The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, JR., - *Editor and Proprietor.*

ALLENTOWN, PA., AUGUST 4, 1869.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A FALSE ALARM.

The cry of "Stop Thief" has been used many times by rogues who want to throw off suspicion from themselves. We fear it is so with the Democratic party on the subject of retrenchment and reform. That party undertook at their State Convention to administer a rebuke not only to the present administration of Gen. Grant but to all the States, as if only here in Pennsylvania could be found the real Simon pure Democratic virtue, without which everything must go to the dogs. In the fourth plank of their platform, it is resolved "That reform in the administration of the Federal and State Governments in the management of their financial affairs, is imperatively demanded." Other States will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Judge Packer must know all about a careful management of financial affairs, else how did he come by his twenty millions, but we have our serious doubts as to whether his party possess much knowledge on that subject or having it, whether they can put it into practice. It is generally conceded that when James Buchanan became President, our Treasury was in good condition and the country prosperous. When he vacated, the Treasury was depleted and the "management of financial affairs" had been so poorly attended to that the Government could not borrow money except at exorbitant rates. Floyd's acceptances, Toucey's wild goose chases with the Navy, and Cobb's stealings in the Treasury, had well nigh made bankrupt the Government. At such a time Mr. Lincoln became President and the Republican party came into power in the United States and in Pennsylvania. The war of course was expensive, the more so because of the "fire in the rear" from Northern copperheads, but the people still believed in the Union and had confidence in the Government, and money plenty was offered and taken at low rates. That a debt should be incurred is only natural. If ever any doubt was thrown upon the power or ability of the country to pay that debt it came from Democratic sources. They underrated the currency, ridiculed the bonds and attempted to alarm the people by hints at repudiation. Since then that debt has been considerably reduced and is being paid off in a manner to astonish even the most hopeful. United States securities are in demand. Taxes are lessened year after year without inconvenience and now we have the cheering news that for the month of July the reduction of the public debt amounts to over seven millions, a total decrease of $45,000,000 since March 4th. It is believed that the debt will stand reduced $50,000,000 at the end of the year, March 4th, 1870. In addition we learn that the receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday, were over $1,000,000 and for the month ending July, $21,587,000, more than $4,587,000 than for same month last year. This is how the Republican party attends to its financial affairs. It is honest and business like, just to the people and the country and to the national creditors. The Democrats had a shorter way to the same end—repudiation. But is not this practical reform in the administration of the Federal Government in the management of its financial affairs? If this does not satisfy our Democratic friends, what would they have us do to please them. Having first assisted materially in creating the debt, then made it the more onerous by efforts to weaken confidence in its security, now complaining of the manner of payment and reduction. Nothing exhibits more strikingly the immense resources of our country than this very question and nothing more than this has raised us higher in the estimation of foreign nations. We owe them many thanks for assistance in our time of need but our honesty is only now reaping for us new benefits, for we have it now that Mr. Boutwell has been tendered for the use of the Government, a loan of $300,000,000 at 5 per cent. from a German banking house in Frankfort, and to this offer the Secretary replies that it is quite probable that we can borrow within a year all the money necessary at 4 to 4½ per cent. Really it appears to us that our German friends believe in our management of financial affairs, if Mr. Packer and his party do not. In our own State the same condition of affairs exists. Pennsylvania had a large debt at the close of the war, but it has been reduced over $6,000,000 during Gen. Geary's term. No one has yet questioned the financial policy of the State for the last few years and we therefore think that our opponents' demand is useless. Let them rather attempt reform in their own party and then lecture "Federal and State Governments."

PACKER AS "ONE OF NATURE'S OWN NOBLEMEN."

After Asa Packer had succeeded in amassing a colossal fortune out of the needs of the people and the Government, during the late war, the Borough of Mauch Chunk, the place of his residence, was, like many other localities in the State, heavily taxed. It was during his residence at Mauch Chunk that he had made all his money. Mauch Chunk was the scene and center of all his property. His interests should have been identical with those of his place of residence and to a man possessed of a grain of genuine public-spiritedness would have been. But Asa Packer's "noble" nature could not see it in that light. In 1867, *in order to avoid the payment of taxes upon his estate to the locality which had nurtured him in his poverty and smiled upon him in his prosperity, he took rooms in Philadelphia and claimed his residence there, although his family still resided in his palatial residence at Mauch Chunk.*

By legal process in 1867 the Borough authorites recovered from this "nature's own nobleman" their just and legal dues, but the "nobleman" still keeps up the residence in Philadelphia and *pays his taxes there*, although his family still resides in Mauch Chunk and always has resided there.

