The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., Editor

ALLENTOWN PA., AUGUST 14, 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 A 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.

FRAUD, FORCE, MONEY!

The biggest fool in Pennsylvania, Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the unterrified, at the Allen House, on Saturday evening. Dick Vaux can say more and mean less than any other man in Pennsylvania. For years he was the butt of every Republican or independent paper in Philadelphia, and even the Democrats themselves acknowledge that, by his bombastic utterances, he has done more to break up the plug-ugly party than any other man. Dick, on Saturday night, delivered one of his crazy orations, remarkable, as usual, for its silly figures and puff and blow. He stormed and tore and almost swore to lies, and his ignorant audience, with mouths agap, swallowed his perorations as something unheard of since George Francis Train visited this city. Vaux knew his crowd well. Though a man of strong prejudices, he reads a good deal, and he has found out, from Horace Greeley, that Democrats flourish where school houses cannot be sustained. He is a good judge of human nature and looking out upon the *vast* assemblage before him, he took in at a glance the ignorance that was depicted there and unbridled his tongue and let her go at full speed, heeding neither truth, wisdom, nor decency. Having asserted that the Administration party appealed to the prejudices, the passions of the people, what did he do? Did *he* appeal to sober reason? Not at all. No other demagogue who ever lifted his voice in defence of a rotten cause, ever appealed so basely, so cowardly and so falsely to the worst passions of an ignorant mob. Having worked them up to a sufficient degree he told them that there were three things the Republican party relied upon to secure success—*fraud, force and money*—that these were the three things upon which the Administration depended to cheat "you, the honest, intelligent, taxpaying people of the country, out of a free expression of popular opinion." He first took up fraud, saying that North Carolina had gone Democratic by over 10,000 majority, and perhaps 12,000, but that the Democracy had been defrauded out of it. "Why, *gentlemen*," said the speaker, "the day after the election in North Carolina, before a single county had been heard from, the Administration organ in New York, the New York Times, asserted that the State had been carried by 2,000 majority for the Republicans. What did that mean? Two thousand majority! It showed that they intended to carry the State by 2,000 majority by fraud." This was considered a capital hit, and several profound individuals shook their heads knowingly, thoroughly convinced that the New York Times knew all about it and was in the secret of the fraud. So much for bosh! But we will present the other side. You will remember, tadpoles of the "Constitutional Republican, Liberal Republican, Democratic-Republican party," that "on the day after the election, before a single county had been heard from, the organ of the Ku-Klux, Liberals, Democrats, Rebels, Tammany, '63 Rioters, Negro Orphan Asylum Burners, Jake Thompsonites, British Monopolists, etc., in New York, the New York World, claimed North Carolina for the Democrats by 12,000 majority. TWELVE THOUSAND MAJORITY! What did this mean? Why it meant, gentlemen of the Dolly Varden persuasion, that the Democrats knew they were defeated and that this was the figure at which they would claim the State and then, when it was found how the Rebels had been thrashed, they would, in the language of their compatriot, the infamous Semmes, cry out 'Don't give up the Ship,' we have been defrauded out of North Carolina! Our honest majority is *twelve* thousand!" That's the dodge, and this is all Dick Vaux's cry of frauds amounted to.

Then he referred to *force*. He had read a harrowing tale and the gentlemen before him might be moved to shed tears to-night, if they could only read, and would get a paper publishing an interview between a reporter and three *white men*! WHITE MEN!! WHITE MEN!!! who had been snatched from their homes and taken to Albany. These men were cruelly snatched from homes that had been made desolate by war; where war had snatched from them fields and fences and everything that made home dear. These men were tried by Federal authorities and sent to the Albany penitentiary for doing nothing—but kill niggers.

