ADVERTISING RATES.

| | 3t. | 1 mo. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 1yr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Square | 1.50 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 |
| Two Squares | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 24.00 |
| Three Squares | 4.50 | 5.25 | 9.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 |
| Six Squares | | 11.50 | 17.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| Quarter Column | | 13.50 | 22.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 |
| Half Column | | 20.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 110.00 |
| One Column | | 30.00 | 60.00 | 110.00 | 200.00 |

Professional Cards $1.00 per line per year.
Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, $3.00.
City Notices, 20 cents per line 1st insertion, 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines agate constitute a square.
ROBERT IREDELL, Jr., Publisher.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

# The Lehigh Register.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR., Plain and Fancy Job Printer, No. 45 EAST HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.
ELEGANT PRINTING! NEW DESIGNS LATEST STYLES
Stamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Constitutions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads Envelopes, Letter Heads Bills of Lading, Way Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, etc., etc., Printed at Short Notice.

VOL. XXIV. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1870. NO. 8.

Coal and Lumber.

FROW, JACOBS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER,
SASH DOORS AND BLINDS,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Orders from the trade solicited sep 15-1y

A. FILBERT. B. OTTO. H. M. OTTO. G. W. MILLER.
FILBERT, OTTO & MILLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET. OFFICE AT THE MILL.
W. F. CRANE, Agent. 4, aug 69-1y

REMOVAL!
SMITH & OSMUN'S
COAL AND WOOD YARD!
The above Coal and Wood Yard has been removed to the east end of the Jordan Bridge, SOUTH SIDE, where will be constantly kept a fine and full supply of
Egg, Stove Nut and Chestnut Coal,
selected from the best mines in the country.
OUR COAL
is under cover—and it is to the interest of every one to purchase
DRY AND SCREENED COAL
A large stock of all kinds of good Wood constantly on hand, and delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest market prices.
BRANCH YARD.—A branch yard is kept at the Lehigh Valley Depot, known as the former yard of Lentz and Hecker.
THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S COAL YARD.
Our Coal is selected from the best mines in the Lehigh region, and knowing this to be the fact and that it will give perfect satisfaction, there is no use in offering to refund the money. All we ask is a trial. Orders taken at Deshler's hat store.
FRANKLIN SMITH, WILLIAM OSMUN.
July 11th

COAL CONSUMERS.
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
P. H. STELTZ
Hereby informs the citizens of Allentown, and the public in general, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
COAL,
from his well stocked Yard, formerly H. Guth & Co.'s, at the Lehigh Basin, in the City of Allentown, where he will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Coal, at the very lowest market prices. His coal is nice and clean, from the very best mines, and in quality superior to any offered in Allentown.
He will sell Coal by the CAR LOAD, at very small profits, as he intends to do business upon the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give him a call, and upon comparing prices you can judge for yourselves.
He will deliver Coal upon call to any part of the City upon orders being left at the Yard, or Weinsheimer's store.
mar 31-tf P. H. STELTZ.

REMOVAL.
TREXLER & BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LUMBER,
Hereby announce to their friends and patrons that they have just removed from their old stand to their
NEW YARD
near the corner of Tenth and Hamilton streets, formerly occupied by Brauss & Miller, as a Lumber Yard, where they will constantly keep on hand a large and seasoned stock of
LUMBER,
such as all kinds of
PINE, HEMLOCK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR, SHINGLES, PICKETS, LATHS, &c.
In fact everything usually kept by the trade.
All kinds of lumber cut to order at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, we trust our friends, as well as the public in general, will give us a call at our New Yard, where we will use our best endeavors to render satisfaction both as regards quality and prices. [oct 23'68-tf

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
The undersigned is prepared to contract for furnishing
SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR FRAMES: SHUTTERS.
And all kinds of building lumber Agent for
HOPE SLATE COMPANY'S LEHIGH SLATE.
Wholesale and retail dealer in the
CELEBRATED CUCUMBER PUMP.
Orders left at the EAGLE HOTEL will receive prompt attention. Post office address,
Wm. H. BERLIN, Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa.
oct 20 '68 sep 22-1y

REVIVAL!!
The subscribers having leased the "Old Hope Coal Yard," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public in general, that they have just got
IN
a superior assortment of
COAL
Consisting of Stove, Egg, Chestnut and Nut from the BUCK MOUNTAIN MINES.
Orders left with A. A. Huber, Sieger & Hottenstein, at the Eagle Hotel, Hope Rolling Mill, or the Yard, will be attended to in a
BUSINESS
like manner.
Orders for Coal by the car filled at short notice and at the lowest prices.
Always on hand a large stock of
BALED HAY,
which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
L. W. KOONS & CO.,
at the "Old Hope Coal Yard,"
Hamilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
L. W. Koons. R. E. Donaghey.
oct 27 -1y

STANDARD NOVELS.
OF THE BEST AUTHORS
IN PAPER COVERS,
FROM 15 CENTS UPWARDS.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
AMERICAN AND LONDON,
FROM FIVE CENTS UPWARDS.
Writing Desks,
EVERY STYLE AND PRICE.
A NEW STOCK OF
Pocket Knives,
OF VARIOUS PRICES.
BEAUTIFUL PORT-MONNAIES, POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' WORK BOXES and COMPANIONS, and every imaginable article kept in a fancy goods and stationery store.
AT
IREDELL'S BOOK STORE,
45 EAST HAMILTON STREET,

Window Shades.

