THE LEHIGH REGISTER, ALLENTOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., Editor.

ALLENTOWN PA., JULY 31, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Major General JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Brigadier General HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.
Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren.
Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon.

FOR DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia.
J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia.
Gen. Harry White, Indiana.
Gen. William Lilly, Carbon.
Lin Bartholomew, Schuylkill.
H. N. McAllister, Centre.
William Davis, Monroe.
James S. Reynolds, Lancaster.
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne.
George V. Lawrence, Washington.
William H. Armstrong, Lycoming.
David N. White, Allegheny.
William H. Ainey, Lehigh.
John H. Walker, Erie.

THE La Crosse Democrat *does not* support Greeley and Brown. The "Liberal Democrat" is another concern.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Connecticut and Oregon have spoken emphatically this year and their verdict was in favor of Grant.

THE Scrap Book (Democrat) again gives us its weekly allowance of blackguardism. Its lies are so transparent and its language so babyish as to be entirely unworthy of notice.

FORGET my record, says Horace Greeley. Forget our record, says the Democratic party. Thus the two—each ashamed of the other, calling loudly upon the rocks and hills to bury out of sight that alone by which the people can judge them—join hands to obtain control of the Government.

WE never saw the Republicans more determined than they are this year. The feeling extends through the rank and file, and men who have taken little interest in politics for some years, are anxious to do all they can to elect Grant and Wilson and secure another four years of prosperity for our country.

THERE are numbers of Liberals who will not vote the Electoral Ticket nominated at Reading. Our authority for the assertion is a responsible Liberal who, unlike the News, does not lie. The Liberals who did not go over for office will not trust the men nominated on that ticket and who are not pledged to vote for Greeley.

THE organ of the more faction of the Liberal-Democratic Republican party admits the charges against Senator Buckalew, but attempts to defend him by saying that somebody else did so, too. We don't care what palliation the News may have to offer in defence of its candidate for Governor. It is sufficient that the fact is well established that the charges are true. They cannot be defended by any one who honestly favors Reform.

THE large number of German newspapers which, during the past two weeks, have come out for Grant and Wilson, does not indicate that Carl Schurz carries the German vote in his pocket. We have never yet seen a spring in which somebody, or a collection of somebodies, did not promise to do big things in the Fall, but the day after the elections the majorities always come in for the Republicans.

THE New York World, a Greeley paper, says that on the subject of Tariff Greeley is a hornet with his sting extracted, powerless to do any harm to Free Trade; while Grant is a hornet with his sting always ready to battle against Free Trade. If this is so, we think we will vote for Grant. What will our Tariff advocating Democratic friends do in the matter? Will they leave it to the District?

GREELEY'S BARGAIN WITH SEYMOUR.

We have delayed the publication of the charges against Greeley first made public in the Binghamton Republican, hoping that they would be satisfactorily explained or utterly refuted by Mr. Greeley's organ. But we have waited in vain, and we now regard more with sorrow, than hatred, the proof of Mr. Greeley's total abasement. After placing so much confidence in a man for so many years, it is indeed painful to have him proven beyond a doubt one of the most infamous characters that ever lived in history. The Tribune has signally failed to offer one word in denial, or a single palliating explanation of the charges. With the usual manner which has characterized its course since it cut loose from its Republican moorings, it has dodged the issue by attempting a deceptive ridicule; but the affair is far too serious to be treated so lightly. We have the affidavits of gentlemen occupying prominent positions in their communities, and their words, subscribed to under oath, will have far more weight than the Tribune's ridicule. Prominent and respectable journalists, who have known Mr. Greeley better than we have, did not hesitate to accept the charges as true at the time they were made, as they seemed to them only consistent with Mr. Greeley's character. The leading papers of the country, with the exception of his Liberal apologists, denounce the bargain and sale in unmeasured terms. It will be remembered that at about this time Greeley exhibited a sudden opposition to President Grant and the whole bargain explains the exhortation to "Clasp hands across the bloody chasm of the war." Even the Philadelphia Transcript, a Democratic paper, says of the disclosures: "They will not fail to awaken universal indignation. There is not a loyal heart in the land that will not revolt at the infamous details of the bargain which has destroyed the Democratic organization, and forced down the throats of the Democratic legions the 'bitter pill' of Horace Greeley. The leading features of the flagrant traffic is the proposition to tax the loyal people of the North millions on millions to pension the rebels who desolated Northern homes, slaughtered Northern heroes, widowed Northern wives and orphaned Northern children. The bloody and brutal work of treason has already imposed a tax of $34,448,894 upon the labor and energies of the people—a debt which is one of gratitude to the gallant men and heroic women who did so much that the nation should live. Now it is proposed, and by a candidate, too, who is clamoring loudly about our expenditures, to make this sum seventy millions, and to put a premium on dishonesty and treason forever. The bailing of Jeff. Davis, instead of his execution as a traitor, finds a fitting climax in this last infamy of Horace Greeley. Shall it be indorsed? What say the people?"

WHAT HORACE WILL DO.