Then he referred briefly to money. Mr. Vaux, when upon this subject, tickled the vanity of his hearers and we should not be surprised that many of them went home feeling that they had once been rich, but were impoverished to satisfy the greed of the Republican party. It seemed ridiculous to look upon that crowd and hear a man running for Congress address them as "You who pay the taxes!" Richard said that there had been defalcations in the Federal Government amounting "to nearly four millions of dollars—four millions of dollars wrung from you the taxpayers of the country. What was this money used for? Go out into the community and look for these men that have robbed you, and you will find them the most blatant advocates of the Administration and this money was to be used to carry the elections!" Now, not to mince words, Dick Vaux is a low, vile, contemptible falsifier. He knew, demagogue as he is, that he had a crowd before him that was untutored, unread, unwashed and thoughtless enough to believe no prominent man would deceive them, his white hairs should warn him that his day of reckoning is not far off and that this should prevent him from taking advantage of the innocence of those before him. Dick Vaux dare not deny that he knew most of that four millions was stolen by Copperheads that were appointees of President Johnson, men recommended to him by Copperhead Senators and Congressmen. That there were some defalcations under President Grant we do not deny, but in nearly every instance where a defalcation occurred under the latter the Government's loss was made up by the sureties. The Government's heaviest loss was by the defalcation of a Collector in New York, who was a bosom friend of Horace Greeley and whose appointment was secured by Greeley's influence. A nice party, this low-life Tammany, to cry out against frauds, when the Ring of New York and those Federal officers recommended by Buckalew, Cowan and other Copperheads, and by Horace Greeley and Reuben E. Fenton, have stolen more money than would buy every Democrat at the meeting on Saturday night a good-sized farm. As for the money thus stolen being used for President Grant's re-election, that is false, too. They had better put the saddle on the other horse. There is not a defaulting officer of the Government, who has been put out of office, who is not now yelling for Greeley and Reform. In New York this is especially so. They know Reub Fenton put them in position and they know the place for corruptionists is with his party.

Vaux's speech was, aside from his silly charges quoted above, made up of nothingness.

He talked a great deal about what the laborers, the tillers of the soil and the business men would do; how they would come up from their forges, from their factories, from their plows and their anvils, and from their looms, and from their machine shops; and their voices would be borne over the mountains on the winds, and their voices would come up from the valleys, from the hill tops, and from the level, and Washington county would shake hands with Wayne, and Lake Erie would spit into the Deleware river, and if Buckalew was not elected in October they would cry out "fraud, fraud," as they did in North Carolina, but precisely what he was going to do about it he did not say.

THE Ku-Klux are still committing outrages in Governor Brown's State. Should Mr. B. ever be President, these outrages will be multiplied all through the South.

THE Liberals and Democrats were defeated in the city election at Louisville. The citizens of that place very sensibly refused to put a lot of thieves, hungry for spoils, into office.

A NUMBER of our Democratic exchanges are praising Mr. Woolever, because he is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Fetter is also a candidate—have none of them anything to say in praise of him.

THE Tribune's slurs upon Gen. Dix are in keeping with its course since it left the Republican party. It has lost all its sense of honor for which it once had the respect of both parties.

THERE is no use making much fuss during this campaign, but there is the greatest need for thorough organization and hard work. This is what carried North Carolina and if we follow suit in Pennsylvania we shall roll up more than 15,000 for Gen. Hartranft.

THE Tribune thinks frauds were committed in North Carolina. It is believed that our majority would have been more than double had it not been that Conservatives colonized a large number of ex Rebels from Virginia.

THE New York World's Arithmetic Man, at whose expense the Tribune has cracked many a joke, has gone into the business of figuring up Greeley majorities for next November. We are glad this step has been taken, for the World's figures always did lie.

THIS is what Mr. Buckalew said of General Hartranft before he thought of the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket:

"I know General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor General he has shown himself a most faithful, upright, efficient and accommodating officer, and he would make an excellent Governor."

THE Liberal Democrats tried to get up a meeting in the borough of Danville, the other evening, and it turned out to be the most miserable fizzle on record. Hendrick B. Wright was listened to with marked disgust.