H. A. STEEL,
UPHOLSTERING,
WINDOW SHADE & BEDDING STORE,
No. 46 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WINDOW SHADES,
With fixtures complete, from $2.00 a pair, up to $15.00.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES AT ALL PRICES.
SHADES OF ANY STYLE AND COLOR MADE TO ORDER.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
LACE AND DRAPERY CURTAINS.
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW DRAPERY
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
GILT, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT CORNICES.
CURTAIN BANDS, TASSELS, CORD, &c.
FURNITURE STRIPS CUT AND MADE.
STAIR AND VESTIBULE RODS.
FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
Carpets and Mattings, old and new, made, altered and put down.
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT WHOLESALE
A NEW THING.
SILK FINISHED WINDOW SHADES.
oct 13-1y

I. E. WALRAVEN.
MASONIC HALL,
NO. 719 CHESTNUT STREET,
Is now receiving his Fall importations, consisting in part of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In Silk, Mohair, Worsted Linen and Cotton, embracing many novelties.
Lace Curtains!
of Parisian, St. Gallen and Nottingham make.
CORNICES AND DECORATIONS
of new and original designs.
WINDOW SHADES,
by the thousand or single one at manufacturers' prices.
MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
Closing out at reduced prices,
oct13-1y

Wall Paper and Stationery.
1869. PHILADELPHIA. 1869.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES,
SALES ROOMS, Cor. FOURTH and MARKET Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
Factory, Cor. Twenty-third and Sansom Sts.,
NEW STYLES EVERY DAY, OF OUR OWN MAKE.
oct 6-3m

Carpets and Oil Cloth.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH.
4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 in New and Elegant Designs still Lower in Price.
KRAMER'S "OLD CORNER."

RICH AND ELEGANT
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
S. C. FOULK
Has resumed the
CARPET BUSINESS
AT 19 S. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA,
(Between Market and Chestnut Sts.,)
With a full assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS, Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c., at reduced prices. sep 15-1y

Mechanics.

CONSHOHOCKEN
BOILER AND COIL WORKS.
JOHN WOOD, JR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
TUBE, FLUE AND CYLINDER BOILERS, BATH AND STEAM CIRCULATING BOILERS,
All kinds of Wrought Iron Coils, Tuyers for Blast Furnace, Gasometers, Smoke Stacks, Blast Pipes, Iron Wheelbarrows, and everything in the Boiler and Sheet Iron line. Also, all kinds of Iron and Steel Forgings and Blacksmith work, Miners' Tools of all kinds, such as Whem Buckets, Picks, Drills, Mallets, Sledges, &c.
Having a Steam Hammer and set of tools of all kinds, and skilled workmen, I flatter myself that I can turn out work with promptness and dispatch, all of which will be warranted to be first-class.
Patching Boilers, and repairing generally, strictly attended to. apr 7-1

W. J. EVERETT'S NEW PATENT
SCAPULAR SHOULDER BRACE AND STRAP SUPPORTER.
No straps under the arms. Perfectly comfortable, anatomically made, and highly beneficial. 50 North 7th St., below Arch, Philadelphia. Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, &c., lowest prices in the city. Lady attendant. sep 15

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF
P. T. BARNUM.
Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume —Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German —33 Elegant Full Page Engravings.
It embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.
12-53 J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

R. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. G. Mintzer,)
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & FURNISHERS OF
MILITARY, CHURCH, SOCIETY,
THEATRICAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, BADGES, ETC.
NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. dec 1-1y

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
OF WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.
FOREIGN COINS, STOCKS, GOLD, GOVERNMENT and other BONDS BOUGHT and SOLD.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
No pains will be spared to serve the interests of those who favor us with their business.
JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
dec 22-1y No. 50 South 3d St., Philad'a.

Life Insurance.

THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. J. S. WILSON, Secretary.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN:

| Date. | No. of policies. | Amt. insured. |
|---|---|---|
| 1850, Dec. 31, | 991 | $1,070,480 00 |
| 1861, Dec. 31, | 1120 | $1,204,000 00 |
| 1867, Dec. 31, | 7836 | $18,312,78 0 |
| 1868, Dec. 31, | 10,282 | $24,776,804 00 |

The AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans, at low rates, and for security and promptness in meeting losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
HON. JAMES POLLOCK, Ex-Gov. of Penna., Director U. S. Mint.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Pres. Penna. R. R., 238 S. 3d St.
GEORGE NUGENT, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS, President Fourth National Bank
PHILIP B. MINGLE, Seed Merchant, 103 Market St.
HON. ALEX. G. CATTELL, U. S. Senator, Merchant, 27 North Water Street,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Attorney-at-Law, 506 Walnut St.
L. M. WHILLDIN, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front St.
HENRY K. BENNETT, Merchant, 745 South Fourth St.
GEORGE W. HILL, President Seventh National Bank.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Prest. Commercial Nat. Bank.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Oak Hall Clothing House, S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts., and 818 & 820 Chestnut Street.
WM. J. ROMIG, M. D., Agent,
50 EAST HAMILTON ST.,
oct 7-tf Allentown, Pa

WORLD MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 160 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEORGE L. WILLARD, President.
W. S. TISDALE, Vice President.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

Table showing 1st, The amount of Total Realized Assets. 2d, The amount of Insurance Liabilities. 3d, Per Centage of the former to the latter, of New York Life Insurance Companies, more than three months old, compiled from the New York Insurance Commissioners Report for 1869.

