



Honor to American Labor

RECORDS

OF THE

TESTIMONIAL

TO

THE HON. ASA PACKER,

OF

Mauch Chunk, Carbon County,

PENNSYLVANIA

Given by his Fellow-citizens, at Bethlehem, Pa.,

ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED

To

From

PRINTED BY
J. B. CHANDLER,
306 & 308 Chestnut Street, Phila.

P R E F A C E .

This record has been preserved and now printed in plain pamphlet form by an admirer of the gentlemen referred to in its pages, and is intended to be reprinted in elegant style, on fine plate paper, and bound handsomely and durably as a gift book, embellished with a portrait of the Hon. ASA PACKER, and a view of his residence and of his College, accompanied with a sketch of its history, and portraits of its Professors; also portraits of each of the Committee on the Testimonial and of the Speakers at the Dinner; this volume would be an ornament to any Library, and cannot fail to be of peculiar value to the present and future generations of the families of those who took part in the ceremonies. It is not intended so much for the now living as that coming generations may know how the JUDGE'S example was appreciated by those who knew him best. "The historian may beautify with fiction and the poet pen more flowery words." Here is a record of things done, and as they were done.

The gathering together around the festive board of the leading men of both political parties, at a time when party strife ran highest, to do honor to one who stood opposed to many of them in his views upon the political questions of the day; the universal harmony and good feeling which prevailed; the importance of the occasion, the immense wealth and enormous mercantile and mechanical interests there represented, all seem to point to the propriety of some step such as is proposed to preserve the records of the event.

The Book as indicated in
preface is abandoned to
oblige the Judge, that none
shall say he helped, when
in fact he has never yet
smiled on it, or furnished
a picture hinted at

HON. ASA PACKER.

ASA PACKER was born in Groten, New London County, Connecticut, the twenty-ninth day of December, 1805. He removed to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on his birth-day, in 1823; from thence to Mauch Chunk, in 1833, where he soon engaged in mining and boating coal, with varied success.

While the coal trade was yet in its infancy, and before the Lehigh Company's Canal was carrying coal in amount scarcely equaling half its capacity, he was profoundly impressed with the necessity of providing greater facilities for its transportation; consequently, in 1852, he commenced his Lehigh Valley Railroad. His judgment was approved, his foresight rewarded, by the rapid growth of tonnage over this road. The first year, 1855, he carried only 8,482 tons of coal; in 1860, it advanced to 730,641 tons; in 1865, to 1,402,276 tons; and in 1870, 3,600,000 tons of coal, and much other freight. A large number of passengers were also successfully transported.

Since the Judge's Road was completed and pronounced a success, he determined to render that success permanent. Well knowing the scope and energy of American enterprise, its prompt anticipation, he readily divined that in the interests of the constantly increasing wants of trade other Roads would be constructed to meet the future demand for transportation, and that they were likely to become vigorous competitors for freight. He accordingly provided

ample defence for the investments of his Company, and permanent, present and prospective security for remunerating dividends by leasing or purchasing a vast domain, containing thousands of acres of coal-beds ready to yield, for generations, abundant trade for his Road, free from all danger of opposition, and unscathed by neighboring Roads.

This, the perfection of foresight and management—is proved by the presence of the Lehigh & Susquehanna—a parallel rival Road.

Having thus mentioned the Lehigh Valley (*better known as the Judge's Road*), it may not be inopportune to refer to the difficulties and trials the Judge was forced to encounter and overcome between the period of the conception and the completion of his design. His anticipations of this great and urgent necessity, placed him so far in advance of the public mind, that timid capitalists, lacking his foresight, half refused to lend their aid.

