# The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, Jr., — Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., FEB. 14, 1872.


## STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. P. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

THE Tribune blames the administration because the British Lion got its back up over the Alabama claims. We judge from this that, if we are unfortunate enough to have war, the Tribune will take the same position that it condemned Copperhead journals for taking in the War for the Union. What won't prejudice do?

THE Board of Auditors of Lehigh County is composed of men young in years, who enjoy a reputation for the purest character. They have a long life before them and they do not intend to have their characters tinged with even the breath of suspicion. We are confident, therefore, that they will fulfill their obligations to the people and will not let a stone unturned to give the county accounts a full investigation.

THE Miners' Journal opposes the repeal of the duty on type. It says if the founders charge too much the printers have it in their power to combine and start a foundry of their own. We have always found the type founders honorable men and the craft owes it to the energy, skill and enterprise of the American type founders that they have been enabled to successfully compete with lithographing. While it is true that some series of job type have proved immensely profitable to the founders, others have only been a heavy loss to their originators. We can't afford to injure our friends.

THE menaces of England and the utter uncertainty of a lasting peace between that country and the United States show the complete folly, if we may be permitted to use a mild term, of the Free Traders attempting to place us in dependence upon that country for manufactured articles. Suppose all our manufactories closed up under the rule of extraordinarily low prices which Revenue Reformers aver will follow the generous opening of our ports to British trade, how in the name of common sense are we to promptly clothe, arm and equip our troops, and fit out our navy, in case of a war with England? When the millrium comes we shall be better able to stand Free Trade.

NEW YORK STATE has a man who still uses the old red three cent postage stamps. It appears to be a strange fancy indeed, but it is stranger still how he manages to procure them, as they have been out of date so long and it is not usual for a man to buy enough stamps at one time to last several years. The only thing that saves him from the suspicion of having years ago robbed a postoffice is that, when red postage stamps were fashionable, he was a member of the New York Legislature. It is said he had so many more stamps than he could carry home from Albany that he stuck a lot of them on his tailor for a new suit of clothes. The villainy of some men is even stamped upon their letters.

THE Custom House investigation at New York still drags its slow length along, but those persons who expected to find the Grand administration convicted of gross corruption do not get much comfort. The evidence clearly shows that there has been a good deal of wickedness and rottenness in the New York custom house management, but there has probably been no time within the last twenty years when an equally thorough investigation would not have revealed substantially the same condition of affairs. But while Gen. Grant cannot be held responsible for these abuses which have been gradually growing and strengthening he can take this opportunity to change the management of custom house matters, and the sooner he does that the better it will be for himself, his party and the country. The custom house at New York, and all government affairs as well, ought to be managed on business principles, and there ought to be a speedy and permanent end put to the management of custom houses in the interest of scheming and ambitious politicians without reference to the needs of business men or the welfare of the country.

## PRESIDENTIAL MATTERS.

The Connecticut Democrats have really taken a new departure, and they will make the campaign in that State a warm and close one. They have put an entirely new ticket in nomination for State officers, and they have selected about the wealthiest men they could find as their candidates. The matter of wealth is of course no objection to the gentlemen who compose the ticket, but when an entire ticket is composed of "heavy men" many people will suppose that the candidates will be expected to "come down" handsomely in support of the cause. It is only fair to say that both parties in Connecticut usually spend considerable money in their political campaigns, and judging from the make up of the Democratic ticket, this year will not prove an exception. What we had in mind in speaking of the Democratic new departure in Connecticut was the noticeable fact that the convention declared its willingness to come over to Republicanism during the next presidential campaign for the sake of success. The Connecticut Democrats have always most strenuously opposed equal suffrage and all matters connected therewith, but now they swallow everything that has been accomplished by the Republican party during the last ten years and smile as cheerfully about it as though they had always believed in constitutional amendments and equal suffrage. The convention even went so far as to declare through its chairman its willingness to support Senator Trumbull for President, and the resolutions of the Reform Republicans in Missouri were almost literally adopted. It is more and more manifest that the Democratic leaders have gotten tired of being regularly defeated in national politics and that they are willing to do almost any thing which will insure them success in 1872. The leaders are undoubtedly willing to vote for Senator Trumbull or anybody else in opposition to General Grant, and they are evidently working hard to get the party prepared to transfer its allegiance. As matters look to-day the nomination of Gen. Grant at Philadelphia will result in the Democrats nominating a Republican if they can find one who will serve as a candidate, but there is no telling how often or how much the political kaleidoscope will be changed between this time and June. There is one consolation about the present prospect, however, and that is that if General Grant is renominated at Philadelphia and the Democrats undertake to defeat him they have got to bring forwar! a first class man and a good Republican as well. And with Gen. Grant and another good Republican in the field we are sure of having a Republican President at all hazards.