| Date Incorp. | Name of Co. | Total Cash Realized Assets. | Ins. Liab. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1842 | Mutual Life | $28,717,320 32 | $27,183,871 49 | $1.0564 |
| 1843 | New York Life | 8,640,458 39 | 8,606,490 84 | 1.0049 |
| 1850 | United States Life | 2,070,142 91 | 2,492,814 60 | .8404 |
| 1850 | Manhattan Life | 2,638,351 79 | 3,694,030 66 | .7142 |
| 1853 | Knickerbocker | 1,143,315 93 | 4,149,600 00 | .2755 |
| 1859 | Equitable | 6,635,878 34 | 6,909,380 00 | .9690 |
| 1860 | Guardian | 276,893 22 | 1,212,612 00 | .2284 |
| 1860 | Washington | 1,204,642 73 | 1,096,362 38 | 1.1087 |
| 1860 | Home | 994,638 41 | 1,659,735 81 | .5992 |
| 1860 | Germania | 2,111,464 83 | 2,007,184 66 | 1.0518 |
| 1862 | Security | 307,434 29 | 1,516,563 63 | .2029 |
| 1862 | North America | 1,645,381 80 | 3,393,691 83 | .4847 |
| 1863 | National | 147,685 71 | 356,669 14 | .4140 |
| 1864 | Globe | 1,297,671 89 | 1,391,791 57 | .9324 |
| 1864 | Brooklyn | 509,059 39 | 833,426 09 | .6236 |
| 1864 | Widows & Orphans | 929,922 09 | 815,554 54 | 1.1403 |
| 1865 | Universal | 346,193 91 | 330,274 70 | 1.0403 |
| 1866 | Great Western | 129,248 28 | 195,378 68 | .6615 |
| 1866 | Atlantic Mutual | 215,151 76 | 279,708 37 | .7692 |
| 1866 | Continental Life | 518,762 14 | 1,636,822 27 | .3169 |
| 1866 | American Popular | 145,596 92 | 207,278 67 | .7024 |
| 1866 | World Mutual | 215,497 14 | 159,033 63 | 1.355 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average per-centage of realized cash assets to total assets of the New York Insurance Companies, December 31, 1868 | .6334 |
| *Per Centage of the World Mutual* | .7454 |
| Average of losses paid to total income of the New York Life Insurance Companies | 14.58 |
| *Per Centage of the World Mutual* | 11.98 |
| Average of losses to amount insured of the New York Insurance Companies | .82 |
| *Per Centage of the World Mutual* | .49 |

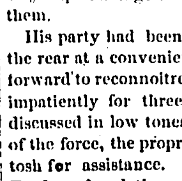
Allentown, November 17th, 1869.
Martin Kemmerer, Esq., Allentown, Agent of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
*Dear Sir:*—Permit us to thank you for the prompt manner in which you have collected for us the $5000 insured in your Company on the life of Daniel H. Kemmerer, our husband and brother. We are truly thankful to you for having persuaded him two years ago to make this wise provision for the wants of his family. *Then* he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, with a past life and family record both indicative of many years of usefulness in our midst, and to us then this provision seemed almost useless and unnecessary. But Providence, in the wisdom which is so often hard for us to understand, ordained otherwise, and from a severe attack of Typhoid Fever in April last he never entirely recovered, but continued sinking until his sufferings were ended, and he departed this life a few weeks ago. Always careful of his loved ones, this provision for their needs recalls to us anew his forethought and love, and from the midst of our grief and tears we would thus publicly testify to the value of Life Insurance, and to the reliability and promptness of the World Mutual Life, which you represent, in particular. May this example be the cause of many imitating the example of our departed loved one's care and forethought, and likewise insure *at once*, for no one knows the day or hour in which they may be taken sick or called away, and thus be prevented from insuring.
AMANDA KEMMERER, widow.
REUBEN H. KEMMERER, brother,
Administrators.

J. E. FRUEAUFF,
General Agent for the State,
No. 5 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
MARTIN KEMMERER,
dec 1-3m Agent for Lehigh County, Allentown.

THE OLD ALLENTOWN CHINA AND GLASSWARE STORE STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
Fifteen years experience and means to buy not only for cash but during the seasons and times of most advantage, enables the proprietor to offer goods at lower prices than those not having these advantages. I return my sincere thanks to the people of this city and Lehigh and adjoining counties for appreciating these facts by their constantly increasing patronage. Necessitating various enlargements of our store, the last of which but recently completed, gives us now about twenty-one hundred feet of shelving one foot wide. Nearly half a mile of shelving twelve inches wide, well filled with goods, besides large quantities on the floor. It is very evident there are no two stores in the county put together have such a stock as this or the trade requiring it. It is therefore the interest of all to call and examine the goods and prices at this store before buying elsewhere. The proprietor being fully conscious of his advantages, will not under any honorable circumstances permit any person to undersell him in these goods. Such things may be pretended by those having no knowledge of the business, and may find bragadocia and bombast a convenient article to hide their deficiencies in other respects, but it will not bear the inspection of a discerning public. Our goods are of the latest and most improved patterns, our heavy sales requiring almost an entire renewal of stock two or three times annually, thus preventing the possibility of old stock on hand. As I am now selling off preparatory to retire from active business, greater inducements than heretofore are offered in the price of goods to all buyers, at the China Store, 37 E. Hamilton St., nearly opposite the German Reformed Church.
jan 5-1y T. C. KERNAHEN.