THE Democrat published, in its last issue, those stale, cowardly lies about Henry Wilson's Know-Nothingism. The Democrat knew they were false, but it will descend to the lowest depths to dig up something to bolster up its weak and failing cause.

THE Richmond papers think one Liberal is equal to three Republicans. It will be remembered they boasted that one rebel could whip three Yankees, but they found out their mistake before the war closed as they will in their present estimation by the time the campaign closes.

IT is reported that Judge Settle will contest for his seat in Congress from the Fifth North Carolina District. He was defeated by only 350 votes, and as it can be shown that four or five times that number of Virginians were colonized to vote for his opponent, he will have no difficulty in getting his seat.

THE motive and intention of the Southern supporters of Greeley are well illustrated in the declaration of the speakers at a Democratic meeting held in Kentucky last Friday—made, it should be remembered, upon the hypothesis of a Democratic triumph in North Carolina. The statement was openly and repeatedly made that the Democracy supported Greeley simply as a means of recovering their lost power, and that, should he be elected, the Democratic majority in Congress which his election would also bring about, would not only prevent him from doing any harm, but would also compel him to acquiesce in such measures as that majority might consider necessary. One speaker—less politic than frank, exultantly declared that although he once considered the hopes of the South to be fruitless, yet now, in the light of the North Carolina victory—

"He saw that the equal rights and sovereignty of the States would be restored, and that his comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain, but this anticipated triumph would be the victory for which they fought."

And these are the men who give Greeley all the support he has at the South, and to whom the people are urged to commit the control of the Government, and intrust the rights and liberties of the emancipated race.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Letters received in Washington from various parts of the Union give the most encouraging reports of the prospects of the Republican party. In Massachusetts Sumner has a very small personal following and his apostacy will do us very little harm. In fact there seems to be a feeling of relief that the party is no longer to be subject to his dictation. During the past three years he has been an enemy in disguise and in this position he could do us much more harm than by acting in concert with the Democracy. In West Virginia the Greeley Democrats are making a hard fight, but Governor Jacobs, anti-Greeley Democrat, supported by Republicans, stands a good chance of election. Iowa Republicans are buckling on their armor and promise a larger majority than they have heretofore given. Even in Tennessee the Democratic-Liberal cause appears to be weakening. In the elections for county officers, held on Monday, every county heard from gave heavy Republican gains, which are the cause of general rejoicing among the Republicans of Tennessee, as they believe the result will have a very favorable effect upon Republican prospects in the November election. Wherever the Republicans have made a thorough canvass the indications are so good that it is believed Greeley cannot carry a single Northern State, and if he even gets Kentucky he may consider himself remarkably lucky.

GARRISON AND SUMNER.

We can readily credit the report of the Washington correspondent of a New York journal to the effect that Mr. Sumner has expressed an unwillingness to enter into a controversy with Mr. Garrison. Mr. Sumner would not shine in such a controversy. Of all our public men he, perphaps, is least fitted to grace the sphere of debate where ornate rhetoric and classical allusion goes for little, and the logic of fact goes for much. True, we are told by the same correspondent that Mr. Sumner is prepared to prove, from the volumes of his published speeches, that he is much older in the anti-slavery movement than Mr. Garrison gives him credit for. Mr. Sumner may as well understand now as ever that it is not what he thinks of himself, but what his contemporaries think of him as an anti-slavery leader, that will go to make up the verdict of history. That we may gain an intelligent idea of Mr. Sumner's status in the anti-slavery movement let us turn back and examine history.