Horace Greeley is a one-term man on a one-term platform. Appointments and removals under him would be governed by quite other considerations than that of their probable effect on his "chances" in 1876.—*News.*

The *other* considerations would be the *probable effect of the appointments and removals* upon the chances of a candidate of Mr. Greeley's own particular views. It makes no difference whether Greeley will use the patronage for himself or for another. President Jackson used the patronage of the administration to secure the dominance of his party and the nomination of Van Buren as much as to secure his own renomination. Harper's Weekly truly says, on this subject, that "reform of the civil service by a single Presidential term is wholly illusory, unless you reform human nature and party feeling at the same time. A single term would take from the President, indeed, the disposition to appoint with reference to his own renomination; but that is only one of the purposes of a President. It would leave both the disposition and the power to appoint with reference to all his other designs and preferences, and the offices would still be filled from political and personal considerations, and not from those of character and fitness." And Mr. Greeley, by his recommendations while a leader in the Republican party, has given the most forcible evidence that these latter would be the considerations which would control *his* appointments. All the offices are not filled by the President. Congressmen and Senators control appointments in their respective Districts, and as the President appoints upon their recommendations, even Mr. Sumner cannot truthfully say the officers in Massachusetts are the President's personal henchmen any more than they are Senator Sumner's, especially as the rules of the Senate would not have permitted their confirmation had Mr. Sumner objected.

The News, in the same article quoted from above, says that even if Mr. Greeley were to attempt any mischief and succeed in securing the sanction and connivance of the House, in any outrageous financial schemes, there would still be the hostile Senate to block it and bring it to naught. If it requires a Radical Senate to check Mr. Greeley in his wild schemes why not elect an administration which requires no such guard—whose financial management of the government has been so excellent as to secure universal confidence and uninterrupted prosperity? Even should Mr. Greeley be powerless to enforce his dangerous fallacies—even should the United States Senate be Radical and the *one* branch of Government to which the people could look for protection against disaster—the mere knowledge of *an attempt* to enforce Greeley's incomprehensible political economy would be sufficient to destroy confidence and bring about a commercial revulsion, so sensitive are the finances to every change in governmental policy.

THE News thinks it hard we should criticise Mrs. Greeley. How unfortunate Mr. E. cannot sanction everything we do! We do not approve of entering into the privacy of a man's household and criticising the every-day life of the family of a gentleman who is a candidate for the Presidency. We think every gentleman would condemn such a thing, yet the virtuous defenders of Greeley have done this in President Grant's case. Miss Nellie Grant, for instance, is a young lady, unassuming, but lady-like in her deportment, not one bit elated by reason of her prominent position. Her retiring disposition should protect her from the criticisms of her father's enemies, yet the whole vile Liberal pack has never let the opportunity slip to attack and wound the President through her. How different is Mrs. Greeley's case. In welcoming their Southern visitors and speaking upon the greatest puzzler of all the political questions of the day, she, as the reflex of her husband's views, threw herself open to public criticism. Had she merely extended the hospitalities of Chappaqua, not a word of criticism would have been uttered, but when she, the nearest possible representative of Mr. Greeley's feelings, said to the Southern Rebels that she did not think that she could forgive as much as the blood-stained traitors had forgiven in us of the North, it was more than human nature could stand. We hope to see the day when the bitterness between the North and the South will cease, but if this greatly desired result can only be attained by a resurrection of the cowardly "compromise" feeling that existed before the war, when the North in suppliance bent the knee to the arrogance of our Southern masters, then we say let the bitterness remain. If the cause for which our homes have been robbed of their best blood was a fraud and a delusion—if it was wrong to sustain the flag, to preserve the Union and fight against armed rebels, then, probably, Mr. Greeley's suppliance, reflected by his wife, might be excusable; but until this is demonstrated we shall take the liberty of denouncing any bending of knees upon the part of the North, whether it is done by representative men or representative women. Say nothing about the late unpleasantness, if you please, gentlemen—but for the sake of those who died to preserve our country kneel to no one but to GOD!

THE Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg Thursday. The resignation of Gen. White as Congressman-at-Large was received and accepted, and also that of J. D. Freeman, of the XVth District, candidate for Elector. The name of J. C. Colgrove was substituted in place of Freeman. Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren county, and Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon, were chosen as candidates for Congressmen at Large. The ticket, composed of Todd, Schofield and Albright, is the best that could have been selected and cannot fail to give universal satisfaction and will certainly beat the weak ticket of the Democracy by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Todd we have spoken of before, and it would be idle to make any comparison between his abilities and those of his opponents, with, perhaps, the exception of Hopkins, who is the only one of his three opponents who is worthy of even a nomination. Against the weak, paltry politicians, Dick Vaux and Hendrick B. Wright, we have Schofield and Albright. Mr. Schofield has a National reputation—pure and brilliant, and his eloquence upon the floor of the House of Representatives always exerted a marked influence. Gen. Albright is too well known here to need any enconium at our hands. He is known, as are his cotemporaries, as a thorough, zealous Protectionist, and he is an able lawyer, a forcible speaker and was one of the bravest soldiers Pennsylvania furnished to fight against rebellion. With such candidates we ought to roll up 20,000 majority for our Congressmen at Large.

ONE of the best cards the Democratic Republicans have to play is their demand that the war shall be forgotten; that the bitterness and hatred growing out of the contest shall be subdued. Now, the best way for Democrats to show that they are sincere is to vote for General Grant. Let *them* show that *they* have forgotten there was a war; that they no longer hate the man who led our armies to victory and overthrew the rebellion; that they no longer entertain any bitterness against him because his successful administration made him so popular that they found it impossible to elect a Democrat against him. Let them bury the past and accept the issue as between two Republicans—one tried and successful, and the other a philosopher in politics and an impracticable man in government. When Democrats show that they no longer hate Grant because he annihilated the Confederate Government and burst up the Democratic party, then we shall believe they are sincere in professing a desire for an inauguration of cordial feeling between the people of every section.