Some persons may say that was *smart*; others, and that a respectable portion, would say it was an evasion of the laws of the commonwealth and evinced a meanness of spirit that would cast a stain upon the character of such a man that even $20,000,000 would not wipe out.

If such be "nature's own nobleman," pity, oh! pity, poor mother nature.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE BOUGHT.

It is an admitted fact that all Asa Packer has to recommend him for Governor is his $20,000,000. The only thing he has to work upon and with is his money. Therefore he must buy himself into the Gubernatorial chair, if he ever gets there. Noble proposition, is it not?

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, and the great interest taken in the campaign by the Republican party of Pennsylvania was manifested in the unusually full attendance of the members. Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, called the meeting to order, when M. S. Quay, of Beaver, and George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, were elected Secretaries, and Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. The following is a list of Committeemen and the counties they represent, as far as reported to the Secretaries:

Allegheny.—Thomas Ewing, Thos. M. Bayne, R. W. Mackey, John H. Stewart, A. H. Gross, John Heath, Charles Geremy, Thos. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong.—A. G. Henry, Kittanning.
Beaver.—James Patterson, Beaver Falls.
Bedford.—D. S. Elliott, Bloody Run.
Berks.—Thos. C. Zimmerman, A. K. Stauffer, Reading.
Blair.—Josiah D. Hicks.
Bradford.—Edward Overton, Jr., Towanda.
Bucks.—Henry C. Michener, Doylestown.
Butler.—John M. Thompson, Butler.
Cambria.—A. A. Barker, Ebensburg.
Carbon.—Gen. Wm. Lilly, Mauch Chunk.
Centre.—John Irwin, Jr., Bellefonte.
Chester.—C. H. Pennypacker, West Chester.
Clarion.—Joseph H. Patrick, Clarion.
Clinton.—Samuel Christ, Lock Haven.
Columbia.—Michael Whitmoyer, Bloomsburg.
Crawford.—Chas. W. Miller, Espyville.
Cumberland.—G. B. Cole, Shippensburg.
Dauphin.—Geo. Bergner, Samuel A. Hummel, Harrisburg.
Elk.—John R. Baird, Ridgway.
Erie.—Thos. M. Walker, Erie.
Fayette.—H. L. Rankin, Uniontown.
Forest.—Wm. E. Lathey, Juniata.
Franklin.—Lyman S. Clark, Chambersburg.
Fulton.—John W. Greathead, McConnelsburg.
Greene.—Samuel W. Scott, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon.—Wm. H. Woods, Huntingdon.
Indiana.—Dr. Robert Barr, Indiana.
Jefferson.—Dr. B. Sweeney, Brookville.
Juniata.—W. H. Patterson, Mifflin.
Lancaster.—John A. Hiestand, Jacob F. Frey, Lancaster.
Lawrence.—David Paukey, New Castle.
Lebanon.—B. Frank Hean, Lebanon.
Lehigh.—E. J. More, Allentown.
Lycoming.—Robert Hawley, Williamsport.
Mercer.—H. M. Hamblin, West Greenville.
Mifflin.—Robert L. Gamble, Newton Hamilton.
Montour.—George Lovett, Danville.
Northampton.—J. Whitfield Wood.
Northumberland.—Wm. M. Rockfeller, Sunbury.
Perry.—Henry P. Lightner, Andesville.
Pike.—Eli Cuddeback, Milford.
Philadelphia.—Ellas Ward, M. D., R. C. Tittermary, Wm. Elliott, J. W. M. Newlin, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Charles A. Miller, W. R. Leeds, John E. Addicks, M. D. Dickinson, Daniel P. Ray, Wm. B. Connell, Thos. C. Parker, Alfred Harmer, J. H. Pugh, Horatio G. Jones, Wm. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia.
Schuylkill.—Theodore Garretson, Pottsville.
Snyder.—John Y. Shindell, Middleburg.
Sullivan.—Lewis Zaner, Dushore.
Union.—Wm. C. Duncan, Lewisburg.
Venango.—George E. Ridgeway, Franklin.
Warren.—A. D. Wood.
Washington.—John M. McDonald, Havelock.
Wayne.—Edwin F. Torrey, Honesdale.
Westmoreland.—John C. Rankin, Harrison City.
Wyoming.—R. M. W. Bannatyne.
York.—G. Edward Hersh, York.