Gold, 110¼, 110⅞, 110¾.

## $80,000.

For the past few weeks the Auditors of the County of Lehigh have been engaged in examining the accounts of the county. Among other things which came under the inspection of these gentlemen were the vouchers for interest paid on the County Bonds. The Board of Auditors is composed of honest men who are not versed in the ways of Tammany. The fact is, they, like a good many more of the honest men who vote the Democratic ticket, were led to believe that their party managed the affairs of our county in the most correct and honest manner. They did not, therefore, see the harm in figuring a little backwards. We have not been able to get at the correct figures, but we have them very nearly correct, near enough for all practical purposes for enlightening the people upon the subject of how their finances have been managed. The vouchers for interest paid out amounted to about $20,000. Now by a little calculation it is not hard to believe that $20,000 is the interest of over $333,000. *But* the debt is reported at *about* $250,000. And immediately the Auditors see that Satan himself is to pay. The Auditors are honest; they never suspected but that the amounts on the books of the Commissioners were fair and square, and having discovered otherwise and their consciences not allowing them to keep the facts to themselves, their perturbation, their concern for the party, may be better imagined than described. They have the interest of the Democratic party at heart as much as any other men or set of men, and we can assure their leaders that they were never more innocent of unearthing anything wrong in the Democratic management of our county affairs than when they commenced that little figuring on their own account. Therefore, should the people of Lehigh county rise above the prejudices that have kept the Ring in power in the Court House; should they, next Fall, resolve that a new set of men, of Republican principles, shall henceforth manage the finances of the county, we hope these Auditors will not be held accountable for the injury they have worked the Young Tammany of Lehigh county. Gentlemen of the Court House Ring—you should have taken the Auditors of the County into your secrets. You should have told them that there were many ugly things in the management of your affairs that it was necessary to keep from the people, prominent among which was your representation in the County Statement that the debt was only $250,000, when it actually was EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE. You should have told them all this and also that party considerations came first and conscience afterwards, and that in order to save the great Democratic party they must take things as they found them and must not ask too many questions.

Having discovered this immense difference between the supposed and actual debt of the county we don't think makes the people of the county any poorer than they were a year ago. They have been paying the interest on $330,000, when they thought they owed only $250,000. That is all. But does it not show culpable carelessness, or gross incompetency, or a design to mislead the people in regard to the corruption of those in authority? Whichever it is, is the odium not sufficient to hurl the party from power? If gentlemen taken from the ranks of the people, gentlemen who are not experts either in the science of book keeping or figures, can, by a few harmless calculations, discover a deficiency of $80,000, what might not be divulged if our county accounts were placed in the hands of persons competent and willing to give them a thorough investigation?

We know the public mind has been so used to reports of heavy private defalcations and of the startling accounts of the plundering of old Tammany leaders, that it is not likely to be greatly disturbed when it is published that a deficiency of *only* $80,000 has been discovered, but does not our safety demand that the incompetency, or whatever worse, it may be, which has ruled in this county so long, should come to an end? A thorough investigation should be demanded, not only of last year's accounts but of the accounts for the past ten years. Let the whole ground be gone over, and we believe it will be found that there is the greatest need for reform. While the party leaders have been traveling through the county alarming the people upon the draft, the despotism of Lincoln, and all that sort of trash—and have been lying to them about Radical corruption—here in our own county the taxes collected from the hard earned money of their neighbors and their friends have been put into the Treasury only to be paid out in the loosest manner and the accounts kept in such a way that they have never been able to render to the people a correct and comprehensible statement of the condition of their affairs. Have we not said enough to convince any intelligent and fair-minded man that it is high time there was a radical change in the political complexion of our county officers?

### DEATH OF SENATOR EVANS.

Henry S. Evans, Esq., editor of the West Chester Village Record, and one of the sitting members of the State Senate, elected in 1870 to represent Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery counties, died at his residence, in West Chester, on Friday night, at 9 o'clock, after an illness of more than a week's duration. His desease was pneumonia.