THOMAS W. BAILY,
Importer of Watches,
No. 622 Market St., Philadelphia,
Would respectfully call attention to his new and carefully selected stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Silver and Plated Ware, &c.
Repairing promptly attended to and neatly done.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF



SAFES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
THE OLDEST SAFE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Guaranteed Free from Dampness.
Also prices from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than other makers. Please send for Circular and Price List.
T. WATSON & SON.
Late of Evans & Watson, Manufacturers,
oct 7-6m No. 53 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia

Dry Goods.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES
IN
BLUE AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
PLAIDS,
POPLINS,
REPPS,
PAISLEY AND BROCHA SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
WATER PROOF, FOR SUITS,
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS,
&C., &C., &C.
Embracing the most complete stock of Dry Goods at
POPULAR LOW PRICES.
It will be to your interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Respectfully,
M. J. KRAMER,
"OLD CORNER."
oct 20

SEAMAN & TRAEGER,
17 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
BETHLEHEM.

BLACK Gros Grain SILKS, BLACK DRAB D'FRANCE SILKS, BLACK TAFFETA SILKS. The *largest* and *cheapest* assortment of SILKS we have ever had the pleasure of offering the Public.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

*CHOICE NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS,*
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

FRENCH SILK POPLIN, MARBLE POPLINS, PLAIN POPLINS.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

*BLACK ALPACAS*, in all grades, from the lowest numbers to the finest Mohairs.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

*COLORED ALPACAS*, all prices, very cheap.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

DRESS GOODS in every variety of Plain and Fancy Styles.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

*BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS* in very large assortment CHECKS, TICKINGS and DENIMS.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

SHAWLS. Large and extensive assortment of BLACK THIBET, BROCHE and PAISLEY, BLANKET, CHENILLE, MISSES', in great variety of size and colors.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is requested to our elegant and complete line of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, consisting in part of *BULLION and TASSELS, FRINGE, REAL GUIPURE and BRUSSEL LACE, GIMPS, BRAIDS, NEW STYLE FLUTED TRIMMING, &c.* BUTTONS in several hundred different styles.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER CLOTHING for LADIES', CHILDREN and GENTLEMEN. WOOLEN YARNS, &c.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

FLANNELS, all widths, *Red, White, Blue, Mixed, and Plain. Real Genuine Home-made Flannel.*
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

*ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL, CASHMERE YARNS, EMBROIDERED WORSTED WORK*, and a full assortment in that line.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

BY MAIL we send samples of any goods capable of being sent by sample through the mail with prices attached to each piece. We find this to be a great convenience to parties unable to personally visit us.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

FAMILY GROCERIES, Staple and Fancy, nicely kept, temptingly gotten up and of the Best Qualities.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

CROCKERY, everything required in that line for housekeeping purposes.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

Tubs, Pails, Buckets, and all sorts of Wooden Ware used in Housekeeping.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest prices.
SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

We are endeavoring to keep a full line of every article in the way of *Dry Goods, Small Wares, Notions, Groceries, Crockery, Wooden Ware*, and in fact everything (except Carpets) to be found in a retail store.

SEAMAN & TRAEGER,
MAIN STREET,
BETHLEHEM.
sep 22

FURNITURE.
JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
No. 413 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Our establishment is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and from long experience and superior facilities we are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable prices.
We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium-priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand. Goods made to order.
*Counters, Desk Work and Office Furniture for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.*
Jos. Walton. J. W. Lippincott. Jos. L. Scott.
feb 9-1y

THE SECOND STREET FURNITURE STORE.
337 N. SECOND ST., PHILA.
The Old Stand established twenty years, triumphant in FURNITURE.
During the recent depression in business, we laid in for cash, cheapest and best assorted stock in the city, which we are selling at reasonable prices. New Patent Sofa Bedsteads which makes a good bed at night, suitable for sick room or offices.
COTTAGE and WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. Straw, Husk, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses.
*Parlor Suits Upholstered in any style to suit purchasers.*
IVINS BROS,
feb 9-1y 337 N. SECOND St., ab. Vine, East side

## TO MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

ON HER FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

We touch our caps, and place to-night
The victor's wreath upon her,
The woman who outranks us all
In courage and in honor.

While others in domestic broils
Have proved by word and carriage,
That one of the United States
Is not the state of marriage.

She caring not for loss of men,
Nor for the world's confusion,
Has carried on a civil war,
And made a "Revolution!"

True, other women have been brave
When banded or hus-banded;
But she has bravely fought her way
Alone and *single-handed.*

And think of her unselfish strength
Her generous disposition,
Who never made a lasting prop
Out of a proposition.

She might have chosen an honest name,
And none have scorned or hissed it;
Have written Mrs. Jones or Smith,
But, strange to say, she *missed* it.

For fifty years to come may she
Grow rich, and ripe, and mellow
Be quoted even above "par."
Or any other fellow!

And speak the truth from pole to pole,
And keep her light a-burning,
Before she cuts her stick to go
The way there's no returning.

Because her motto, grand, hath been
The right of every human,
And first and last, and right or wrong
She takes the side of woman.

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,"
To aid not to amuse one,
*Take her for all in all we ne'er*
*Shall see the match for Susan!*

*Phoebe Cary.*

## INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN SAM. BRADY.

A STORY OF FORT M'INTOSH AND BRADY'S RUN.