First, then, we conclude that Mr. Sumner will not object to Horace Greeley as a witness in behalf of truth, since it is but a few days since he recommended Mr. Greeley to the earnest support of all colored citizens as an "original abolitionist and a thoroughly reliable man." Mr. Greeley is the author of the most circumstantially elaborate history of the contest between freedom and slavery, to which history the author gave the name of "The American Conflict." In the first volume of that history the author enrolls the anti-slavery leaders in what he clearly intends to be the order of their deserving. To Benjamin Lundy he awards honor as the pioneer of the movement, on the ground that he was the first of his countrymen "who devoted his life and all of his powers exclusively to the cause of the slave." Second in the order of deserving Mr. Greeley places William Lloyd Garrison, who according to "the same "high authority," having "tried his boyish hand at shoemaking, wood-sawing and cabinet-making," finally became a practical printer, and in 1828 the editor of a Vermont newspaper devoted to the support of temperance, anti slavery, and other reform projects. During the following year Mr. Garrison became the associate of Benjamin Lundy in the editorship of an anti slavery paper in Baltimore; and from that hour down to the present Mr. Garrison has devoted his life and undeniably great powers to the cause of the oppressed.

Then follows a brief history of the contest in Massachusetts, in which Messrs. May, Loring, Channing, Sewall, Goodell, Garrison and Professor Follen are named as the champions of free speech. In New York the voices of Lewis Tappan and Samuel H. Cox were heard in the same behalf. The names of Gerrit Smith and David Paul Brown, with others not less distinguished, are placed upon the roll of the early friends of freedom by Mr. Greeley. Then comes the name of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who after great vicissitudes, fell a martyr to the cause of freedom for the oppressed. Next appear the names of Giddings, Wilmot, John P. Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Preston King and Judge Brinckerhoff, rather as early protestants against the spread of slavery than as abolitionists. The names of the Adamses, father and son, also appear on the roll of protestants.

It is not, of course, intended to mention the names of all public men placed upon the anti-slavery roll by Mr. Greeley in his history of the movement. It is enough to show that Mr. Sumner's name does not appear until the first meeting of the Thirty-third Congress, in 1853. During that session Mr. Sumner, in connection with Mr. Chase, and others, appears as objecting to the immediate consideration of the new territorial bill of Mr. Douglas. From that time, then, Mr. Sumner's distinction as a champion of the colored race, may be said to date. That he may have indicated his leanings toward anti-slavery even before his appearance in public life is by no means improbable; but that he had not attracted public attention as a free-soiler prior to the Kansas-Nebraska struggle is, at all events, certain. The historian of "the American Conflict" being, as Mr. Sumner affirms, an eminently reliable and just man, ought not to be suspected of unjustly refusing to recognize Mr. Sumner's great services (which he stands ready to prove) in the anti-slavery cause prior to 1853. Mr. Sumner appears to forget that history, so far as slavery and anti-slavery are concerned in this country, is chiefly written. Nor will he be permitted to amend that history so as to lodge the chief force of anti-slavery action in his own person. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to show that during the first two years of the war Mr. Sumner's injudicious course assisted to delay the emancipation of the slaves. However, that is of no particular moment just now. We may be permitted to hope that the Senator will waive his constitutional modesty and vindicate himself, if he can, from the charges brought against him by Mr. Garrison.—*North American.*

FORNEY REFUTED,

There has been, perhaps, overmuch attention paid to the efforts of Mr. John W. Forney to distract and defeat the Republican party in Pennsylvania. But it is proper, not only to expose the unworthy motives that are so clearly actuating his course, but also to produce such proofs of the falsity of his charges as will convince all who are capable of appreciating the value of evidence. One of Mr. Forney's favorite methods of defaming General Hartranft is to assert that the securities in the State Treasury are, in a large degree, worthless, and that he has used the Sinking Fund for the purpose of corrupt speculation.

Soon after the appearance of these slanders in the Press, State Treasurer Mackey addressed a letter to Messrs. E. M. Lewis, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, W. L. Schaffer, President of the Girard Bank, Joseph Patterson, President of the Western Bank, and A. J. Drexel, the well-known banker, inviting an immediate examination of the State Treasury. Messrs. Drexel and Patterson, in consequence of unavoidable absence from the city, were unable to respond; but Messrs. Lewis and Schaffer accepted the invitation, and made an exhaustive examination of the affairs of the Treasury.