After the transaction of considerable business of importance the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. It is probable the next meeting will be held at Pittsburgh. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed, and every man seemed determined to enter the canvass with but one idea—to secure the success of the whole Republican ticket next Fall.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Have none of the Democratic journals anything to say in defence of Mr. Snowden's manner of naturalization? Really it is shameful to desert him now that his deeds are being so ruthlessly exposed before the examiners in the Philadelphia contested election cases.

Tipstaves in side rooms and on the stairs swearing in parties as rapidly as oaths could be taken—Snowden signing his name to anything that looked like a certificate, filled up or in blank—Morrell, a clerk, signing Snowden's name—no judge present—Puggy Devine with 12 blank naturalization papers on his person—Nelson vouching for over 70 persons without knowing them, for five dollars each—that is a picture of how voters were made in the Court of *Nisi Prius* in 1868. For this outrage upon the laws and the rights of the people we hear no word of condemnation from the Democratic party. That it was illegal there can be no doubt—that it was done knowingly and corruptly is equally clear. Mr. Snowden in his examination having been asked whether he did not naturalize a large number of people under a contract with the Democratic committee at so much a head, replied "I didn't see any committee exactly; I saw two or three gentlemen; Barger was one; they informed me that the Court of Quarter Sessions was doing it for fifty cents; I objected for a while to come down to that figure, but eventually yielded to it—there were upwards of 6000 naturalized during the campaign." Barger is City Solicitor and the white hatted roysterers who shouted so lustily for Packer at Harrisburg, are the men who, for the small sum of 50 cents each, were made American citizens. For rejecting their votes many good and honest men were prosecuted since the last elections, and by such votes Packer expects to be made Governor. The villainy here exposed is bad enough, but is it not worse for a political party to take advantage of it without a word of excuse?

ASA PACKER'S MUNIFICENCE.

When, several years ago, it was first bruited about that Asa Packer had determined to establish and endow an institution of learning at South Bethlehem, the impression was general that it was to be a beneficiary institution, at which young men in indigent circumstances could acquire an education at little cost to themselves. Such an act would have been generous, even munificent.

While this impression was prevalent he purchased from the Moravian Society a mission chapel at a mere song. Once purchased it was added by Packer to the Lehigh University, at which institution any young man can be educated, *provided he pays for it*, and pays for it well, at that. Instead of its being an institution for the benefit of the poor lads, it is one of the most expensive and pretending aristocratic institutions of the kind in the country.

The endowment and establishment of it was a praiseworthy act, but the primary object of the founder and patron was to build for himself a name which he could not otherwise get, and enhance the value of his property in the vicinage.

His personal object has been attained, but do not call it munificence.

MILLIE GAINES, a negro woman, was tried last week in Washington for the murder of James C. Ingle, a white man. Her counsel set up the plea of insanity, which was successfully maintained, the jury, after an absence of only two minutes returning a verdict of not guilty. The jury was composed of six white men and six niggers. The counsel for the defence asked the negro jurymen to acquit the prisoner *because she was of their own color!* Of course they acquitted her, though the murder was clearly proven. "John Brown's body," &c. Sing, Bruddern, cullud and plain!—*Allentown Democrat.*

What did "counsel for the defence" ask the six WHITE jurymen to do? Try it again! Do.

AN election for Governor takes place in Tennessee to-morrow. Stokes and Senter are both candidates, with the chances in favor of the latter, who is also supported by the Democrats, who expect through his election to secure the Legislature and elect Johnson to the United States Senate in place of Fowler. From such an infliction Good Lord deliver us.

ASA PACKER, in his letter of acceptance, promises to do "the handsome thing."