In this hour of doubt, when the prospects for the prompt construction of his Road were trembling in the balance, the Judge sought the aid of the best minds then deeply engaged in Railroad enterprise, and by that fact, best fitted to grasp and appreciate his purpose. In William H. Gatzmer, of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, he found the man capable of comprehending the position and able to influence the assistance he required. Mr. Gatzmer's mind is so happily organized that its clear and truthful perception ever gives birth to energetic action. In a moment he understood the difficulties surrounding the Judge, but as speedily realized his approaching triumph. Mr. Gatzmer found duty and inclination both as incentives to action, from the fact that the completion of the Judge's Road would largely benefit the Road he represented, by the introduction of additional tonnage. Here the persistent effort of the Judge found a kindred interest in the minds

of the vigilant and intelligent managers of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. Mr. Gatzmer enjoyed the unlimited confidence of those great and good men, Commodore R. F. Stockton and Edwin A. Stevens. In a conjoined effort with him, they induced the Camden & Amboy Company to exchange their bonds, then in good demand, for the Judge's Lehigh Valley stock and bonds, then in no demand, unless at ruinous rates. The Judge's Road was completed and the stock and bonds re-exchanged in accordance with the agreement. The triumphant success of the enterprise is evinced in the fact that to-day the Lehigh Valley bonds have the preference in the market.

It may be well observed that this achievement affords a pleasing illustration of the confidence that honorable and sincere men, of equal ability and energy, have in each other; and in the combination of their strength, the power and certainty with which they move to the accomplishment of a definite purpose.

In 1841, Asa Packer was elected a Legislator from Northampton County, and re-elected in 1842—Mauch Chunk then being in Northampton (*now Carbon County*).

In 1843, he was appointed Associate Judge by David R. Porter, then Governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1852, he was elected to Membership in Congress, and re-elected again in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited nor even desired, were, nevertheless, cheerfully accepted, and all their attendant trusts and duties wisely, honorably and assiduously discharged. The increased burthen of public obligations did not in the least retard his efforts in local enterprises.

Not content with giving every then attainable facility to the Lehigh region, he entered, in connection with his brother Robert, largely into the transportation of coal from the Schuylkill *direct to*

New York in covered boats. This project is favorably noticed elsewhere in the remarks of Mr. Gatzmer.

Subsequently, the Judge extended his Road westward as far as Mount Carmel, and Northward up the Lehigh; thence up the North Branch of the Susquehanna as far as Waverly, absorbing in its route the Beaver Meadow and Hazelton double track Roads, and thus increasing the present capital, in stock and bonds, to over twenty-four millions of dollars, upon which remunerating dividends are promptly and regularly paid.

The eloquent and truthful references to many of the interesting events in the history of Judge Packer, found in the remarks of Messrs. Fell, Gatzmer, McMichael, Forney, Woodward and others, exhibit the high estimation in which he is held by those distinguished gentlemen.

But there is another broad and beautiful light thrown upon his character emanating from the attachment and respect of the entire community which surrounds him. The consequential fruits of his improvements are found in the studding of the banks of the Lehigh for miles on either side with flourishing manufactories—furnishing constant labor, ample supplies, domestic comfort and happiness equalled by few and surpassed by no labor districts in the world.

There is an incident in the life of Judge Packer which affords an opportunity for most pleasing reflection. Some years since, and previous to the completion of the railroads, the Judge, as well as many others, were extensively engaged in mining and shipping coal by the Lehigh Canal; consequently employing a large number of boatmen. What is commonly called a "strike," has at different periods prevailed in every labor district in our country. These boatmen with their boats were collected in the pool of the Lehigh River, above the dam, at Easton, indulging in the excesses which

usually accompany a "strike." Our esteemed friend paid them a visit with a view to reason and wholesome advice. He resolved upon this personal effort in behalf of the public peace, suspended industry and the temporarily checked coal trade of the Lehigh. But stupidity and uncontrolled passion had closed the ears of the boatmen—a breach of the public peace, an infraction of the laws of the State, or any respect of the rights of one of our best citizens, were matters of no moment to them. Regardless of his life, they unceremoniously seized the Judge and cast him into the river. This outrage seemed not to disturb his temper or awake the slightest revengeful feeling. With a calm dignity, the Judge extended (as was his habit), kind consideration to those people—conforming in all things to his fine sense of justice and the obligations of the law.