THE report of Jacob Thompson to the Rebel Secretary of State shows that, during the war, there was an organization in the North designed to aid the Rebellion by overthrowing the Federal authority in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., and to thus force the United States Government to acknowledge the independence of the South. This was not the worst object of that treasonable organization. It was proposed to burn the principal cities of the North to make the merchants tired of the war. Several attempts were made, one of which, undoubtedly, resulted in that horrible coal oil fire in Philadelphia, where the gutters ran full of floating fire and people were burned to death in their houses and in the streets. The same spirit which then would destroy the Government and would inflict the cruelest tortures upon innocent women and children, who were sure to be consumed in the flames, is to-day in the Greeley and Brown party. Its bitter hatred of everything opposed to the success of the Rebellion is still exhibited in its denunciation and slander of General Grant and General Hartranft, whose greatest crime is that they fought against the Rebellion. A few men who were supposed to be true during the war, have evidently forgotten the past and they now join hands with the Sons of Liberty and their defenders, and are ready to place them at the head of the Government. The papers which during the war visited curses loud and deep upon the soldiers are looked upon as the papers fit to represent the principles of the administration they hope to elect. The New York World, the Philadelphia Age are no longer copperhead to them, but represent the patriotism of the Nation. Even the New York Daily News, which was used by Thompson as a means of communication with Jeff Davis, is read by them and believed in preference to the journals which stood by the old flag when treason lurked in every corner and paid a high price for treachery. They are blind to the effect their desertion of the Republican party would have in case their schemes should prove successful. They ignore the experience of the past. They forget that these men whom they are helping to place in power opposed the war, formed associations to aid the Rebellion and resisted the draft, and only disclaimed these principles when they saw the people would not tolerate them. They proposed repudiation, were beaten by the people, and then they disclaimed this purpose. They opposed the enfranchisement of the Blacks and voted against the adoption of the XVth Amendment, where they had a majority in any State legislature. Then they proposed to disfranchise the Blacks and wherever they got control of a Legislature which had previously ratified the amendment, they at once reconsidered the action of the previous legislature and withdrew the ratification of the Amendment by the State. They were beaten again on this issue, they saw it was unpopular, and they therefore disclaimed, not relinquished, opposition to negro suffrage. In the same way they opposed every principle of the Republican party, until they were beaten in every corner of the land, and now they come forward claiming to have thoroughly repented. Can any man trust a party that has come to advocate principles because they could succeed with none other? Is it safe to trust a party that has been guilty of such enormities and only failed to accomplish the ruin of the country because it was defeated at the polls? Yes, the Democratic party to-day is very sick, and it is therefore very penitent.

When the Devil was sick the Devil a monk would be,
But when the Devil got well the devil a monk was he.

So it will be with the Democratic party. Once give it the reins of power and it will put in practice all the old purposes which it has laid carefully away and keeps hidden now because the people would not tolerate them. But give it the power and all that it could not accomplish openly will be accomplished by deception. There are few, indeed, of the Liberals whom we have conversed with, who do not believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power would be disastrous to the country, and they are only aiding in the accomplishment of this result through the delusion that by electing Greeley they are putting a power upon the throne that will be omnipotent, that can defy the bullet of the assassin, the acts of a Democratic Congress and the pressure of the Democratic politicians. It will be well for the Liberals to ponder the matter carefully, to examine into it with open eyes and unbiased by prejudice, and to do this it will be necessary for them to lay aside the Tribune, whose sole object is to elect Greeley and which therefore cannot be looked upon as a disinterested witness.

SOMETHING FOR DEMOCRATS TO READ.

We do not like to appear too much one-sided in this political contest. We believe there is nothing like fairness and while we are advocating the principles of the Republican party, we believe that Democrats ought to have something on their side, too. Brick Pomeroy, we believe, has always been looked upon as a sort of father of Democracy and therefore is as good a source to get Democratic sentiments from as any. In the last issue of the New York Democrat, Brick's paper, he publishes a number of strong articles, from which we select the following. They will undoubtedly be relished by Democrats, but we would not advise Greeley men to take too large a dose, or they might get sick:

Some years ago a great many weak kneed Democrats insisted that we could not catch flies with vinegar; that the only way to win votes was by a smooth, and gentle, and slick, and licoric-like way; that the right way was to sort of come up to a man on his blind side and soothing syrup him into submission. For thirty years Horace Greeley has been letting the Democrats have it red-hot, and the prospect now is that he has caught more flies than though he had used four hundred barrels of molasses a day for the purpose. But then flies don't amount to much only one season, and they are gone.

If three million men show themselves to be bound hand and foot, and forced by a combination of traitors to elevate to the Chief Magistracy the very man whose every word has been an insult to those three million, does it follow that individual manhood has died out, and all personal independence is to be merged in the huge mass of wickedness and insanity? The farmers, the private men, the mechanics, the merchants, the youth, the very females, full of zeal but endowed with political rights, are to suffer by this wholesale corruption and infamy and concocted craze.

Twenty-one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Baltimore Greeley-Tammany Convention refused to support Greeley under any circumstances. Prominent among these patriots of Pennsylvania was Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia, who remarked to us, as he was coming out of the Convention, that there were yet honest men in Pennsylvania whose principles were not for sale, and that the man who would vote for Greeley and return to a constituency like his (Carrigan's) would be very apt to quit his political life suddenly and forever.