ALL Radicalism is throwing up its cap in an ecstacy over the exhibit of the public debt, just published, which shows a reduction of *fifteen or sixteen* millions of dollars during the year—all of which, of course, is credited to the amazing economy introduced by the new administration. This pretence is utterly untenable and absurd. The fact is, that the Internal Revenue receipts for the year just closed amount to $158,287,176, or twenty millions more than the estimate of ex-Secretary McCulloch, while the custom receipts for the time reach the enormous sum of $182,000,000, or twelve millions more than the estimate of Mr. Wells. So that having thirty-two millions more of available funds than had been counted upon, the new Federal officers have modestly contented themselves with stealing half of that sum, and applied the other half to the reduction of the debt. They were slightly green at the business, or they would unquestionably have found means to appropriate the whole. By this time next year we shall doubtless find them more skilled in the disposition of an unexpected surplus.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The above is a pack of gross misrepresentations. The reduction of the United States debt is **$44,000,000,** instead of fifteen or sixteen millions, a difference of only 28 millions, and not for the year, but during the FIVE months that Grant has been in office. This continued attack on the finances of the Government by the very men who desired and aided, as far as their cowardly hearts would permit them, the success of the rebel arms, is, we regret to say, doing a heap of mischief. To their doors may be laid the responsibility of the hard times we are now experiencing. Their threats of repudiation caused the depression last year, and the possibility that they may some day commit frauds sufficient to place them in power, continues the depression to-day. Gen. Grant is a patriot and no one but a fool or a black-hearted traitor would call him anything less. He is destined to be the most universally popular President that has been in that office since the days of Washington. He fought the rebels and conquered them, and is now fighting the other great battle against the repudiation of a debt contracted in a holy cause. Every economy that suggests itself is being practiced, the revenue is being carefully collected, none of it is subject to the stealings of Copperheads and it all goes to the payment of the debt and the expenses of the Government.

We will take the figures of the *Democrat.* Those twenty millions more from Internal Revenue than Secretary McCulloch estimated for, show the amount the COPPERHEAD officials who were in office last year STOLE from the Government. There is no way to dodge that fact. It stares them square in the face. The taxes since last year have been reduced. Everybody knows that. And if you say more has been paid this year, even with the reduction, you admit that business under Grant's administration has improved that much. But we believe the amount of tax paid by the people this year is less than that paid last year, but instead of a large portion going into the pockets of Copperhead Collectors of Internal Revenue, it all goes into the Treasury of the Government, and then instead of being hoarded up to aid gambling in Wall street, is used to buy up bonds at the rate of three millions a week, and reduce the debt and the amount of interest to be paid. The balance represents the increase of returns made by honest Collectors of Customs and the result of economizing in the expenses of the Government.

As to the estimates of the copperhead party, no one places much reliance upon them—they have proved wrong for many years. They annually *estimate* that they have nominated the most popular candidates that could be named. Then they have *estimated* that they would carry Pennsylvania by 30,000 majority, Lehigh by 3,000, and Montgomery by 2,000. Last year, according to their *estimate*, they had enough States sure, if they could get New York, to elect their President. So all their energies and abilities were centred on the Empire State. They polled 60,000 fraudulent votes there, and New York gave a handsome Democratic majority, but something was wrong with the voters in the other States they depended upon, Seymour failed and so did their *estimate.*

Last September, several prominent gentlemen of New York, every one of them as Democratic, and just as respectable as Asa Packer, *estimated* "that the Treasury was on the downhill road to speedy and certain bankruptcy; that during the fiscal year its expenditures were sure to outrun its receipts $150,000,000; that the deficit could only be met by taxation too burdensome for endurance by a free people, or by further reckless loans, and that in any event a reduction of the debt was impossible, and its large increase very probable." We might excuse their bad prophesies if, when subsequent events proved their forebodings to be without ground, they had the manliness to acknowledge their mistake. Over a month has passed since the time allowed for all the evils which they prophesied to take place, and instead of an increase of our debt and the bankruptcy of the Treasury, up to that time the debt had been reduced **$36,000,000.** The statement for the month of July shows an additional reduction of nearly $8,000,000, making the total reduction for the first FIVE months of Grant's administration amount to the enormous sum of ***$44,000,000.***

We feel perfectly safe in saying that neither of the respectable gentlemen of New York, nor Asa Packer, nor any other copperhead will be decent enough to correct the erroneous impressions that they sought to diffuse less than a year ago. The Allentown *Democrat* and the copperhead party of course does not throw up "its cap in ecstacy over the exhibit of the public debt." They regret that the prophecies of their leaders have been proved false. They are sorry the Treasury is not bankrupt. They groan over the fact that the Government is stronger than they supposed; that its credit is sounder and that it is rapidly and surely discharging its indebtedness. Their cap-throwing is reserved till they can get into power and repudiate the whole thing.