We publish Mr. Mackey's letter to these gentlemen, and the result of their examination. Their certificate *totally refutes Mr. Forney's charges*, showing that the securities in the Treasury are good and sound ones, and also showing that the funds in the Sinking Fund are *not negotiable*, and could not have been used as the Press has been asserting.

Messrs. E. M. Lewis and W. L. Schaffer are gentlemen who could not, by any possibility, be made parties to any concealment or evasion, whatever; and their simple statement, given without overthrows to important divisions of the *Press's* libels against our State officers.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

AT the pole-raising, on Thursday, Colonel Luckenbach explained to his Democratic hearers why it was that he left the Republican party. He had the greatest admiration for General Grant's military achievements, but he did not like the company by which the President was surrounded. He therefore looked around him to see where he could find the true, honest and intelligent people of the world, and he found it amid the refining influences of the Democracy. The Democrats accepted his apology and permitted him to go on, which he did somewhat after the manner of a fish out of water. We believe that the Colonel's conscience troubled him considerably, or else he was affected by the news from North Carolina, for his speech was an excessively awkward one, very far behind what he is capable of doing on the right side, where he can say, with all the effect of a finished orator, "we will vote as we fought!"

WELL DONE! NOBLE NORTH CAROLINA! YOU HAVE ANNOUNCED IN ADVANCE THE VERDICT OF A NATION!—*Tribune* of Saturday, *August 3rd.*

How true! North Carolina warns Democrats and Soreheads to stand aside and keep out of the way of the political avalanche which will sweep over the country in November and elect Grant and Wilson by the heaviest majorities ever received by any candidates.

SENATOR SUMNER condemned Grant for being ignorant of the law providing against the appointment of an importer to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. It was dumb in Grant, but of course not for Sumner or even Trumbull, the former of whom was a Senator for twenty years and would not have known that such a law existed had not a newspaper correspondent unearthed it. Yet Sumner thinks he is smart enough to be President and is mad because somebody did not nominate him.

THE chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Colonel Blanton Duncan, has issued an address to the Democrats of the Nation, in which he severely criticises Greeley and his Liberal supporters. He believes that the Democrats have the chance to elect a straight-out candidate and he therefore recommends that a committee of five or more be appointed in every county, the chairmen of which shall constitute the district committees. He says the District Conventions shall assemble on or before the 25th of August, and select two delegates and two alternates to go to Louisville on the 3d of September.

THE conspiracy to break down President Grant was started more than two years ago and is the outcropping of jealousy and hatred. Considering the opposition of his Republican Senatorial enemies, the foreign policy of President Grant has been wonderfully successful. The numberless reports about the contemplated resignation of Secretary Fish were coined and re-coined in the interests of this Senatorial conspiracy, to retard the efforts of our State Department, for it is well known that foreign powers would not treat with proper consideration the representations of a Minister who was upon the eve of resigning. Thus, in order to strengthen their cause against the President, Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz would sacrifice the interests of the Nation abroad. When an impartial history of the past three years comes to be written it will be found that the conspiracy against the President is one of the most famous on record, where sworn high officials were ready to betray their country to gratify their personal hatred.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election in North Carolina is so unexpected, after the first dispatches announcing a Democratic majority of 12,000, that the Republicans can hardly find words to express their joy. It is a forerunner of the victories that are to follow in the States soon to vote and its moral effect upon the Republican prospects cannot be over-estimated. The beaming countenances of the Democratic-Liberals, which made the streets pleasant during the latter days of last week, have changed considerably, and the most marked effect upon our opponents is seen among the straight-out Democrats, who never believed in the nomination of Greeley, and are now assured that the choice was neither consistent with honor nor wisdom. We already hear talk of a strong movement to send delegates to the Louisville Convention, and when the County Convention is called for this county, the straight-outs will unquestionably develop greater strength than has been accorded them.