Mr. Evans for many years has occupied the position of one of the leading editors of the State, his paper, the Village Record, having a larger circulation than any other country paper. His death will create a feeling of sadness among his constituents, by whom he was regarded with feelings of the greatest esteem.

It will be remembered that his nomination in 1870 created so much apathy among the Republicans of Montgomery that they failed to do any work worth speaking of in the Congressional contest of that year, though that was not owing to any lack of esteem for Mr. Evans, but was caused by Montgomery being deprived of the nomination, when she was clearly entitled to it.

Mr. Evans' death again causes a tie between the political parties in the Senate. The vacancy will be filled in due time by a special election. As Mr. Evans was a conscientious, incorruptible Senator—always at the head of any reform movement—his death cannot be regarded as other than a public calamity.

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Moncure D. Conway, writing to the Cincinnati Commercial upon the subject of the Alabama Claims, after giving a review of the feeling of the British public, and their opposition to the payment of "two hundred pounds sterling," says:

It is well enough for the American people in the discussion which will probably soon be upon us, to remember not only the wrongs they have suffered, or their technical rights, but also the facts which may tend to superinduce moderation. The English people are to pay what money may be awarded Americans at Geneva; it is to fall most heavily, not on Lord Palmerston, nor Lord Russell, nor on the Messrs. Laird, who built the Alabama, but on the toiling masses, to whom a small tax is cruel, and who were, and are, unanimous in their love of America, and in their detestation of the course of their Government during the war. Compelled to make these fast friends suffer for the sins of a dead Premier, who was their and our common enemy, it becomes a question whether we may not press the charge of "conscious unfriendly purpose" too far,—beyond what the common sense and sentiment of mankind will justify. The masses of this country are, and have always been, ardent friends of America. The great majority of the English people who are now, perforce, defendants at Geneva, put themselves in that position by forcing Parliament to come to some kind of honorable settlement about "that accursed Alabama," as they generally call it. It would be a pity if the sum claimed should be such as the world would regard as unjust or leave an impression that greediness takes the place of magnanimity under American institutions.

### AN INFAMOUS TRANSACTION.

The conspiracy of which Thomas C. Fields, one of the Tammany leaders, is charged is one of the most audacious on record. In the winter of 1868, Fields, then Corporation Counsel, met Michael J. Quiggs and another fireman of Harlem, when Fields promised, for a large commission, to have a bill passed through the Legislature appropriating money to pay the volunteer firemen of every company located above Fifty-ninth street, for services rendered from October 1, 1865, to January 1, 1868, the time the paid department went into operation. Meetings were called in pursuance of this project, and the idea of being paid for services rendered without any expectation of compensation, elicited the greatest enthusiasm among the firemen and they were glad to sign the warrants authorizing Mr. Fields to draw their share of the spoils and willingly allowed him the enormous commission of thirty-three per cent. for his services.

The measure was run through the Legislature and Controller Connolly was authorized to pay $50,000 to the firemen. About October 30, 1869, Mr. Connolly paid Fields $49,277.34, the amount of the assignments the latter held, which he paid over to the firemen, deducting the thirty-three per cent. for his commissions in every case, except where the political influence of an individual was valuable and desirable to have.

Once having had a taste of plunder the appetites of the firemen craved for more, and Tom Fields was employed to get it for them. But this time Fields demanded fifty per cent., and it was not until the firemen were assured that it was a very expensive job that they consented to hand their assignments over to Fields and pay the extra commission. Everything being serene Fields went to Albany and on the 9th of June, 1870, prevailed upon the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the Controller "to pay the balance of claims which had been found due" under the act of 1869. This "balance," according to the Tribune's version of the affair, undoubtedly referred to the $722 66 remaining from the $50,000 appropriated in 1869; but Mr. Fields, in having the wording of the act framed to suit his purposes, interpreted it as giving the Controller power to pay whatever amounts he should deem just. As a consequence, the Controller paid Thos. C. Fields, assignee, on June 3, 1870, $469,967 97, one-half of which amounts, with few exceptions, were retained by Fields, and the balance paid over to the members of the Association, to be divided up as before. In this public manner, and with no attempt at secrecy, a conspiracy was entered into between Thos. C. Fields, Assemblyman, and certain firemen of New York whereby over $500,000 was stolen from the Treasury. The substance of these facts was sworn to before the Grand Jury, and upon this evidence of fraud Fields is held to bail for trial and prosecuted on civil suits to recover the stolen money.