AFTER A CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Galbraith declines to serve Packer as chairman of the State Committee. The position was tendered Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill county, who also refused, he being satisfied with his grand achievement of getting up the resolution. The New York papers say that Mr. Michler, of Easton, has accepted the charge, while the Pennsylvania papers don't know anything about it because Packer is a New York Candidate. There is no doubt, however, that there is a row in camp and that McMullin, Cassidy and Randall claim that, inasmuch as Philadelphia must supply the votes, she must also have the money and the chairman. In the meantime Mr. Covode is not idle as the Democracy will soon know.

WHERE DOES HE LIVE?

The Democracy of Ohio are trying to solve the difficult question of Gen. Rosecrans' residence. Some say he lives in California, while others insist that Ohio is his home. But how about His Honor Judge Packer? We know that having carpet-bagged from Connecticut he is now a Pennsylvanian, but where does he live? Carbon claims the honor, but the tax list of the 6th ward, Philadelphia, shows that he took up a residence there in 1867. Malicious persons say that the payment of taxes had something to do with it, while others hint about "repeating." The Registry act will stop the latter game. Carpet baggers appear to be in demand.

IT is as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as it is for a rich copperhead to enter into the Governorship of Pennsylvania.

EVERY Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has been a native-born Pennsylvanian. Mifflin was born in Philadelphia, M'Kean in Chester county, Snyder in Lancaster, Findlay in Franklin, Hiester, Shulze and Ritner, in Berks, Wolf in Northumberland, Porter and Shunk in Montgomery, Johnston and Geary in Westmoreland, Bigler in Cumberland, Pollock in Northumberland, and Wm. F. Packer and Curtin in Centre. The Democracy want the harmony of the list broken. They think there is a charm connected with it which keeps them out of power, and they ask the addition of the name of a "Connecticut carpet-bagger." The people have decided that only Pennsylvanians shall govern Pennsylvania and that our next Governor shall be a native of Westmoreland county.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

Let every Republican see to it *personally* that he is registered. Don't depend upon any one else, but go to the Assessor yourself, and go at once, so that there may be no mistake about it. Naturalized citizens must present their certificates thereof to the Assessor when applying for registration, unless they have been voters in that district for five consecutive years.

POLITICAL.

RICH MR. BACKER.

The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) animadverts with such severity as it is able to muster, which we are happy to say isn't much, upon the observations of The Tribune concerning the "Democratic" nomination of rich Mr. Packer for Governor of Pennsylvania. "What!" cries The Republican, with judicial indignation, "Isn't it legitimate to put a wealthy man in nomination for Governor?" To which we answer, Yes and No. Yes, if the nomination is made without regard to his wealth; No, if the nomination is made in consequence of his wealth. Now if our St. Louis cotemporary will lay his hand where his heart ought to be, and solemnly aver that, in his opinion, Judge Packer would have been nominated if he had been a poor man, he will exhibit a confidence in the purity of human nature, to which a good many of his "Democratic" brethren in Pennsylvania make no pretension. For they are among the foremost of the growlers: they say sharper things of the Judge than we do; they are, or profess to be, disaffected, disgusted, and dissatisfied. Not that they may not become a great deal more harmonious, and a great deal less punctilious, before the election; but at present, they are weeping indignantly with one eye, while they keep the other steadily fixed upon the Judge's money-pots. Aswe don't expect to get anything out of these receptacles, we shall probably continue in our present mind.

The sum total of the Republican's "Democracy" is that rich men are just the men for "Democratic" candidates. The following is rather queer political philosophy to find in a "Democratic" organ:

"We say that prima facie, it is commendable in a wealthy man to aspire to public preferment if that be so, in case there be no substantial objection, that it cannot be wrong in a party to put in nomination, or a constituency to elect him. This observation applies particularly to the office of Governor. The Governor of a State is invested with the great prerogative of the pardon of crime and the remission of punishment. What can be of greater consequence than that the public mind should be assured that this prerogative is humanely exercised? One great means of giving such assurance is, that the individual be rich entering on office, and so beyond the pressure of necessity he certainly will not provoke suspicion by entering on the office poor and quitting it rich."