It is for those who were not faithfully represented by the delegates to the national Convention to say whether they will be sold and delivered by the ones who profess to be their masters, or if they will assert their independence, nominate candidates and work for the preservation of those principles which so long have kindled patriotic fires in the bosoms of honest, patriotic and intelligent men.

Is the Democratic party to die out? If the Baltimore Convention represented the opinion of the great body of the people, it was not allowed to die a natural death, but it was killed and there is no more of it.

The sooner the Baltimore Convention is taught that their orders are no orders, their foul and unhallowed nomination no nomination for the people, the better it will be for the future.

Baltimore has established the theory of successful roguery, and by endorsing Greeley, has simply endorsed the most corrupt scoundrels of New York Tammany.

Horace Greeley may be a "right smart" of a man, but there is not enough of him to make a platform sufficiently large for three million Democrats to stand upon.

Baltimore has crucified the truth, and created in its stead a monster.

OUR POLITICAL COLUMN.

Hon. Charles Atwater, nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Connecticut Democrats, has come out for Grant and Wilson.

Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle, Ex-U. S. Senator Stark and Judge Converse, three of the ablest Connecticut Democrats, will not support Greeley and Brown.

The Buffalo Post (Democratic) will not go for Greeley and Brown.

The recent Republican victory in Oregon has disorganized the Democrats of that State. It is now sure for Grant.

The Quakers of Indiana have been claimed by the Greeleyites, but they would not allow Julian to deliver a Greeley speech in their hall at Dublin, the other night, and he had to speak out of doors.

Judge Biddle could not accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the Eighth Indiana District, because he would not pledge his support to Greeley and Brown.

Hon. Thomas Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, repudiates Greeley and Brown, and says the nominations leave Democrats absolved from party fealty and free to vote for Grant or whoever they please.

It is estimated that 25,000 of the conservative, order-loving Democrats of Georgia will refuse to vote for Greeley and that the State will give Grant a good majority.

Hon. S. T. Streeter has resigned from the New York Liberal State Committee and now goes for Grant and Wilson, because he sees the present contest is simply a war between the Republican and Democratic parties.

Not a single Republican minister has yet declared for Greeley.

Judge Ould, in the Recent Virginia State Convention of Greeley men, spoke of a certain distinguished Virginia politician as a fit bearer of the Confederate flag to victory. A strong reason, in the eyes of the Greeley men, why he should receive the nomination.

THE Republican party of Michigan is split in half. Ex-Governor Blair and Johnny Driggs compose the Greeley half and everybody else the Grant half. Ex-Governor Blair opposes the Republican candidate for President because, before he went into office, he received presents. It shows remarkable consistency because Blair, while Governor, accepted as a gift from the officers of the Twenty-sixth Michigan a pair of horses, and from the officers of the Ninth Cavalry an expensive pair of mirrors, besides silver-ware and numerous other articles. The Detroit Free Press, second in influence only to the Chicago Times, has created a nasty division in the Democratic party by its refusal to support Greeley and Brown.

BUCKALEW.

"I did not go into public life for the purpose of making profit for myself."—*Buckalew's Harrisburg Speech.*

C. R. Buckalew to United States, Dr.	
To 6 years' salary as U. S. Senator, $5000	$30,000
Outfit as Minister to Ecuador	7,500
4 years' salary for same, 7,500	30,000
	$67,500
To State of Pennsylvania, Dr.	
To salary as member of Constitutional Convention	$ 1,000
3 years' salary as Senator	2,100
" " " 2d term	3,000
Extra pay to put McClure into his seat upon contest	500
	$6,600
Total	$74,100

THE Tribune of Saturday published a list of the Government defalcations as an evidence of the awful dishonesty we are having under President Grant. Now, these names and amounts are taken from files of the Tribune in 1870, when the Tribune praised the Grant administration for its honesty and economy. How differently a man sees matters when he is running for President. The Tribune was just as well aware of those defalcations when it praised Grant as it is now when it condemns him. Either the Tribune was dishonest then, or it is not honest now. Which is it?

WHAT a queer party it is. The News advocates Greeley and Brown and calls them Liberal Republican. The Democrat goes in for the same ticket and thinks it is Democratic. The Defender, of Norristown, still claims to be Democratic and says it is not Democratic to support Greeley and Brown. Still another, Dr. Acker's paper, the Norristown Register, gives the Greeley and Brown ticket its best support and calls it "Democratic-Republican."

Two of the Reading nominees for Congressmen-at-large—Dick Vaux and Hendrick B. Wright—are very unpopular. Vaux was such a ridiculous disgrace when he was Mayor of Philadelphia that he went out of office with the contempt of every man of sense resting upon him. The other is a great blatherskite and the nomination was given to him, amid the disgust of the better men of the Convention, merely to prevent a row.

BEFORE Greeley was a candidate for President the Tribune was in favor of making the National taxes high enough to pay the whole debt off in ten years. Now the same paper, for policy's sake, advocates the next thing to no taxes at all. Before the campaign closes it will favor running the Government on wind.

QUERY—Suppose the wishes of the Norristown Register had been carried out, which would have involved the hanging of Horace Greeley and several other abolitionists, would Dr. Acker to-day be advocating the election of Greeley or of Jeff Davis?

GREELEY went back on the Pennsylvania miners when he advocated abolishing the duty on coal, and now the miners advocate abolishing him. They will help to do it in November.