Fields in his garrulous moments has said that he made $150,000 by the operation. There is not much doubt that the statement is true. At other times he has stated that he had to disburse large amounts, and that his gain was small. At such times he has said that he had to pay $71,000 for getting the warrants signed by "one of the two officials" (Mayor or Controller), and also to pay $2,000 to buy off The Tribune from publishing the firemen's list, and $50,000 to get the bills through the Legislature. Whatever the truth may be, this fact is patent, that Mr. Thomas C. Fields contrived to defraud the City of New York, and succeeded in accomplishing his object to the extent of more than $500,000.

McCLURE, the guiding spirit of the coming *Reformation*, is determined to defraud Col. Gray out of his seat and he has nearly all the Philadelphia Republican papers to back him. Our party seems particularly unfortunate with its city organs, but, thank Heaven, it still has the country press, true to the great cause and not to be controlled by even *great* men like Alex McClure or subsidized by a gigantic railroad corporation. With healthy bodies and breathing a fresh, untainted air, the editors of the *country* (everywhere outside of Brotherly Love is country) on the Republican side can see clearly through the impudent assumptions of Col. McClure, and they are almost unanimous in their condemnation of his efforts to defeat the regular Republican nominee at the polls, and then, when defeated, to use all the stratagem of a time-serving and keen politician to expel Col. Gray from his seat. The Legislature of Pennsylvania likes Col. Gray very well and we think the members will retain him in the brotherhood. Had they not known Alex of old, they probably would be more ready to listen to his professions of virtue.

After the destruction of the ballot boxes in the 6th division of the XIXth Ward by the McClure roughs, where Gray had a clear majority, it is not very consistent in McClure to cry out about frauds.

THE attacks by Republican journals upon the New York Tribune, because it does not desire the re-nomination of President Grant, are unjustifiable. Before the nomination everybody has a right to a preference and may express that preference without showing any disloyalty to the party. It would be lamentable indeed if each one could not labor to improve the character of our public officers without going out of the party. The Tribune has as much right to oppose President Grant's renomination as the CHRONICLE or any other paper has to advocate him for a second term, and we think the right ought to be granted without subjecting that paper to vile abuse and gross misrepresentation. We have no fears of ever losing the Tribune's influence for the success of the Republican party. The Tribune knows too well that only under the Republican party can we have equal justice to all men, and, what is almost as important, Protection to American Industry, and it will not be likely to throw its influence against the party that will guarantee these things. We, among the other admirers of the President, must deeply regret that the Tribune does not see as we see, but we cannot help giving the paper credit for honesty of purpose.

### EDUCATIONAL.

In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis (Democrat), of Berks, introduced the following act to regulate studies in the schools of the Commonwealth, reference to which was made in our issue of yesterday:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from the passage of this act, the morning session of the Primary, Secondary, and Grammar schools shall be devoted to recitations by the pupils and explanations by the teachers. The afternoon sessions shall be given entirely to the preparation of lessons, by the pupils, under the care and supervision of the Principal and assistant teachers. Home study may be optional with pupils, but shall not, in any case be required by teachers. When text books are taken home by pupils, it shall be those only, each day, in which recitations have been prepared in the afternoon for the ensuing day and no addition shall be made to the lessons assigned, on account of the books being taken home; the true principal in education being "Not how much, but how well." Short lessons are enjoined in all cases. It shall be the duty of the State and County Superintendents to see that the provisions of this act are properly enforced.

### LINCOLN'S BIRTH-DAY.

The men of to-day may not recognize the importance of celebrating the anniversary of the immortal Lincoln, but in years to come the 12th of February will be looked upon as an occasion as much to be celebrated as Washington's Birth-day. Washington was the father of our country, but it is very doubtful if any other than Lincoln would have showed the fine ability, the rare common sense, the moderation, sound judgment and noble character that carried our country successfully through the war of the Rebellion.

THE Tribune says the Prince of Wales recovered in spite of the attendance of four Doctors of Medicine—which shows that the Tribune doesn't believe much in the usefulness of gentlemen of that profession.