"The individual should be rich entering on office." Before passing this St. Louis gentleman over, to be properly dealt with by our amiable friend Pomeroy, we beg leave to protest against the doctrine that every poor man who consents to serve the State is an object of just suspicion. Mr. August Belmont may think so, but we don't. A pretty Republic we shall have of it, if only millionaires are to be considered worthy of public trust!—N. Y. Tribune.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The fire is still raging in the woods throughout Washington Territory, causing immense damage.

—John Gannon, aged 80 years, was run over on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Lewiston, Me., on Saturday, and had his right leg crushed. His injuries are fatal.

—Alvin Blake of Boston is under arrest in Portland, Me., charged with robbing Adams Express Company of $750. He claims to be one of the Ocean Bank Robbers.

—Mrs. Wm. Bradley of East Haven, Conn., while walking on the track of the Shore Line Railroad, on Saturday, was run over and instantly killed. Her little son, who was with her, was seriously injured.

—There was a heavy thunder storm in the vicinity of Rochester on Wednesday. Considerable damage was done to the crops. Peter Pentlers of Ontario, Wayne County, was instantly killed by lightning while riding on a load of hay.

—Edward Halphan, an elderly man from Black Dock, fell over an embankment at Niagara Falls, near the Table Rock, on Monday evening, a distance of 180 feet. He was instantly killed, his body being mangled in a dreadful manner.

—A man named Bennett was found about a mile from Owego Sunday, in an insensible condition. He still lives, but cannot survive. From all appearances he was knocked down and robbed. No arrests have yet been made.

—On Tuesday of last week a passenger train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, when near Clarksville, fell through the trestle bridge over Budd's creek. The train was destroyed by fire, with the exception of one car, the engineer and fireman both killed, and three or four others killed, and about twenty or thirty badly wounded.

—A child, aged about 11 years, living in Chester county, died from hydrophobia on Monday morning last, after the most horrible suffering. She was bitten on the finger by her uncle's dog about nine weeks ago, the dog disappearing thereafter, so that it was not known whether he was mad or not.

A VARIETY.

FIGHT BETWEEN RAFTSMEN AND PASSENGERS—EIGHT MEN REPORTED KILLED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—A terrible riot is reported on board the steamer Dubuque at Hampton, on the Mississippi River, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen, who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin; and, on being refused, commenced a row which became general not only with the crew but with the passengers. Eight men were reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed for, and immediately started for the scene of the riot with a large force of police.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THREE CHILDREN STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—A terrible accident occurred at Princetown a few days since. While a man was conveying two immense millstones up a steep hill, one of them, weighing nearly 3,000 pounds, rolled from the wagon, and started down the declivity with terrible velocity. It went crashing through a fence and into the yard of a farmer named Darnell, upsetting a number of beehives. Three children were playing in the yard, and the enraged bees stung them in a frightful manner. One of them died in a few hours, and the other two lived until the next day. The millstone, after passing through the yard, bounded into a stock-pasture and killed two horses and a calf.

—Mr. Chang, a Chinese giant, is eight feet six inches in hight, and comes to this country to exhibit himself. He brings with him an English agent, and also his wife, rather diminutive in size.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE—NO ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The Leavenworth Times says that on Saturday last, while two workmen were engaged in digging a well at Monument Station, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, it caved in, burying one of the men, while the other escaped by seizing a rope, and was drawn up. The well had been sunk 100 feet, and owing to the scarcity of timber the curbing had been neglected for 30 feet, and being thus insecure, without a moment's warning it caved in, burying the man under several feet of earth and sand. The workmen above could distinctly hear his cries for help, and distinguished the words, "don't leave me." His companions made no attempt to release him, alleging as an excuse that they were afraid of further caving in of the well and after his cries had ceased and it was evident that life had fled, they filled up the well, forever entombing a human being whom they might have rescued, or have at least attempted to save.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

We publish the following communications in order to illustrate briefly the difference in the two plans of conducting loan associations alluded to by the writer:

CARTTOWN, CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP,
7th month, 25d, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—In your last issue you quote from the Germantown "Chronicle" an article to show certain advantages in the "William Penn" Building Association over others in loaning money. The argument of the *Chronicle* man is to prove, that in borrowing money on the "William Penn" system—which is not to deduct the premium—*is just as good* for the Association and *better* for the borrower, than on the system where the premium is deducted at once. I do not think his assertion is correct, but I may be mistaken. Is the "William Penn" a mutual company?—that is do all the profits go to the Association? less the expenses, which are trivial. If this is so, how can the individual be separated in his interest from the association? If the borrower saves money by the "William Penn" plan, then the association loses.