THE whips of the Democracy to bring the old-liners up for Greeley and Brown is no comparison to the whips the News uses to keep its subscribers from falling off.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

The charge that Senator Wilson ever professed the doctrine of Know-Nothingism is denied by his own words in a speech delivered to the citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., on the 26th of May, 1854:

I have no sympathy with that narrow bigoted, intolerant spirit that would make war upon a race of men because they happen to be born in other lands, a dastardly spirit that would repel from our shores the men who sought homes here under our free institutions. Such a spirit is anti American, devilish—I loath it from the bottom of my heart.

Henry Wilson is a man of the widest sympathies and utterly free from the miserable prejudices against race or color that formed the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party before it espoused Horace Greeley.

GOVERNOR CURTAIN.

A Report that he is in Favor of Grant.

A Washington telegram to the Herald says: Henry D Moore, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania under Governor Curtin, writes from St. Petersburg, under date of June 14, that he is authorized to say for Mr. Curtin that he earnestly desires the re-election of President Grant, and that neither Curtin nor himself have any sympathy whatever with the Greeley movement.

SOME of the Greeley-supporting journals who want a pretty item should publish the news from Georgia, and send it "out west." Fourteen out of twenty-seven Democratic papers in the State are opposed to Greeley and Brown, and Alexander Stephens is reported as prominent in a movement to bring out an independent candidate. Send down your push-money, gentlemen, and be lively, there's another disaffected State to buy!

Startling Political Developments.

How Greeley was Nominated—The Alleged Party Bargaines—Highly Important Statement.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.]

BINGHAMTON, July 20.—The pledge of the managers of the Bighamton Republican is at last redeemed, and the great conspiracy of Greeley, Seymour, and Hutchins is proven to the world. The "challenge" of twenty days standing direct to the trio has failed to call forth a denial. One charge was that Horace Greeley agreed in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him, and that he held a correspondence on that subject; that Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give assistance to the scheme; that Horatio Seymour subsequently agreed to give his support conditionally; that he communicated to Waldo Hutchins on this subject in reference to the Cincinnati Convention, and that Seymour acknowledged the correspondence with Hutchins in a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati Convention; that Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention; that the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to that convention; and that the expectation of Democratic support secured Mr. Greeley's nomination. The disclosures show that Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Mr. Greeley the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominee. He wrote to Mr. Greeley last September, giving his views about the coming campaign, and invited him to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States. He told Mr. Greeley the time had come "to raft over." Mr. Greeley expressed his willingness to become a candidate, but feared the Democratic leaders would not support him. He invited Carmichael by letter to an interview. He accordingly went to New York and had a long talk with Mr. Greeley in the Tribune office when Mr. Greeley told Carmichael that Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael replied that Governor Seymour had not been consulted, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to become a candidate if Seymour and other prominent Democrats would endorse him. Carmichael saw Seymour, who was at first inclined unfavorably to the project. He soon saw Seymour again by appointment, and said he, "Seymour had concluded that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley."

Carmichael soon informed Greeley of his success with Seymour, and went about the State immediately to consult with the Democratic leaders. The first plan was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley and start the Campaign. Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael that he would withdraw, as he did not think the Democracy would support him, but the latter prevailed on him to stick until he had time to work the thing up. The above is from the lips of Carmichael himself, who at the close of his statements nervously said that he would rather be in fire than in this business. Statements are given of several citizens of Otsego county, relating to the whole matter, whose characters for veracity are unquestioned, and who are about equally divided politically. G. A. Dodge, editor of the Unadilla Times, Bainbridge Review, and Oneonta Democrat, said Carmichael began to talk of Greeley for the Democratic nominee last fall, and that Carmichael, to prove what he was talking about, produced the Greeley-Seymour letters. Henry Van Deusen, of Unadilla, has seen some of the letters from Greeley and Seymour, among which were quite a number of Greeley's. They all had more or less reference to Mr. Greeley's being a candidate for the Presidency. One letter received from Greeley the last of April spoke of the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati in order to secure his (Greeley's) nomination there, and his preference was for Carmichael to go. Hon. Robert W. Courtney, of Sidney, was shown by Carmichael a letter from Greeley last March on the subject of holding a convention in Otsego county to nominate him. When Mr. Courtney advised him that such a movement at that time would be premature, Carmichael was just starting for Syracuse to have an interview with general John A. Green. B. F. Arnold, Esq., attorney and counsellor at Unadilla, saw and read the letters of Seymour and Greeley. Carmichael told him that at one of his interviews with Seymour the latter agreed to go and see Hutchins, which he failed to do, but wrote to Hutchins giving his views on the subject of nominating Mr. Greeley. He also wrote to Carmichael, saying that he had failed to see Hutchins, but had written to him and enclosed to Carmichael the substance of his letter to Hutchins. Seymour's letters to Hutchins was used at the Cincinnati Convention, and a copy was sent to Fenton. E. M. Packard, Postmaster at Unadilla, saw a letter from Greeley to Carmichael, dated last April, urging the latter to stir around with the Democrats for him (Greeley). Carmichael informed him that he had received the Tribune since April free of charge. Carmichael said when he went to Albany to see Peckham and Cassidy with his scheme, they called him a fool, and told him to go home and stay there. There is good authority for stating that Carmichael went to Mr. Folst, a banker at Ostego, and imparted information of his plans, when Folet advanced him money on his wool crop to pay his expenses to Utica and New York to confer with Greeley and Seymour. He frequently visited Folet, and showed him letters dated last October. Letters received from Greeley and Carmichael were enclosed in another envelope and sent to Seymour, and *vice versa.* In the course of time they were again sent to Carmichael with other letters. Wm. T. Finch, Esq., has had the special privilege of translating difficult letters for Carmichael, and can tell a good deal when he is authoritively summoned. Carmichael's first interview in the Tribune office lasted four or five hours. The following affidavit is by Charles S. Carpenter, editor of the Oneonta Herald, and a highly esteemed gentleman. Other affidavits will be telegraphed hereafter:—

Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.—C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego county, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, and Unadilla, in said county: that Carmichal has for many years been a Democrat, interested in county, State, and national conventions, which he frequently attended, and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; that Carmichael was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour on the question of making new issues, one of which was the payment of pensions to disabled Rebel soldiers as well as to Union soldiers, and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour on that question; that one of Greeley's letters—which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting and by the Tribune heading this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael asking his views on the Confederate pension question—expressed the views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the General Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers, although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill; that deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning, and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent; that this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August, or early in September, 1871; deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time; Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension an issue then; that deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichal, in which Greeley invited Carmichael to call on him in New York to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of that letter, which deponent did not have opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President if the nomination were tendered to him in 1872; that Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterward and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him. Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, if the nomination were given to him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871; that Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between North and South and to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency; that it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for the Democratic nomination; that deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness; and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meanings and results, were described by him honestly and faithfully.

C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.
E. M. CARVER, Notary Public.

Additional Testimony.

The following interesting revelations of Dr. Ireland give important facts connected with Greeley's bargain with the New York Democracy:

Louis E. Ireland, of Unandilla, Otsego Co., New York, being sworn, says that Louis Carmichael, also of Unandilla, whom he has known for six years, has frequently been in deponent's office in Unandilla, and has shown deponent letters from Horace Greeley, of New-York, five or six in number, and one letter of Horatio Seymour; that deponent did not readily read Greeley's letters, except the heading and signature—Carmichael being addressed as "Friend Carmichael" in one or more of them—which letters deponent held in his hand. Their contents related to matters understood between Carmichael and Greeley, some of the letters passing on as though connected with previous business; one of the letters invited Carmichael to go to Cincinnati. These letters were shown to deponent in the last of March or first of April, 1872. Carmichael then said to deponent that Greeley would be nominated at Cincinnati; and the Democrats would adopt him; that the only point there was that Greeley should get the Cincinnati nomination. Deponent perused Horatio Seymour's letter, which he read easily and recognized the handwriting, according to his previous knowledge of it as Seymour's. The subjects of that letter were as follows: It mentioned an interview of Carmichael and Seymour, and an interview of Carmichael and Greeley; saying he (Seymour) was more favorably impressed with the turn of matters, with which he seemed satisfied; mentioned the tariff question, and said the best way was to leave the issue a vague one, as Carmichael had proposed, so as to unite persons of different views in the coalition movement; suggested that if Greeley favored this, it would smoothe the way to the end. Deponent's strong impresion is that Greeley's candidacy was mentioned; but of that he does not say positively. The time when this letter was read by deponent was about the last of March or the first of April, 1872.

The subject had previously been brought to deponent's attention, by Carmichael; but when the letters were shown, particularly Greeley's letters, deponent thought the matter almost too absurd for notice; but after the Cincinnati nomination he understood their importance, and endeavored to procure copies. He would have exposed the matter, except that he had hopes of procuring the letters, or copies of them.

Deponent was informed, in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the Tribune would be changed about the first of the year 1872; and that deponent, on noticing the change—which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competant testimony of a public officer.

Deponent further remembers that in one of Greeley's letters Chase was mentioned as now feeble and broken down.

Deponent makes this statement on his honor as a citizen, and because he believes the facts he has mentioned should be exposed.

L. E. IRELAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

FREDERICK A. SANDS.
Notary Public for Otsego county, N. Y.

Special Notices.

☞ PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS! INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING AND ITCHING, *Perfectly and Permanently CURED by ABSORPTION. (No Detention from Business.)* without *Danger Caustics or Instruments*, by

WM. A. McCANDLASS, M. D.,
NO. 2001 ARCH STREET, PHILADA.,

Who can refer you to our 5000 cases cured. We desire to say to those afflicted there is positively no *deception* in the *cure* of these DISEASES. It matters not how *long* or how *severely* you have been *afflicted*, we can *cure* you. We also cure Fistula, Fissure Prolapsus, Strictures and Ulceration of the lower bowel. Have treated these diseases as a specialty for twenty years. [feb21 6mw

☞ 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. South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.—*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents*

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The World-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586.
jan17'72-1yw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of OWEN KERN, deceased, late of the city of Allentown, Lehigh county, therefore all persons who know themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested, to make payment within six weeks from the date hereof, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement within the above specified time.

JOSEPH W TIMAN, Executor.
Limeport P. O., Upper Saucon, Lehigh Co., Pa.
june19 6w*]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of SOLOMON ABNER, late of Al-Burtis, Lehigh county, Penna., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to, or having claims against, the said estate will present the same without delay to

ESTHER ABNER,
Or, VALENTINE W. WEAVER, } Executors.
AL-BURTIS, Lehigh county, June 27, 1872. [jy3 6w

CANDIES! ORANGES!
G. A. FREY,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
CONFECTIONERY!

would inform the public that he has the largest display of Candy, of all kinds, fancy and common, new styles, such as

Cream Chocolate Cocoa-Nut, Greek Cocoa-Nut Paste. Iceland Moss Paste, Extra French Cream Almonds,

&c., &c., and dealer in all kinds of FRUIT, such as ORANGES, FIGS, LEMONS, DATES, NUTS, &C., &C.