Meantime the Republicans are fully organized and cheered with the prospect of a certain victory in October and November. Never were they in better condition to go into a fight, or warmed up with greater enthusiasm, and in October we will give them Fort Steadman and in November an Appomattox.

WE fail to comprehend why the Liberals distort facts about which everybody knows. They rely upon the ignorance of their followers to accept their misrepresentations about matters which can be safely mis-stated, but they must be poor politicians to carry their system into dates upon which everybody can readily be informed. Mr. Doolittle, one of the original Johnsonites, and therefore a good Greeley man, said in a speech in Maine that "George Washington was elected President about *seven* years after the close of the Revolutionary war," whereas Washington was elected in January, 1789, five years and nine months after the war closed. Doolittle said "James Monroe was also chosen President about *seven* years after our war with Great Britain." Monroe was chosen President in 1816, and the war ended during the year previous. His object in distorting these facts was to prove that *seven* was a lucky number and to enable him to *charm* his audience by predicting that "Horace Greeley is about to be selected by the American people to the same great and honorable office about *seven* years after the late war for the suppression of rebellion." James having been proved at sea in regard to the magic of the number seven in past cases, his logic will not save Horace Greeley from a disastrous defeat in the present campaign.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE LAUGH ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The official returns from seventy-one counties show a Republican majority in North Carolina of over four thousand. This grand Republican victory has demoralized the Democratic-Liberals, and they now cry out "fraud! fraud!!" They know they are beaten and their only hope is to keep up the spirit of their party in Pennsylvania till after the October election. They are truly desperate in the view of certain defeat and no power can save the Democratic party from destruction.

Spoke to his Liberal Friends.

On Saturday evening Mr. Woolever spoke especially to his Liberal friends. Ahem! They and the Democratic party were now hand-in-hand, advocating those true Republican principles which were advocated by Jefferson D——! Mr. Woolever came near saying Davis, but checked himself in time.

In the Wrong Crowd.

In the Free Traders' procession on Saturday night, the club from South Bethlehem carried a transparency upon which was inscribed "Protection to Home Industry!" That banner got in the wrong crowd, that time. Buckalew is not a good name for a Tariff club. On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports, June 17, 1864, in the United States Senate, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Applauded at the Wrong Time.

Dickey Vaux's speech was so ridiculous that his auditors seemed to have some difficulty in knowing just where to applaud. Dickey is a combination of wind and whisky, and makes a tremendous commotion on the stand. His hearers whenever he made a dive in a new direction, or twisted himself into a new position, applauded him. Once they applauded when they should have hissed, and Richard begged of them not to applaud him any more, as it disturbed him.

Down on Music.

A man who has no music in his soul is fit for treason, strategem and spoils. That's just what's the matter with Buckalew. When the Ringgold Band commenced playing a beautiful selection in the bar room of the Allen House, Buckalew was compelled to stop speaking, so great was the nervous excitement which controlled him. When he heard the faint sounds of a drum in the distance visions of the charge of United States troops upon Buckalew's camp at Fishing Creek floated before him and he sank back in his chair exhausted, leaving his hearers to wonder at the abrupt interruption of his speech.

Montgomery County in a Bad Way.

Dr. Acker, our Congressman, came up to Allentown on Saturday, to tell us what he knows about *the tax on matches*. While here he informed some of the Democratic leaders that the Democracy of Montgomery is in a bad way—sadly demoralized. Hartranft is sure to carry the county, thus making a gain of over a thousand. While speaking of Hartranft we might mention that a Democrat asked a member of the Young Men's Buckalew Club of Reading how Buckalew stood in Berks county. The reply was "He's a dead beat up with us. The Democrats don't like him." Buckalew, it is known, will lose heavily in old Berks, and if Greeley gets 2,000 majority there he will do well.