I write to have the *Chronicle* man, or any one converted to his position, to harmonize this seeming contraction.

There are many different systems of loaning and borrowing in these admirable associations. My experience is that the simpler they are, the freer from complication, the better they are, and that if by one system, it is found the borrower has an advantage the premium *goes up.* It is the *premium* not the *system* that rules.

Respectfully, E. M. DAVIS.

MR. DAVIS:—President, we believe, of a Loan Association conducted on the old plan: A stockholder wishes $1,000. He bids for this sum 20 per cent. He gives security for the whole amount ($,1000) and receives but $800, the premium of 20 per cent. ($200) being deducted. The buyer then continues to pay, monthly, dues $5, interest (one-half of one per cent a month), $5 or $10 a month until the shares are worth $800, that being the original value set on each share. But suppose the borrower cannot purchase at 20 per cent. He then cannot receive the required $800, and can get no more because he owns but ten shares, and there is no more stock to be had. The only remedy for him is not to bid above a certain percentage, no matter how willing he might be to increase his expense on premium. He is compelled to do without the amount if he cannot find a friend outside the association to loan it to him. If the borrower, moreover, desires to cancel his indebtedness at any time by payment of claims held against him he must pay the full amount actually received by him and in many cases a very large premium.

The shares in the "William Penn" are valued at $200 per share. This association differs in manner of loaning money with the one Mr. Davis is connected with materially, as a short illustration will prove: Borrower wants $1000. He owns five shares. The amount ($1000) is put up for sale. It is knocked off to him at 50 cents a share, making his monthly payment amount to $12.50, being $5 dues, $5 interest, and 50 cents per share, or $2.50 premium—total $12.50. It will be seen that the purchaser here gets the whole amount bid for and has the time or years the association runs wherein to pay his premium, interest and dues, being obliged to give the same security in proportion to the amount of money received as he who buys on the old plan. The borrower can also cancel his indebtedness at any time by simply paying back the amount received from the association.

The practical operation of the new plan consists in loaning money from the funds of the association in the form of a certain number of cents per share each month, to be paid as premium for priority in receiving the loan, the premium to be paid monthly together with the interest and dues. The principal advantage over the old system appears to be in the fact that the borrower gets the whole amount of money bid for, with the privilege of paying his premium, large or small, distributed through the number of years the association will run. If in this way the borrower should pay a greater premium for his money he shares equally the benefits the association derives.

The organization of these co-operative loan associations throughout the country properly conducted is a blessing, especially to persons of small means. It is plain to such that by paying $12.50 a month by this system at the end of a certain number of years he or she has a home clear, while if the $12.50 are paid for rent at the end of the same number of years the landlord has not only the rent but the house too.—Norristown Republican.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—An accident occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad yesterday forenoon, near Cameron. A train bound West ran over a misplaced switch. Two of the rear cars were thrown from the track down an embankment. J. Baker, and daughter of this city, Mrs. Cameron of Morrisville, Penn., and Mrs. Mary Carr of Osborne, Mo., were seriously injured; and A. T. Smith of Irving, Kan., P. C. Kinney of Portsmouth, O., Kate Reckneyer of Fremont, Neb., and the Rev. D. Cameron of Morrisville, Penn., were slightly injured. Charles L. Wilson, Yard-Master of the road, and a brakeman whose name is unknown, were badly burned.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—A strange and mysterious affair came to the light last night. On Friday afternoon last $50,000, the proceeds of a Government sale, was deposited in the safe in the Treasurer's Office at the United States Arsenal in this city. Saturday morning, on opening the safe, it was discovered that $25,000 had been stolen. There were no marks of violence on the safe, and the building was well guarded by private watchmen. Several employees of the arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

TERRIBLE STORM IN KANSAS—THE TOWN OF DETROIT DESTROYED.