PREPARATIONS for the Republican National Convention are already being made. The Academy of Music has been engaged for three days and three nights for the sessions. It is proposed to floor over the parquet on a level with the stage, and delegates to occupy benches, and the rest of the house to be used for spectators. At the Continental rooms have been engaged by ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts; R. G. Harrison and Governor Noyes, of Ohio, with forty-two delegates; and J. D. Fray, of Connecticut, with nine delegates. Parlors for headquarters have also been engaged by Mr. Chandler, chairman of the New Hampshire committee, and John W. Foster, chairman of the Indiana committee. At the Girard House rooms are engaged for 150 members of the Lincoln Club, of Pittsburgh, with their band of twenty-five performers. General Simon Cameron will also stop at the Girard House.

THE Pittsburg Commercial has been publishing powerful articles against the apparent desire of the Legislature to tax corporations to death. The policy of making railroads, especially, pay so large a share of the running expenses of the government sounds very well on paper, but the railroads, after all, make the people who use their roads foot the bills. How it affects smaller concerns, engaged in manufacturing, can well be imagined. The Commercial has received several letters approving its course in the matter, the following extracts from one of which are given:—

"I have just read your timely and able editorial on the heavy taxes on Incorporated Companies and heartily thank you for the same.

"I have always desired to see working men enjoy a larger share of the profits of their labors, and labored hard and honestly to induce a number of my acquaintances to put their little capital together and form a company for manufacturing.

"There are twenty-seven of us, and our own capital averages for each one $1,397 78. Eighteen own less than one thousand. Six own less than $500.

"We feel discouraged and almost repent the forming of the Company. We don't know how much more we *may be taxed*. We can see no justice or wisdom in the tax. Its tendency is towards an aristocracy. You will do a good work in trying to get its repeal, and will merit and receive the thanks of the public."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—On the expiration of the morning hour in the United States Senate the amnesty bill, as usual, came up as unfinished business. Mr. Robertson moved and failed to have the pending bill laid on the table, immediately after which another of those lengthy debates which have taken place for the past two weeks on the same subject was commenced by Mr. Carpenter offering a substitute for Mr. Sumner's amendment, the civil-rights bill. Mr. Carpenter explained the difference between the substitute and the bill, saying the former omitted all reference to colleges, and based the right of Federal interference upon the fact that the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not as Mr. Sumner's bill did, upon the fact of incorporation. The Massachusetts Senator replied in a vein of his measure, calling the proposed substitute an emasculated synonym, and thought it was feeble and incomplete where the original bill was strong and complete. He objected especially to the omission from the substitute of the provision enforcing the admission of colored citizens to the jury box. After some remarks from Messrs. Wilson, Pomeroy, and Anthony, Messrs. Sumner and Carpenter engaged in a sharp, though at times humorous discussion, the points made by both eliciting laughter on the floor and in the galleries. At the hour of adjournment no action had been reached. Mr. Randall in the House moved that he had passed a bill relieving political disabilities from several classes of persons on condition that they take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The remainder of the session was nearly wholly wasted on a question of drawing seats.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6,—Both houses of Congress held lengthy sessions. In the Senate most of the day was consumed by Mr. Edmunds, who delivered a speech in offering a resolution calling upon the President for whatever information he might have relative to the rumored repudiation by Great Britain of the Treaty of Washington. He said it was extremely desirable that some information should be had on this subject. He then reviewed at considerable length the whole cause of our difficulties with Great Britain, alluding to the speech of Mr. Cobden in the English Parliament informing that body of what responsibilities they were assuming in permitting the cruisers, which afterwards preyed on our commerce, to escape. Messrs. Trumbull, Cameron, and others delivered short remarks, hoping that the resolution would not be acted on until the contents of the Queen's speech was known. The last-named Senator, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee stated that so far as he knew neither the President nor Secretary of State had any information relative to the rumor of the withdrawal of Great Britain. At the close of Mr. Edmunds' remarks the resolution passed over, the amnesty bill coming up, but not being acted upon. In the House the consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds to the education of the people, was resumed. Messrs. Perce, Finklenburg, Dunnel, Roberts, and several others took part in the debate. Messrs. Blair, Coburn, Harris, Storm, Kelley, Garfield, and Dawes also delivered lengthy remarks pro and con, the debate being closed by Mr. Perce, who defended the bill. The vote and pending amendments went over until to-day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—In the Senate, the Amnesty bill was discussed without result.