☞ALSO—A large variety of TOYS, constantly on hand. G. A. FREY,
jy16-1md&w] 27 North Seventh Street

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ALLENTOWN, March 29, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Duplicate for the collection of Water Rents for the ensuing year has been placed in the hands of the undersigned, in accordance with the provisions of the 3d Section of an Ordinance regulating the distribution of water in the City of Allentown, as follows:

"SEC. 3. That all rents for the use of the water shall be payable in advance to the first day of April next after the contract, and annually in advance from that day, to the City Treasurer, at his office or his place of business, and to all rents remaining unpaid on the 30th day of said month of April there shall be added 5 per cent., and to rents remaining unpaid on the first day of June following there shall be added 10 per cent., and to all rents remaining unpaid on the first day of July thereafter there shall be added 20 per cent., which amount shall be collected with the said rents, and all delinquents at that date. The Treasurer is forthwith to give the person owning the premises a written note of said delinquencies, stating the amount of rent including the amount of per centage for non payment in full to said date, and on the failure of the delinquents to make the required payment within ten days after date thereof, it shall be the duty of the Water Committee forthwith to cause the ferrules of such delinquents to be detached from the pipe of conduit, and cause suits to be instituted for the recovery of the rents and per centage so due, as well as for all expenses incurred in detaching the ferrules." By order of the Committee.

JONATHAN REICHARD, City Treasurer.
may2-9wd may8-9tw

BARGAINS
IN
WHITE GOODS, SHEETINGS PRINTS, ETC.
GO LOOK AT THEM AT
JUSTUS EVANS'.
NO. 730 HAMILTON STREET.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, and at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN.
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 28th, 1872. [jy1-3md&w

Dry Goods.

LeMAISTRE & ROSS,
212 North Eighth Street, Phila.

By confining themselves to a special line of goods and doing a large trade are able to buy and sell cheaper than those who deal in a more general way. Nothing desirable is wanting to make up the most thorough stock of

WHITE GOODS,

All sorts of Laces, and at this season a specialty is made of

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

by the pair, and curtain lace by the yard. The choicest stock of Vestibule Laces to be found.

Our 2700 pieces, representing more than 30,000 yards of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

All select patterns and button-hole edged.

Bias tucking and bias tucking combinations made solely for their own sales.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
may 1-tfw

E. S. SHIMER.] **OUR** [A. S. SHIMER.

Increase in Businses
NECESSITATED INCREASE
IN STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER
ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
DAILY ARRIVALS,
AT THE
"MAMMOTH STORES."
OF
E. S. SHIMER & CO.,
705 AND 707
HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.,
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS

OUR STOCK is entirely too extensive to enumerate articles, and will only say, that it is full and complete in every particular, comprising all the different novelties of the season, and at prices that cannot be undersold by any one. We keep everything usually kept in a well regulated Store. In

DRESS GOODS

Such as *BLACK SILKS, FANCY COLORED SILKS, FANCY STRIPED SILKS, JAP ANESE STRIPED SILKS, BLACK MOHAIR and ALPACAS, BLACK WOOL DELAINES, BLACK BOMBAZINES and CANTON CLOTH, ALEXES CLOTH all SHADES, CRETONS, LATEST STYLES, LIGHT WEIGHT POPLINS, COLORED MOHAIRS, COLORED ALPACAS, CHANE DRESS GOODS, &c.*

DOLLY VARDENS,

of every possible description and design.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

CASHMERE,
THIBET,
BROCHE and
FANCY and
STRIPED SHAWLS.

WHITE GOODS!

Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, French Nainsooks and Organdies, Piques and Marsailles, Swiss Cambrics, &c.

MARSAILLES SPREADS,
EMBROIDERIES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, LACES and INSERTINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
FANS, &C.
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Prints, Sheetings, Checks, Tickings, Cottonade, Kentucky Jeans, Denims, Chambray, Flannels, &c.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

GRO CERIES

WOOL and other Produce taken in exchange for Goods, for which we pay the highest market price.

Respectfully,
E. S. SHIMER & CO.,
Nos. 705 and 707 Hamilton Street,
apr17-tf w] ALLENTOWN, PA.

TO THE PUBLIC.
REMOVAL.
OUR NEW STORE.
GUTH & KERN,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of their friends, customers, and the public generally, to the fact that they have just removed to their newly and elegantly fitted up STORE BUILDING, one door west of their former location, and immediately adjoining the First National Bank, being the building formerly occupied by Schreiber Bros., where they propose to continue the

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

in all its varied branches. They have the finest, best and cheapest stock of GOODS ever offered to the public, embracing everything that the public can wish. They would especially invite the attention of all to their fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

This department they flatter themselves to be the best ever offered to the public of Allentown and vicinity, for style, quality and cheapness, goods of the most approved patterns, &c., consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks, Black and Fancy Silk Poplins
Black and Fancy Mohairs Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Black and Colored Striped Suitings, Black Bombazines, Black Australian Crape, Black Poplins, Black Velveteens, Silk Velvet, Satin Striped Versailles Cloth, Satin Striped Lorne Robes, Silk Striped Mohair, Silk Figured Sultans, Brocade Japanese Silks, Brocade Poplins, Serge Wool Plaids

Scotch Wool Plaids, Cord and Colored Velveteens, English and French Chintzes, Plaid Poplins, Plaid Chintzes, Plaid Nainsooks, Broche, Thibet, Helena, Saratoga, Vigilia, Long Branch, Niagara and Watervliet Long and Square SHAWLS, in GREAT VARIETY.