About thirty miles below the present city of Pittsburgh, and where Beaver now stands, stood an ancient fort, known as Fort McIntosh. It was built by a revolutionary general of that name, in the summer of 1778. It was one of the forts which was intended to guard the people who lived south of the Ohio river, from the incursions of the savages to the northward. This fort was one of the favorite resorts of the great Indian spy and hunter, Captain Samuel Brady, although his usual headquarters was Pittsburgh, then consisting of a rude fort and a score or two of rough frontier tenements.

Brady had emigrated westward or rather had marched thither in 1778, a lieutenant in the distinguished Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of General Richard Brodhead, of Easton. When, in the spring of 1779, McIntosh retired from command in the West, Brodhead succeeded him and remained at Pittsburgh until 1781.

Soon after his advent to the West, Brady was breveted Captain. He had served at the siege of Boston, fought at Long Island and White Plains, gone through the whole of the terrible campaign of Trenton and Princeton, suffered at Valley Forge, distinguished himself at Germantown and at Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death at Paoli. But his taste led him to the erratic mode of warfare known upon the frontier. Indeed, his early education upon the upper Susquehanna had inculcated and developed those tastes from the very earliest boyhood. Hating an Indian with that instinctive hatred, which is begotten in the bosom of the white race by long years of contest and outrage, a bitter intensity was imparted to the feeling in this case by the murder of his father and younger brother by the Indians, under trying and terrible circumstances.

Having premised this much by way of introduction it brings us to the eventful morning in which Brady set out from fort McIntosh for Pittsburgh. He had with him two of his trusty and well trained followers. These were not attached to the regular army, as he was, but were scouts and spies, who had been with him upon many an expedition. They were Thomas Bevington and Benjamin Biggs.

Brady resolved to follow the northern bank of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this, upon the ground, that the woods were full of savages. Brady, however, had resolved to travel by the old Indian path, and having once made up his mind no consideration could deter him from carrying out his determination. Bevington had such implicit faith in his ability to lead, that he never once thought of questioning his will.

Quite a discussion arose between Biggs and his captain at the mouth of the Beaver river, about a mile above the fort, and where they must cross the Ohio if they didn't want to continue on the southern side. Biggs finally waived his objections and they crossed the Ohio and proceeded with the habitual caution of woodsmen who fully understand their business.

They had started early and by rapid traveling they had reached, ere noon came, the piece of bottom land on the north side of the river, below "the narrows." This is where Sewickly now stands. Upon this bottom a pioneer more daring than most others had built a cabin and opened a small spot of cleared land. He had planted in it corn, and it gave promise of a most abundant harvest. But as they approached the edge of the clearing, just outside of the fence, Brady discovered "Indian signs" as he called them. His companions discovered them almost as quick as he, and at once in low tones communicated to each other the necessity of a keen watch.

They slowly trailed along the side of the fence toward the house, whose situation they all knew, until they stood upon the brow of the bluff which overlooked it. A sight of the most terrible description met their eyes. The cabin lay a mass of smouldering ruins, from which a dull blue smoke arose in the clear August sunshine. They observed everything around it. Brady knew it was customary for the Indians after they had fired a settler's cabin if there was no immediate danger to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch the approach of the family who might chance to be absent when they made the descent. Not knowing but that they were even then lying close at hand, he left Bevington to watch the ruins, lying under cover whilst he proceeded to the northward and Biggs southward to make discoveries. Both were to return to Bevington if they found no Indians. If they came across the perpetrators, and they were too numerous to be attacked regularly, Brady declared it to be his purpose to have one fire at them, and that should be the signal for both of his followers to make the best of their way to the fort.

All this rapidly transpired, and with Brady to decide was to act. As he stole cautiously around the northern side of the enclosure he heard a voice in the distance singing. He listened keenly and soon discovered from its intonations that it was a white man's. He passed rapidly in the direction from which the sound came. As it approached he concealed himself behind the trunk of a large tree. Presently a white man, riding a fine horse, came slowly down the path.

The form was that of Albert Gray, the stalwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built him a home many miles away from the fort, where no one else would have dared to take a family but himself.

Brady wore, as he almost always did, the Indian garb and had war paint on his face. He knew that if he showed himself upon the path Gray would shoot, taking him to be an Indian. He therefore suffered Gray quietly to approach his lurking place. When the time came he sprang forward ere the settler could have time to prepare, drew his tomahawk and siezing him dragged him from his horse. As he did so he whispered to him:

"I am Captain Brady; for God's sake be quiet."

Gray, with the instinctive feeling of one who knew there was danger, and with that vivid presence of mind which characterizes those acquainted with frontier life, ceased at once to struggle. The horse had been startled by the sudden onslaught, and sprang to one side. Ere he had time to leap forward Brady had caught him by the bridle. His loud snorting threatened to arouse any one who was near. The Captain soon soothed the frightened animal into quiet.

Gray now hurridly asked Brady what the danger was. The strong, vigorous spy turned away his face unable to answer him. The settler's excited fears were turned into realities. The manly form shook like an aspen leaf, while tears of emotion fell as large drops of water over his bronzed face. Brady permitted the indulgence for a moment, whilst he led the horse into a thicket close at hand and tied him. When he returned Gray had sunk to the ground, and a great tremulous convulsion writhed over him. Brady quietly touched him and said:

"Come."