In the House the Education bill was passed. The contested seat from Penn-ylvania between Messrs. Cessna and Myers, was given to the latter.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.—The Senate has come to a vote on the amnesty subject. The closing hours of the discussion were marked with sharp and interesting addresses from both the the friends of the bill and its opponents. On the supplementary civil-rights amendments, in particular, the discussion took a wide range nearly every member having something to say concerning it. The pending question, on the taking up of the bill, was in substituting the word "citizen" for "person;" but on this the remarks were short. The vote was then taken, and the amendment itself, however, a long time was spent by Messrs. Edmunds, Sawyer, Norton, Blair, Scott, Sumner, and others, the final result being its adoption. The vote was a tie, but the Vice President cast in favor of the measure. Immediately after the debate on the bill itself was resumed with warmth until the vote was taken. The result was its rejection, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The Senate also spent considerable time on the resolution asking the President to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the alleged intentions of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty of Washington. No action was taken. The House session was taken up with the passing of several minor resolutions, chief among which was one instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of having a Government building erected in Philadelphia for the Post Office and United States courts.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

A DEFAULTING OFFICIAL SENTENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—In Quarter Sessions, to-day, a decision was rendered refusing the rule for trial, and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Joseph F. Marcer, the defaulting City Treasurer, and Chas. T. Yerkes, jr., broker, Marcer being sentenced to pay a fine of $300,000, with imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, for four years and nine months; Yerkes to pay $500, with like imprisonment of two years nine months.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There is no abatement in the popular excitement in England over the Alabama Treaty. The press is moderate in tone. The American Government waits developments

A severe storm devastates the coast of Ireland.

The steamer Electra was sunk in the English Channel and 18 persons drowned.

By a new decree the Chinese in Cuba are practically enslaved.

In New York the General Sessions Grand Jury was discharged, after prosecuting 21 indictments against Tweed, Sweeny, Mayor Hall, and others.

The Pacific Railroad blockade has grown formidable, and sickness prevails on the trains.

Vice President Colfax has declined to enter the Presidential canvass.

The paymaster of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad decamps with $10,000 of the Company's funds.

John Klump, the proprietor of a tenement house in East Seventeenth st., was killed during an altercation with the wife of one of his tenants.

The Market Savings Bank has been adjudged bankrupt.

A sensation has been created in Washington by Col. Forney resigning the position of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Let, the General Order Man of the New York Custom House, is to be removed.

A movement is in progress in Paris to make M. Thiers President for life. Drouyn de Lhuys is mentioned as Minister to Washington.

## A NAMELESS CRIME.

### A Former Allentonian in Trouble.

From the Philadelphia Press of the 9th inst., we copy the following, in which, we regret to say, Dr. Wm. H. H. Ginkinger, formerly of this city, figures conspicuously. We hope subsequent events may prove that he is innocent of the dreadful suspicions which now cluster around him:—

About two weeks ago Mrs. Klemm, wife of David B. Klemm, residing at 1102 Carlton st., needing a girl to do housework, advertised in the Ledger to that effect. The next day a girl by the name of Maggie Wood, aged about 23 years, applied for the place, and, giving answers as to her willingness and capacity to work which were satisfactory to Mrs. Klemm, she was employed. Maggie attended to her work properly and faithfully until Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Klemm found her with her morning's work unattended to, and complaining of severe pains. Mrs. Klemm at once took measures to give her simple home treatment for the pains complained of, and continued to do so until they increased so alarmingly that she thought it necessary to send for a doctor. She told Maggie that she would send for a doctor.

The latter said that Dr. Ginkinger, living at 629 Poplar street, had "doctored her before and she owed him money then, and she would rather have him, than anybody else." Dr. Ginkinger was sent for, but he not being at home, other physicians were called on, until Dr. Lemuel J. Deal arrived and prescribed some simple remedy for pains. Later in the day,

DR. GINKINGER

came, and prescribed for her eight powders, to be taken every hour, and the prescription was put up at a neighboring drug store of Dr. Stevenson, Twelfth and Callowhill streets. The prescription ordered contained such a large amount of morphia that it attracted the druggist's attention, and he looked at the writing a good while, and then took the precaution to ask if the patient for whom the medicine was wanted was in great pain.