Chicago, July 30.—The town of Detroit, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was destroyed by a wind and hail storm on Tuesday night. No loss of life has been reported.

AN HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

[From the New York Post.]

If the Oracle, the great Panjandrum, does not soon speak, we do not know what will become of the faithful. They are ready enough to believe—too ready, indeed; it is not that they believe too little, but that they believe too much; In the rough language of Davy Crockett, "things is mixed," and a man who should undertake to swallow all the Democratic platforms which have been put forth within a few months for the guidance of the enterprised, he would make a long face before he got through.

If we can imagine a Democratic politician in these days making up his mind about the question what his party's policy is, we shall see him first consulting the *World* and the generous board of St. Tammany, who instruct him that the debt must be paid in gold; then turning to Pendleton and the Western leaders, who assure him that if paid at all it is to be paid in greenbacks, though the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will tell him "repudiation is getting to be a very respectable sort of word, and every day makes it more and more a synonym for relief."

Puzzled here, he turns to the question of taxation, and the Northwestern Democrats cry out to him with tolerable unanimity, that free trade is the true Democratic policy; but, as he looks down into Pennsylvania, he hears a counter-cry that a high protective tariff, the highest possible, is the true and only Democratic creed.

But about the Chinaman? the neophyte asks. "He must be kept out," shout the California Democrats, "or murdered if he comes in." "He must be brought here at once, to save the country," cry the Southwestern Democrats, eagerly bargaining with Koopmanschap for shiploads of coolies.

At least on the "Chinese question" our inquiring Democrat imagines there will not be two voices among his leaders. But, alas! here, too, he hears wrangling and confusion. In Pennsylvania, where there are few negroes, he is assured that total exclusion of the blacks from the ballot is the only safe Democratic doctrine. In New York he is told that a property qualification for negro voters is the only safe, true, and defensible doctrine of the Democracy. In the Southern States, equal and impartial suffrage and the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, on the contrary, he will hear, is the only true, trustworthy, correct principle for the Democratic faithful.

Now, to extricate himself from the muddle, suppose our inquiring Democrat determines as a last resort to subscribe for the organ of the party, and accept whatever that tells him as sound Democratic doctrine. Where is the organ? "Here," cries the *World*, and shows Governor Hoffman's endorsement. "Don't take that sheet," cries the Albany *Argus*; "here is your true organ." "By no means," shouts Brick Pomeroy; "the *La Crosse Democrat* is the one only true and sound disseminator of Democratic principles."

More and more puzzled, the Democratic inquirer at last falls back upon a few general principles which his father used to tell him were Democratic. He declares economy in administration sound Democratic doctrine; but instantly the New York ring frown him down. If economy should become fashionable, what would become of them? But surely to oppose special legislation is Democratic? Behold the great light of his party—Governor Hoffman—signing the Erie Directors' bill and other acts of the most inexcusable special legislation. But local self-government—that surely is Democratic? Alas! he cannot find a single act or attempt of his party to show that it holds even to this principle, except where it was to be invoked to guard slavery, or to make whisky free. With a Democratic Governor, and a Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature, he sees not an effort made to secure local self-government to New York.

And so at last, in despair, he falls in with the advice of the *World*, which tells him: Believe what you please, dear brother, or rather, believe what is fashionable in your neighborhood:

"The opposition to negro voting is judicious and rational, so long as there is any chance of shutting out the negroes from the suffrage; but, when all such chances have finally vanished, no good purpose is served by keeping up the agitation."

And that is Democracy! That is what the great Democratic party has fallen to!

Special Notices.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Removes the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the fresh wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. July 14-1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear; this specialty in the Medical College of Pennsylvania,* 12 *years experience,* (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 815 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. jun 27-1y*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

STOP THAT COUGH! PROF. HAMILTON'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY! Made from extracts prepared in Vacuo—a certain and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Those who try—always use it—cure their Colds and avoid consumption and an early grave. Price, only 12 cents. One million sold annually, and sold everywhere and by all druggists in Allentown. (feb17-6m*)

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenk, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenk's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented equal or even approached to them, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenk's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenk's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, heats fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive pow