Gray at once arose and had gone but a few yards until every trace of emotion had apparently vanished. He was no longer the bereaved husband and father, but he was the sturdy, well-trained hunter, whose ear and eye were acutely alive to every sight or sound, the waving of a leaf or the crackling of the smallest twig.

He desired to proceed directly towards the house, but Brady objected to this, and they passed down toward the river bank. As they proceeded they saw from the mocassin prints and tracks of horses upon the place where the earth was moist, that the party was quite a numerous one. After thoroughly examining every cover and possible place of concealment, they passed on to the southward, and came back in that direction to the spot where Bevington stood sentry.

When they reached him they found that Biggs had not returned. In a few minutes he came and reported that the trail was large and broad; the Indians had taken no pains to conceal their tracks—they simply had struck back into the country so as to avoid coming in contact with the spies whom they supposed to be lingering along the river.

The whole four now went down to the cabin and carefully examined the ruins. After a long and minute search, Brady discovered that none of the inmates had been consumed. This announcement at once dispelled the most harrowing fears of Gray. As soon as all that could be discovered had been ascertained, each one of the party proposed some course of action. One desired to go to Pittsburgh and obtain assistance—another thought it best to return to McIntosh and get some volunteers there. Brady listened patiently to both these propositions, but arose quickly, and after talking a moment apart with Biggs, he said:

"Come."

Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail and began pursuit in that tremendously rapid manner for which he was so famous. It was evident that if the savages were overtaken it could only be done by the utmost exertion. They were some hours ahead, and from the number of their horses must be nearly all mounted. Brady felt that if they were not overtaken that night the pursuit would be utterly futile.

It was evident that the band had been south of the Ohio and plundered the homes of the settlers. They had pounced upon the family of Gray upon their return.

When the pursuit began, it must have been two o'clock. At least two hours had been consumed by the spies in making the necessary explorations about the house ere they approached it and in examining the ruins. Not a word was spoken upon the route by any one. Their leader kept steadily in advance. Occasionally he would diverge from the track but only to take it up a mile or so in advance. The Captain's intimate knowledge of the topography of the country enabled him to anticipate what points they would make. Thus he gained rapidly upon them by proceeding more nearly in a straight line towards the point at which they aimed to cross the Beaver river.

At last convinced from the general direction in which the trail led, that he could divine with absolute certainty the spot where they would ford that stream, he abandoned it and struck boldly across the country. The accuracy of his judgment was vindicated by the fact, that from an elevated crest of a long line of hills, he saw the Indians, with their victims just disappearing up a ravine on the opposite side of the Beaver, above what is now known as the "Alum Rocks" and below Beaver Falls, (Old Brighton). He counted as they slowly filed their way up its ascent under the rays of the declining sun. There were thirteen warriors, eight of whom were mounted—another woman, besides Gray's wife, was in the cavalcade, and the children.

The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and Bevington; although Brady made no comments. The moment they had passed out of sight Brady again pushed forward with unflagging energy, nor did his followers hesitate. There was not a man among them whose muscles were not tense and rigid as whip-cord, from the exercise and training, from hardship and exposure. Gray's whole form seemed to dilate twice its natural size at the sight of his wife and children. Terrible was the vengeance he swore.

Just as the sun set the spies crossed the stream and began to ascend the ravine. It was evident that the Indians intended to camp for the night some distance up a small creek or run which debouches into Beaver river about two miles from the location of fort McIntosh and two below the ravine. The spot, owing to the peninsular form of the tongue of land lying west of the Beaver, at which they expected to encamp, was full ten miles from the fort. Here there was a famous spring so deftly and cunningly situated in a deep dell and so densely enclosed with thick mountain pines that there was little danger of discovery. Even they might light a fire and could not be seen one hundred yards.

The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to all others, were partially if not fully understood by his followers. At least they did not hesitate or question him. When dark came Brady pushed forward with as much apparent certainty as he had done during the day. So rapid was the progress that the Indians had just kindled their fire and cooked their meal when their mortal foe, whose presence they dreaded as much as that of the small pox, stood upon a huge rock looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short distance in the rear at a convenient spot while he went forward to reconnoitre. There they remained impatiently for three mortal hours. They discussed in low tones the extreme disparity of the force, the propriety of going to McIntosh for assistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack, success was certain. However impatient they were he returned at last.

He described to them how the women and children lay within a center of a crescent formed by the savages as they slept. Their guns were stacked upon the right and most of their tomahawks. They were not more than fifteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them when the snorting of the horses, occasioned by the approach of wild beasts, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slumbers and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an hour for them to sleep again.

He said he meant to attack them, but must depend solely upon the knife and tomahawk. He was to begin the slaughter on the right, Gray on the left, Bevington in the centre and Biggs should secure the enemy's arms.

The difficult and hazardous approach began. They arrived within a hundred yards of the savages, and then lay down to creep serpent-like into their dreadful circle. Just within it Biggs cracked a twig and a huge savage, less asleep than his brethren, who lay within reach of Gray's tomahawk, slowly sat up as if startled into this posture by the sound. After rolling his eyes he again laid down and all was still.