Upon being answered in the affirmative, he put up the prescription as ordered. He states that it was an unusually large dose, to be repeated every hour eight times. He has known even larger doses to be given, but less frequently. The medicine was administered to the patient through the night as directed by the doctor. Maggie suffered great pains in her stomach until noon yesterday, when she became partially unconscious, and died about 3 o'clock during a severe fit of vomiting.

WHO THE GIRL WAS.

Yesterday Mrs. Klemm, becoming alarmed, asked Maggie if she had any friends whom she would like to see, and the sufferer mentioned the name and residence of Jennie Fleming, 409 North Ninth street. The latter was sent for and subsequently stated that she had known the deceased about a year; that they had worked out together as servants; that before deceased came to live with Mrs. Klemm she had boarded for about a week with Mrs. Jane Campbell on Front near Spruce street; that before that time they had both lived together at Tenth and Sanson street, in a German boarding-house, that she (Jennie) had heard a woman, who had taken the deceased to the doctor, say that Dr. Ginkinger had seduced her about three weeks ago. She subsequently made a statement before the Alderman, which is given below. On sunday Maggie had written a letter, which she stated was to her mother, addressed to "Mrs. Jane Wood, care of Mr. Sharples, Ivy Mills, Delaware county, Penn." This letter was not posted for some reason, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Klemm.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

Last evening Jennie Fleming, the friend of the deceased, went before Alderman Massey, Thirteenth and Green streets, and made an oath, of which the following extract from the Alderman's docket will show the character:

From information received from the deceased, she, (Virginia Fleming) has reason to believe, and does believe, that a person calling himself Dr. Ginkinger, residing at 629 Poplar street, did unlawfully use instruments and other means to procure the miscarriage of a woman named Maggie Wood, and that said Maggie Wood has since died in consequence.

Upon this oath a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officers Joseph Harra and George Snyder, of the Eighth district. At a late hour last evening Ginkinger had not been arrested.

On Friday the Coroner held an inquest. The evidence elicited against Dr. Ginkinger was conclusive. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Maggie Wood, came to her death February 8, 1872, by the result of an abortion, produced at the hands of Dr. W. H. H. Ginkinger, at his residence, No. 629 Poplar street, on the 13th day of January, 1872."


## Special Notices.

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces dyspepsia and assimilation. By assimilation I mean the process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion that is good, are free from the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have a cured lung. Of the lungs in some of its forms, and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring healthy digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the safest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the diseased and morbid slime that is causing fermentation and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all disease bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a healthy and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are the cause of by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the lungs the tubercles are softened, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent strength to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make a good, healthy, rich blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and perfect expectoration of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup cleans the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matter, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercules, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. This is done, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs—a cavity or a hollow there—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regains health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are notent rely destroyed or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, set up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a fatal rupture of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Constricted Consumptive's lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. For a grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with the safety to the patient, be exposed to the bitter blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and jolly these many years, with no return of the disease. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

At out the first of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 bottle, or $7.50 a dozen: Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. [my2?71-1y w

## Special Notices.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing (superfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertised 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.

MANHOOD.—How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* of certain weaknesses, the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the painful knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

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MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC, TONIC and ALTERATIVE remedy of the AGE, holds in solution the *Protoxide of Iron* and other valuable compounds, and is being proved by the unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best specifics for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption*, in its early stages, *Diabetes, Intestinal Disorders*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended* by *Physicians*, and the testimonials of invalids reveal its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $3.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

The HEALING INSTITUTE at DAVID'S WELL is designed to accommodate patients during all seasons of the year who prefer to take the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL.

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Jan 18-6m

## For Sale and To Let.

TO LET.—A REASONABLE LEASE will be given on the Easton Slate Quarry, situated in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pa., near Stockertown. It consists of number one flat-vein, blue never-fading slate, fully equal to the well-known Chapman Slate, with a good water power and a full display of pumping and hoisting machines. Persons desirous of an opportunity of this kind will please examine for themselves, and apply to Reuben Roth, Stockertown P. O.

mar4'69 O. L. SCHREIBER, President

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his Valuable Farm of one hundred and twenty acres and twenty-six perches of land situate in Durham Township, Bucks county, Pa., adjoining lands