crowds constantly flocking to Kramer's cheap store

☞"Ain't it wicked to rob dis chicken roost George?" "Dat's a great moral question, Sam; we ain't got time to argue it now—hand down another pullet" There are some important questions that we should take time to discuss, and one of them is where can I save the most money in purchasing goods? To obtain an answer to that question, call at Hubes Bros, three doors above the Eagle Hotel.

A FIXED IDEA.—Some writer has said that a fixed idea is a sort of gimlet; every year gives it another turn; to pull it out the first year is like plucking the hair by the roots; in the second year like scaring the skin; in the third, like breaking the bones, and in the fourth, like removing the vermin brain itself, and hence the great difficulty of removing the idea from the minds of the people that the place to find the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods is at Shimer Bros., two doors above the Eagle Hotel.

## TO FARMERS!!

For the benefit of farmers we introduce the following letter, hoping it may induce them to avail themselves of the rich fertilizing merits of Bone Dust:

Allentown, July 14, 1866.

MR. A. J BREINIG—Sir: In answer to your inquiries I present the following statement, in reference to the merits of your Bone Dust.

Last fall I purchased a tract of land below Allentown. I was informed by neighbors that the land was so poor that I would not be able to raise on it any crop of value I used your Bone Dust, and in consequence my crop of rye is so excellent that farmers in the vicinity have made special inquiries as to what I put on the land.

My experience enables me to recommend your Bone Dust as a strictly fine and pure article

Yours Respectfully,
CHARLES ECKERT

Pure Bone Dust for Wheat, Rye Corn, Buckwheat Oats, Potatoes Grass, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. Prepared and Sold at the ALLENTOWN BONE MILL, East end of Jordan Bridge

## GENERAL NEWS.

The city auditor of St Louis has absconded leaving many creditors in the lurch. He has also left *three wives* to mourn his loss

The Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama, fires the hackmen five dollars per d—n for swearing in the streets of that city. Right!

John Morrissey, the pugilist, &c. is a candidate or Congress from the Fifth district in New York city, on the Democratic ticket.

A blushing bride of 60, married to a gay young fellow of 64 committed suicide from jealousy, in Stamford, England.

It is stated that Eli Walker, a gunsmith at Hartford Conn., has just inherited an estate in England, valued at thirty millions of dollars.

Chief Justice Bowie, of Maryland, has decided that the Civil Rights Bill supersedes the laws of Maryland so as to admit the testimony of colored persons against white persons.

A couple were recently re-married in New Hampshire, who had been divorced twenty five years, the husband having had a second wife in the meantime.

Senator Fessenden has lost heavily by the fire at Portland. He fears that one-half of his property has been totally destroyed, including his private papers and valuable library.

A VOICELESS DOG.—The Hartford *Press* says that there is in that city a dog who has lost his voice. When strangers pass, he rushes out, goes through the motions of barking, bristles up, jumps about and wags his jaws, yet not a sound issues from them.

A well on Bennehoff run was struck by lightning on Saturday night, setting fire to the oil in the tank. The flames spread, communicating to about twenty wells, and causing the loss or destruction of about twenty thousand barrels of the article.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.—*Omaha, July 11.*—The Nebraska Legislature to-day on joint ballot elected Major-General John M, Thayer and F. W Tipton, to the United States Senate. Both of them are Republicans. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

A Louisiana paper says that in that State horse-stealing is managed as follows: The owner of a horse makes a bargain with a thief to take the horse to Iberville or Baton Rouge, and sell him. The thief brings the owner half the money, and tells the name of the purchaser. Then the owner goes and reclaims the horse as having been stolen.

A HEAVY INCOME.—The income return of Jay Cooke, Esq., the well known banker, made this year, upon his profits for 1865, was over $625,000. On this his tax will be something over $60,000 He resides in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county. This will most likely be the heaviest income return made by any person in Pennsylvania the present year.

The Tacony print works, located in Frankford, Twenty-third ward, were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, involving a total loss of nearly $1300,000; partly insured, 350 operators thrown out of employment The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

SUICIDE OF SENATOR LANE.—On Sunday last, at Leavenworth, while taking a ride with friends, Senator James H. Lane stepped behind the carriage and shot himself with a pistol, inflicting a wound from which he could not recover, though it did not immediately prove fatal. The reason for this act is only suppositional. It is said he found his constituents generally opposed to his recent course in the Senate, and that his re-election was exceedingly doubtful. By others it is said that recent exposures in regard to subsidies paid him for his influence in Congress and with the Executive were the cause. He was a native of Indiana; a lawyer; served in the Mexican and Union wars; killed his neighbor, Mr Jenkins, in Kansas, in 1858, on a slight misunderstanding; had a powerful ambition and ability but was not well-grounded in principle.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows of this event:—

"Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 50,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he once walked a monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk On horseback, in the principal street, he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him Two days after his arrival, representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity, acknowledged to him the love and support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse, and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and his career in Johnson politics

## Loyalists' Convention.

The following is the call for a convention of Southern Union sts, to be held in Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia on the 1st Monday of September, 1866:

*To the loyal Unionists of the South:*

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress and its supporters, firmly declare that "the rights of the citizen enumerated in the Constitution, and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate."

Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that "the rights of the citizens must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe."

We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war.

The time has come when the restricture of Southern State government must be laid on constitutional principles or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other man than that Congress under its constitutional powers, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principles whereby protection is made coextensive with citizenship.

We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate.

We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding, protection to every citizen of this great Republic on the basis of equality before the law; and further, that no State government would be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution, so far as it does not, by its organic law, make impartial protection full and complete.

Under the doctrine of "State sovereignty" with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern Legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now in Congress, and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights and by the beneficient principles of free government.

For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, we invite you to send delegates in goodly numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next.

It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens We trust this call will be responded to by a numerous delegation of such as represent the true loyalty of the South. That kind of government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, we claim as our birthright—Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it.

On loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer.

Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request by letter, directed to

D W Bingham, Washington, D C. W A Stokes, Tennessee. James Fowler, Tennessee. James Gettys, Tennessee. C B Sabin, Texas Henry G Cole, Georgia John R Kelso, Missouri. Geo W Anderson, Missouri. J. Hamilton, Texas Geo. H W. Paschal, Texas Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas G W Ashburn, Georgia J W McClung, Missouri J F Benjamin, Missouri John B Floyd, Fairfax C. H, Va. J. M Stewart, Alexandria, Va. W M Berkley, Virginia Allen C. Harmon, Virginia. J W Bunnicutt, Virginia Burnham Wardwell, Virginia. Byron Tatlon, North Carolina George Reese, Alabama M J. Suffold, Alabama Lewis McKenzie, Virginia John C Underwood, Virginia Alexander M. Davis, Virginia, D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina. D H Bingham, Alabama. J. H Lardombe, Alabama.

Washington, July 4, 1866.

## FARMER AND HOUSEKEEPER.

☞Clark Chattan, an Illinois farmer states that one gallon of coal oil to a barrel of water sprinkled lightly over potato vines will effectually destroy the bug.

GOOD YEAST.—Take a dozen good potatoes boil and mash fine; add one cup of white sugar and a quart of boiling water. After standing ten minutes add a quart of cold water and half a pint of yeast, and bottle off.

CURE FOR GARGET.—A tablespoonful of saltpetre given to a cow once a day, for three or four days, is an effectual remedy for the garget. It can be given in a mash, if the cow is hearty, or in a dough pill. So says a New York farmer.

TO CURE SCRATCHES ON HORSES.—A correspondent of the American Farmer says: "Keep the fetlock clean with castile soapsuds, and then wash them twice a day with buttermilk Give them a good rubbing each time.

ORANGEADE.—Roll and press the juice from the oranges in the same way as from lemons. It requires less sugar than lemonade. The water must be pure and cold, and then there can be nothing more delicious than these two kinds of drink.

A GOOD CEMENT.—Two parts of sifted iron filings, from rust, and one part of pulverized glue, when stirred into a dough in sharp vinegar until they are well mixed, make a good cement. It must be applied as soon as made, however, as it hardens rapidly and cannot be used a second time. This cement is recommended as a good coating for mills, air pumps and steam connections.

CURDS AND WHEY.—Infuse a piece of rennet in a little boiling water, as for making cheese; let it stand an hour or two; then put a table spoonful to three pints of new milk warmed. Cover with a cloth, and leave until the curd is thick. Press out and use the whey, or sweeten and use both whey and curd. This makes a very nice dessert for dinner.

REMEDY FOR FLEAS INFESTING CATS OR DOGS.—Many of our domestic animals in some sections of this country are sorely pestered with fleas; the best remedy as a "ticket of leave" for such torments, is a few drops of the oil of pennyroyal, to be rubbed over the region of the spine. Should the fleas be very numerous an infusion of the herb may be prepared, with which the animal should be bathed occasionally.—*Dr. Dadd.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following is said to be a good receipt for making blackberry wine, which our readers may preserve for two or three weeks, when it may be tested satisfactorily. "There is no wine equal to blackberry wine, when properly made, in flavor, or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. I therefore give the receipt for making it. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further labor, that every family will highly appreciate, and never do without afterward if they can help it.