On the Defensive.

Buckalew's speech, unfortunately for himself, was entirely on the defensive. Licked out in his Copperhead schemes during the war and the Union still triumphant, he is going about the State crying "I didn't do it—it wasn't me!" like a bad boy caught in a malicious act. He pointed to himself, at the County Meeting, as an honest man, and in the evening he made an elaborate defence of his Senatorial career. He did everything but that was right, according to his words, and while *he* was the true friend of the soldier, the Republican party was his enemy. When the bill was up before the U. S. Senate to pay the soldiers he voted to amend to increase the pay of privates to $19 a month. The Democrats, with Buckalew, voted to adopt the amendment, but the Republicans voted against it. Buckalew need take no credit to himself for that. It was shown at the time that the object was to defeat the original bill and, if not succeeding in that, to pile up the debt on the Government *to make the people sick of the war.* If he was such a friend of the soldiers why did he persistently vote against allowing colored men to help fight our battles?

THERE is a man in this city who deserves the reproach of all honest men. For a number of years he was the suppliant at the feet of Simon Cameron, ready to his bidding upon every occasion. But Simon discovered his emptiness and cast him overboard, and now he repays the old man's favors to him by going back upon him. On Saturday evening he approached a Republican and attempted to show him why he should vote for Buckalew. He said "Hartranft is not so bad, but when you vote for him you vote to keep Cameron at the head of the Ring." The Republican turned upon him and told him that he could not poke such stuff down his throat, and left the moral reformer to sober reflections.

We have no objections to this individual working for Buckalew or anybody else in a fair honest way; but when he takes advantage of his once prominent position in the Republican party to misrepresent Hartranft to our Republicans, we are compelled to show him up. If he wants to keep out the *Chronicle* let him pursue an honest course in his electioneering. He must not forget that he has worked for Simon Cameron's interests in this county; he knows that Simon Cameron was not favorable to Hartranft's nomination at first, but when he saw that Hartranft could not be defeated in the Convention he preferred not to fight him; then it was that this Allentown man referred to said, that "he felt like casting the delegates of Lehigh county, for Gen. Hartranft."

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ALLENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE

ALLENTOWN, PA.,

commences its SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1872.

Faculty—Rev. W. R. Hofford, A. M.; Rev. I. G. Wagner, A. M.; Prof. Joseph Kistler, Prof. C. F. Hermann, Miss Jane C. Lentz, Miss Sarah Hughes, Miss Ida C. Erdman, Miss Kate Rothrock.

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One of the most desirable locations on the North Penna. Railroad for a summer boarding establishment or academy. Buildings large, handsomely located and shaded, excellent water; high, healthy country; the buildings capable of accommodating 30 to 50 boarders, partly furnished. Apply personally or by mail at this office (jy 24-w

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A

VALUABLE HOTEL STAND!

Will be sold at Public Sale on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1872,

at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises the well-known

CROSS-KEYS HOTEL,

known by many as HAGENBUCHS, situate on the corner of Hamilton and Eighth streets, in the city of Allentown. This hotel is three stories, brick, 45 feet front on Hamilton by 84 feet in depth on Eighth street, with large yard, stables, shedding, etc. This hotel has long enjoyed a popularity throughout the county second to none. It is in excellent repair, important modern improvements having recently been made. The bar-room and sitting room are separate, tastily papered and painted, and are among the most attractive in the city. The hotel has 47 sleeping rooms, extending in front on Hamilton street over the two adjoining stores. The dining room is commodious and the kitchen supplied with modern and ample cooking apparatus. The hotel, at present, has a large and profitable patronage, which can be always maintained and increased.

At the same time and place will be sold the

Three-story Brick Store House

adjoining the store room of which is 20 by 100 feet, and is now occupied by C. A. Dreer as a millinery store. The upper rooms are occupied by the hotel.