Full fifteen minutes passed ere Biggs moved, then he slowly went on. When he reached his place, a very slow, hissing sound indicated that he was ready. Brady in turn reiterated the sound as a signal to Gray and Bevington to begin. This they did in the most deliberate manner. No nervousness was permissible then. They slowly felt for the heart of each savage they were to stab, and then plunged their knife. The tomahawk was not to be used unless the knife proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night as they cautiously felt and stabbed, unless it might be that one who was feeling would hear the stroke of the other's knife and the groan of the victim whom the other had slain. One of them had not been killed outright by the stab of Gray. He sprang to his feet, but as he rose to shout the war cry, the tomahawk finished what the knife had begun. He staggered and fell heavily forward on one who had not yet been reached. He started up, but Brady was too quick, his knife reached his heart and the tomahawk his brain almost at the same instant.

All were slain by the three spies, except one. He started to flee, but a rifle shot by Biggs rang merrily out on the night air and closed his career. The women and children alarmed by the contest, fled wildly to the woods; but when all had grown still and they were called they returned, recognizing amid their fright the tones of their own people. The whole party took up their march for McIntosh at once. About sunrise the next morning the sentries of the fort were surprised to see the cavalcade of horses, men, women, and children, approaching the fort. When they recognized Brady they at once admitted him and the whole party.

In the relation of the circumstances afterwards, Bevington claimed to have killed three, and Gray three. Thus Brady, who claimed nothing, must have slain at least six, whilst the other two slew as many. The thirteenth Biggs shot.

From that hour to this, the spring is called the "Bloody Spring," and the small run is called "Brady's Run" Few, even of the most curious of the people living in the neighborhood, knew aught of the circumstances which conferred these names—names which will be preserved by tradition forever. Thus ended one of the most bloody hand to hand fights which the great spy had with the savages. His history is fuller of daring incidents, sanguinary, close, hard contests, perilous explorations and adventurous escapes, than that of either Wetzel, or Boone, or Kenton. He saw more service than either of them, and his name was known as a by-word of terror among the Indian tribes from the Susquehanna to Lake Michigan.

## ODD RUNS AND WALKS.

CURIOUS MATCHES—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Under the title of "Odd Runs and Walks," a writer in Dickens's *All the Year Round* gives a pleasant historical account of curious matches. He says: "Of course many crack runners have made a noise and obtained fame, alike independent of the footman world and the sporting world. There was the Shoreditch tradesman, neither young nor slim, who in 1750 ran from the church in that street to Edmonton, eight miles, in fifty minutes. There was the shepherd who, in 1764, ran on Mousley Hurst fifteen miles in eighty-eight minutes—at the rate of full ten miles an hour. Of course these achievements have been beaten by the professional racers, concerning whom it is not the purpose of the present article to speak. There was once a race between two men, one of whom was unfairly interrupted by an emissary of the other: he knocked the rascal down, fell over him, picked himself up again, and won the race. There was a running match between a lady and a gentleman round the Steyne at Brighton, in 1825: the gentleman ran well, but the lady ran better, and she won.

"One Captain Otto made a curious match at Brighton in 1803. He undertook to carry on his back or shoulders a stalwart grenadier of eighteen stone, and to run against a pony carrying a feather; but the grenadier pitched over the head of his bearer, and nearly brought both to ruin. The captain was to have run fifty yards against the pony's hundred and fifty. He then challenged a noble lord to a contest, in which Otto should carry his grenadier fifty yards, while the lord carried a feather a hundred; but the captain was vanquished. Did 'feather' mean feather-weight or light-weight rider, in the sporting phraseology of sixty or seventy years ago. Then there was the bishop who, in 1751, trundled a coach-wheel from the Bishop's Head, in the Old Bailey, to the eleventh milestone at Barnet, and back again, in three hours fifty-one minutes. He won fifty pounds by achieving this curious feat in less than four hours.

"Nor is there any deficiency of walking achievements, irrespective of those by professional pedestrians, and sometimes marked by singular conditions. There was the attorney's clerk who, in 1773, took a walk from London to York and back, and accomplished the whole four hundred miles between Monday morning and Saturday evening in one week. There was the Gloucestershire militiaman, about the same period, who walked from London to Bristol in a little less than twenty hours—so at least said the newspapers of the period. It would be interesting to know whether the "Young Irish Gentleman" performed the task on which a wager was laid in 1788, of "Walking from London to Constantinople and back within a year." We have no record of the result; but it may be presumed that he did not emulate the feat of walking on the sea, attributed by a lyrical authority to Teddy McGee, by which he wore his legs down to the knee. Among the odd walks which odd people have taken may be mentioned that of picking up stones placed a yard apart, and carrying them singly to a basket: a walk or a run, this, according to conditions. Then there is the formidable task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, first performed by Captain Barclay; since outdone by a walk of a thousand quarter-miles in a thousand successive quarter-hours—a much more wearing and exhausting achievement, seeing that the runner must not rest or sleep so long as half an hour at any one time. This foolish, health-ruining work was once attempted, be it observed, by a woman.