BLOAT IN CATTLE.—When turned into a pasture where fresh grass is abundant, cattle will frequently feed to such excess that from the fermenting food will issue a poisonous gas which, unless finding an immediate escape will cause the animal to bloat, and ultimately cause its death A remedy usually effective in such cases, is to pour about one quart of soap dissolved with one gallon of water down the throat of the bloated animal. After cattle have become badly bloated and no medicine will prove effective, a slender knife must be thrust into the side a little distance forward of the hip bone This is invariably effectual, and not usually attended with any serious harm to the animal—There will be no need of any such harsh remedies, however, if the farmer will keep plenty of salt in reach of his cattle at all times. "An effective preventive is better than a mild remedy," and certainly better than a harsh one

### Harvesting Buckwheat.

The American Agriculturalist says: The excellence of buckwheat depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding The common way of treating buckwheat effectually prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in the swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to take it and set it on end, as fast as it is cradled Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner, and make better fodder; the crop will be ready for threshing or housing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is spattered all over the grain, by the falling of large rain drops. This makes the flour dark-colored and gritty Wetting and drying the grain several times, destroys the life of the flour. It never will be as white, nor make as good cakes, but will be sticky and the cakes clammy like the flour of sprouted wheat.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Report of Borough Auditors.

ON account of Jonathan Reichard, Treasurer of the Borough of Allentown, for the year ending March 27th, 1866:—

DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | $2,813 57 |
| Loans | 71,265 66 |
| Borough Tax for 1864, D. W. Lehr, collector in full | 90 31 |
| Borough Tax for 1865, J. M. Ruhe, collector in full | 8,308 00 |
| Bounty Tax for 1864, George Esser, col., | 42 33 |
| " " J. M. Ruhe, col., | 157 20 |
| " " Dan. Brown, col., | 41 69 |
| Bounty Tax for 1865, J. M. Ruhe, col., | 5,171 00 |
| " " Dan Brown, col., | 7,852 00 |
| " " C. W. Eckert, col., | 9,830 00 |
| " " G. J. Esser col, | 3,134 55 |
| $15 Contributions for Bounty, Wm. H. Ainey, Treasurer | 4,095 00 |
| Fines of C. Kline Burgess | 26 00 |
| Warrants | 43 0- |
| House and Shop Rent | 150 00 |
| Licenses | 106 00 |
| Water Stock Dividend | 396 0- |
| Contributions for Good Will Steamer | 2,500 00 |
| " " Young America Hose Carriage | 250 00 |
| Contributions for Lamp Posts | 10 0- |
| Repairing on Lamp Post, Wm. Fry | 8 00 |
| T. Good, for half of East Wall of Town Hall | 127 75 |
| C. Kline for Chairs | 13 50 |
| | $116,447 08 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on Loans | $7,981 4- |
| Loans Paid | 89,225 9- |
| Bounty Paid to Volunteers | 675 0- |
| E. Fenstermacher, Street Commissioner | 4 70 |
| Jacob Schlauch | 447 92 |
| Hiram Zellner | 226 20 |
| Jacob Schultz | 277 [illegible] |
| State, County and School Tax for 1865 | 56 00 |
| State Treasurer for Tax on Loan | 173 5- |
| Right of Way | 10 0- |
| C. Kline, for money paid | 87 6- |
| " " Burgess' Salary | 200 00 |
| Coal | 111 00 |
| Jury for opening Front Street | 12 00 |
| E. Forrest for professional services | 20 0- |
| Borough Engineer | 33 1- |
| Allentown Water Company | 20 00 |
| Borough Auditors | 40 00 |
| Warrants | 39 65 |
| Printing and Stationery | 45 01 |
| Lumber | 334 1- |
| Good will Steam Engine | 5,000 0- |
| Hose | 1,600 00 |
| Coal Oil | 120 31 |
| Allen Gas Company | 780 0- |
| Miscellaneous | 228 0- |
| Police Officers | 1,5 5 5- |
| Good Will Engineer's Salary | 216 6- |
| Treasurer's Salary | 75 00 |
| " Commission of ½ per cent. on $26,234 77 Bounty Tax received | 131 1- |
| Secretary | 75 00 |
| Cross Walks | 246 38 |
| Ground | 272 10 |
| Repairs to Engine House, Fire Apparatus, and expenses of purchasing steamers | 479 85 |
| Miscellaneous