Being the real estate of Jacob Hagenbuch, dec'd, late of the city of Allentown.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

H. J. HAGENBUCH,
C. H. HAGENBUCH, } Executors.
GEO. HAGENBUCH,

Persons can view the property previous to the day of sale by calling at the Hotel. (jy 17-tw

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the provisions of the last will and testament of Susan B. Stein, late of the village of Brainsville, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, deceased, the undersigned Executors, &c., of said will hereby offer to sell at Public Sale on the 17th day of AUGUST, A. D., 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Public House of Henry A. Schaadle, in Brainsville, the following described public real estate, to wit:

No. 1.—A VALUABLE STORE STAND, in the village of Brainsville, the lot contains 100 feet in front by 165 feet in depth. The improvements thereon consist of a TWO-STORY BRICK STORE HOUSE, 30 feet in front by 40 feet in depth. Also, two frame warehouses.

No. 2.—A lot 50 feet in front by 240 feet in depth. The improvements thereon consist of a TWO-STORY FRAME COACH-MAKER'S SHOP, 25 feet in front by 48 feet in depth, with a Blacksmith Shop, 32 feet in front by 22 feet in depth, attached. Also, one double and one single warehouse.

No. 3.—A lot 85 feet in front by 200 feet in depth. The improvements thereon consist of a double two-story TWO FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE, 30 feet in front by 32 feet in depth. Frame Summer Kitchen, Frame Stable, 16 feet in front by 24 feet in depth, never-failing well of water, &c.

The above property is all situated in the village of Brainsville, close near the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad. It is the most valuable property ever offered for sale in the county, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Being the real estate of Susan B. Stein, deceased, late of Brainsville, and county aforesaid.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by

O. N. MOSSER,
HANNAH E. MOSSER, } Executors.

Also, on the same day and place, the following Personal Property of O. N. Mosser, to wit: 2 Cows, 1 sleigh, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by

O. N. MOSSER.

(jy 24-wtd]

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of SOLOMON SENER, late of Albertis, Lehigh county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to, or having claims against, the said goods will present the same without delay to

OTHNIEL SENER,
VALENTINE W. WEAVER, } Executors.
ALBERTIS, Lehigh county, June 27, 1872. (jy 3 6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*In the Orphans' Court of Lehigh County.*

In the matter of the account of Elizabeth Dorney, Pilgrman H. Dorney and Daniel D. Dorney, Administrators of the estate of John Dorney, deceased.

And now, June 12, 1872, on motion William H. Dechler, Esq., was appointed Auditor, to settle at and distribute if necessary, the above account and make distribution from the Records.

A. L. RUHE, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office, No. 34 Hamilton street, in the City of Allentown, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

W. H. DECHLER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County.

Assignment Docket No. 300.

In the matter of the assignment of John F. Kress and wife to John Weigand and L. C. Smith.

Now, June 11th, 1872, on motion of Messrs. R. E. Wright & Son, Wm. D. Luckenbach, Esq., is appointed Auditor to settle the first and final account of the assignee in the above matter and to make distribution.

From the Records.

Attest—J. S. DILLINGER, Prothonotary.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the city of Allentown, Pa., on 10 o'clock, a. m., on A UDITOR, AUGUST 31st, 1872, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see fit.

(jy 24-4tw] W. D. LUCKENBACH, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County.

Assignment Docket No. 306.

In the matter of the assignment of Samuel Kummerer, Assignee of William H. Weiler and wife.

Now, June 7th, 1872, the Court appoints J. Winslow Wood, Esq., Auditor to settle and restate, if necessary, and to make distribution.

From the Records.

Attest—J. S. DILLINGER, Prothonotary.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the city of Allentown, Pa., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on A UDITOR, AUGUST 31st, 1872, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see fit.

(jy 24-4tw] J. WINSLOW WOOD, Auditor.

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