☞**CALL and SEE.**☜

As they are buying strictly for cash, they flatter themselves that they can offer great inducements to parties wishing to buy good Goods at reasonable prices.

They only ask the public to give them a call and examine their stock, and compare prices and quality. They defy competition.

Thankful for past favors, they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage of their old customers, as well as of all new comers.

HIRAM GUTH] [THOS. KERN.
Jan 24 3m d ian31-3m w

CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
THE LEHIGH REGISTER

will be mailed to any address

FROM THIS DATE TILL THE NOVEMBER ELECTION

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

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A Good School for Your Boy
WHERE HE WILL BE
Well Taught, Well Fed and Well Cared For,
Amid happy surroundings, send him to
CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY,
J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D., Principal,
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FOR BOTH SEXES.

Separate buildings. Fall term begins Aug. 19th. For Catalogue address the President, L. H. HAMMOND, A. M., Annville, Pa.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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The twenty-fourth annual session of this Institution opens September 12th. For Circulars, address Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

on Phila. & Reading R. R. Twenty second annual session opens Sept. 11th. Situation healthy and beautiful. Classical, English and Mathematical course of study—thorough and practical. For Circulars, containing full particulars address GEO. D. MEIGS, A. M., Principal.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00

APPEAL.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the Sixth Collection District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Montgomery, that the lists of Annual Taxes for 1872, assessed under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue, &c.," approved July 2, 1868, and July 14, 1870, and the amendments thereto, may be examined at my office from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., for ten days from the 25th day of June next, and a

COURT OF APPEAL

will be held on the 5th day of July, 1872, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at my office, No. 638 Hamilton street, in the City of Allentown.

All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the grounds or principles of inequality or error complained of.

EDWARD RUHE, U. S. Assessor.
Office No. 638 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.
ALLENTOWN, June 20th, 1872.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN!
OF 1872.
GRANT & WILSON,
GREELEY & BROWN,
CAMPAIGN
CAPS, CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES & BANNERS,

With portraits or any device for all parties.

Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles, Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c., &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at

WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
49 South Third St., Philadelphia.
jy3] SEND FOR CIRCULAR. [3mw

BEST FURNITURE HERE!
GEO. D. SMITH,
NOS. 621 & 623 NORTH SECOND STREET,
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ESTABLISHED OVER QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

THE oldest and most reliable house on North Second street. Being a practical mechanic and having long experience in the business, and making all my work under my inspection, making it safe to buyers. No imposition or misrepresentation is permitted in this establishment. I invite all my old patrons and friends throughout my native county to call and get suited, as I have reduced my prices to suit all.

GEO. D. SMITH,
Nos. 621 and 623 North Second Street,
(BETWEEN GREEN AND COATES STREETS),
apr3-w3m] PHILADELPHIA.

PANCOAST & MAULE
227 PEAR ST.
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WROUGHT IRON PIPE
FOR GAS, STEAM, & WATER.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS &c.
SUNDRIES FOR GAS & STEAM FITTERS.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
SUCCEED
Morris, Tasker & Co.
AS CONTRACTORS
For High & Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus for all classes of Buildings, Laundry and Culinary Apparatus &c. &c.

THE REPORT OF ROBERT STECKEL, Treasurer of Whitehall School Board. The said Treasurer charges himself with the following accounts as money:

DR.

By Wm. Nagle, tax collector	$5439 79
South Whitehall School Board	71 58
T. F. Butz (note discounted)	265 15
T. F. Butz " "	296 65
State appropriation	288 48
County appropriation	166 55
Cash on hand from last year	8 80
Cash received	2 00
	$6645 00

CR.

To teaching the different schools	$2820 00
Building Egypt School House	2515 94
Repairing different school houses	190 19
Fuel and cutting, for different schools,	262 94
Hotel expenses for stated meetings	42 93
Deeds, stationery, &c.,	8 45
Fire Insurance Tax	4 52
Insuring Egypt School House	2 82
Interest on money loaned	15 00
Discount, due at Allentown National Bank,	600 00
Collecting tax	77 82
Secretary's salary	52 00
Treasurer's Salary	48 98
Auditor's fees	4 00
Balance in hands of the Treasurer, May 25, 1872.	59 43
	$6645 00

We, the undersigned, have examined the above accounts of the Treasurer of Whitehall School Board, and found the above true and correct as represented May 25, 1872.

E. XENOPHON KOHLER,
NATHAN EBERHARD,
Auditors.
jy3-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County to grant a charter of incorporation to the "CHEW STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH," to have its place of worship located in the city of Allentown, in said county, the articles and conditions of which have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and unless sufficient reason be shown to the contrary on or before the 9th day of September, A. D., 1872, it will be lawful for the Court to grant said charter at the next term of court.

JAMES B. COLE,
M. J. KRAMER,
JOSEPH DOWNING,
DAVID A. WALKER,
JOSIAH S. KERN.
jy2-3w]