"From men on foot to men on horseback the transition is natural. Some of the most remarkable examples of speed on horseback have been performed by non-professional riders. Cardinal Wolsey won his first promotion in life by a quick journey. When chaplain to Henry the Seventh, he was sent from London on a special mission to the Emperor Maximilian in the Netherlands; he did the journey there and back in a little over two days, including the very slow and tedious sea-passage between Dover and Calais. When Robert Carey was sent from London to Edinburgh, to announce to King James the death of Queen Elizabeth, he performed the journey of four hundred miles in the daylight of three days. Stow relates that one Bernard Calvert went in 1621 from London to Calais, and back, in seventeen hours; doing the land journey on horseback, and the channel voyage in a barge!—by which was probably meant a heavy sailing-boat. In 1745, an innkeeper named Thornhill rode from Stilton in Huntingdonshire to London, accomplishing the whole two hundred and thirteen miles in twelve hours seventeen minutes: of course, with a good relay of horses. This was really a wonderful achievement, if the accounts are reliable. Dick Turpin's ride we all know about; and let us never forget the immortal ride of Johnny Gilpin, of the verity of which we seem as certain as of anything in story. Of the doings on race-courses, we need only mention those in which ladies have been concerned. At the Ripon races in 1725, we find that the ladies' plate was ridden for by women, in three heats and a final struggle. But the most notable lady in this class of achievements was probably Mrs. Thornton, the wife of Colonel Thornton. The colonel challenged Mr. Flint, in 1804, that Mrs. Thornton would contest a race with him on York race-course for five hundred guineas a side. The bet was accepted, and the race took place; the colonel leading the lady's horse to the starting-place. Mrs. Thornton took and kept the lead for the first three miles, when her horse failed and her competitor won. She afterwards wrote to one of the newspapers, complaining that Mr. Flint's demeanor to her on the occasion had hardly been that of a gentleman. A 'turf row' sprang out of this event. Mr. Flint asserted that Colonel Thornton shirked payment of the lost bet; the colonel equivocated; Mr. Flint publicly horsewhipped him; and as the Jockey Club first, and the Court of King's Bench afterwards, refused to give him redress, we may safely infer that there was something wrong about Colonel Thornton. His equestrian wife, however, did not relinquish her fondness for achievements in the saddle. She rode a race against Buckle, the Newmarket jockey. Mrs. Thornton appeared on the race-course, attired in purple cap and jacket, nankeen skirt, purple shoes and embroidered stockings. She was mounted on her mare 'Louisa.' She rode nine stone six pounds, against Buckle's thirteen stone six, and won by half a head.

"Of regular horse-races and race-horses there is, of course, much to tell; but we have naught to do with them here. There is, for instance, all about the famous horse Eclipse, who could cover twenty-five feet with one stride, and make seven such strides in three seconds; his unprecedent success as a racer was found to be due mainly to his magnificent heart (corporeal, not poetical), which weighed thirteen pounds. Unfortunately, horse-racing lends itself with ruinous facility to chicanery.

"Once, now and then, there have been quadrupedal races planned in which animals of a non-racing kind competed. Such a race is described in Parkee's *London News*, in the time of George the First. At Northampton, in a holiday season, two bulls, five cows, and a calf were started to run a race; the adult animals being ridden by men, the calf by a boy. Four of the jockeys came to misfortune; the three cows all threw their riders; the calf tumbled down with his; and one of the bulls won the race, without at all appreciating the fame which he gained thereby. Not many years ago, a race was planned in Lancashire between an elephant, a pony and a man; whether it came off we do not know; but it led to a discussion as to the ability of an elephant to run, in the usual sense in which running is understood; it was agreed that he can shuffle along at the pace of a man at good running speed, but not for a long time altogether. The ostrich is a runner of amazing swiftness, almost distancing the greyhound and the fleetest Arabian courser. And was there not a famous naturalist who mounted a cayman or alligator in the swamps of South America? And did not the alligator feel very much astonished at having to run or walk with such an unprecedented burden on his back? And would we not rather see it done than do it?

"Among driving achievements was the famous one by the Earl of March in 1750. He undertook to provide a four-wheel carriage that would be driven nineteen miles in one hour by one single team of four horses. It was a four-wheeler, but one of marvelously light construction. Wire and cords were used wherever practicable, instead of heavier materials; the harness was of fine leather covered with silk, the seat for the driver (no other 'fare') was of leather straps covered with velvet; every wheel had a tin box which dripped down oil uninterruptedly; the breechings for the horses were of whalebone; the wood work was as light as possible, but in all critical parts strengthened with well tempered steel. In short the whole machine was so light that one man could carry it, together with the harness. The earl sat on the hinder part of the carriage, but four postillions virtually drove the horses. Many vehicles were made and abandoned, and many horses killed, before the real event came off. He achieved the task, doing nineteen miles in ample time for another mile within the hour."

The Boston *Advertiser* says that several years ago, at an auction sale of books in that city, it was discovered that the first two volumes of a set of Valpy's *Shakespeare*, which had been on exhibition, were missing. At the next sale it was found that of the set of Valpy on the catalogue the third and fourth volumes were gone. This theft was repeated, and each set which came into the auction room was diminished by two volumes. At last, when all but two volumes had been taken, the auctioneer privately marked these two, and awaited events. The thief completed his set. Some years afterwards the library of "a gentleman of this city lately deceased" was brought under the hammer, and the auctioneer had the pleasure of selling a complete stolen set of Valpy.

A Contest between two rival blacksmiths of Omaha, Nebraska, named R. M. Stratton and Andrew Maning, took place on the 25th ult. The match was for $50 a side, the stakes to be awarded to the man who could turn off one hundred horse-shoes, completely made, with the exception of the corks, in the smallest space of time and with the best show of workmanship. Stratton made 101 horse shoes in two hours and nineteen minutes; Manning accomplished his 100 after laboring two hours and thirty minutes. The judges decided that the work of each was equally good, and awarded the prize to Stratton on the ground of quickness, he beating his opponent eleven minutes.

Good News.—A gentleman, the other day on asking a marketman the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs are *eggs* now." "I am glad to hear it, with all my heart; for the last I bought of you were half *chickens*."