The minds of the entire community were sore with mortification, whilst the Judge himself, in his benevolence, made "ignorance," instead of "poor human nature," the "scapegoat" for the boatmen's offence against the law and the injury to himself. Since that time, near the banks of this beautiful river—a short distance above the scene of his mob baptism, in the vicinity of the numerous factories and villages which have sprung up, called into existence by the public improvements to which he gave the first impetus, and which, by his energy and fostering care, have become now permanent channels of wealth—he has erected his splendid institution of learning, in order that ignorance may no longer be the author of crime, and that the children of those very men who hesitated not to lay violent hands upon his person and place his life in jeopardy, may profit by his bounty, and under the benign influence of education, learn to appreciate the blessings that surround them, know their true friends and be able to apply to any branch of business they

may select, reason and judgement which must inevitably end in success and which are elements foreign to "Strikes" and "Strikers." The waters of the Lehigh will never again witness such an act of vandalism.

In 1865, the Judge took a respite from his labors in a pleasure trip to Europe. Being interrogated on his return upon the result of his observations, (with the memory of the development, thrift and happiness of his own beautiful district fresh in his mind, and his heart swelling with commendable pride in his native country), he replied that "he had seen nothing more wonderful than the achievements of American labor in the valley of the Lehigh." His characteristic foresight enabled him to realize the prospective greatness of this valley, yet in the childhood of its power, blessed, as yet, with but only infantile development, although unequalled in the elements of gigantic strength, inestimably rich in metallic ores, incredibly affluent in fuels and cheap steam power. Standing upon the same spot, the right hand of industry gathers the abundant ores, and the left hand elevates the inexhaustable anthracite. Such is the proximity of the crude elements of wealth, whilst the fertile adjacent fields yield fat harvests in return for the labor of the husbandman.

The development and progress of civilization turn upon a metallic hinge and flash along an iron bed; on this spot, gorged with all essential materials, will soon be found grouped *the work-shops of the world*. Here, labor and progress will reign triumphant amid the roar of spindles and the thundering stroke of the engine.

To Judge Packer much is due for the early development of this region. He began the good work. His untiring brain and determined industry and energy carried the works through the struggles and casualties which always beset such undertakings; his

foresight enabled him to be prepared for each onward step when it was required; and now, though success seems to have crowned his efforts, and he may look around him with pride and wonder at what has been achieved, yet the zenith is not reached. Long after he has been "gathered to his fathers," will the seed he planted be growing and bearing richer fruit as the years advance. Each step forward bearing testimony to the foresight of the man whose judgment and energy first planned and then placed upon a permanent basis the works for developing the wealth and resources of the Lehigh Valley.

But while life remains, his ear hearkens to the resistless tread of the advance under his command; faithfully his mental eye discerns the domes and spires of the City of Triumph, dimly gleaming through the mists gathered over the future.

The following record of the events of the evening of the twenty-third of November, 1865, will mark the high esteem in which Judge Packer is held. The gentlemen who participated were all men of influence, wealth, and high position, from different sections of our country.

HONOR TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Testimonial to the HON. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, given at the Sun Hotel, in Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, on the Evening of November 23, 1865.

Speeches by J. Gillingham Fell, who presided, the Hon. Asa Packer, the Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. Alexander S. Divin, Col. John W. Forney, the Hon. William Strong, the Hon. J. W. Maynard, the Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Col. V. E. Piolett, Henry C. Carey, Dr. Fickardt, Dr. McLean, William H. Gatzmer, the Hon. S. A. Bridges and Daniel Dougherty Esq., as reported and printed by Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, with several letters from distinguished individuals who could not be present.

Interesting and important facts in reference to the growth, wealth and power of the Railroads of Eastern Pennsylvania—though often boasted of by ourselves, and commented upon by strangers, are comparatively little known to the world. One can best realize the prevailing ignorance on this subject by watching the alternate delight and surprise of the traveller, whether native or foreign, as he rides over and through these scenes of different ever varying inexhaustible mineral and agricultural wealth, and surveys the

stupendous triumphs of the work and genius of man, spread before and around in equal infinitude and variety. We feel ashamed of our hollow boasting, as we realize how little we know of that of which we profess to speak. Nay, in the presence of the grandeur and immensity of these developments, we are overawed that we should not have made the subject one of careful and even religious examination. Heretofore, only those have devoted themselves to the investigation of the mysterious evidences of a generous Providence who have looked to them for riches, and who have passionately dwelt upon them as part of the resplendent chain that binds us to, and leads us directly into, the yet mystic fruits of present effort and inquiry; but of the great mass, as we have said, it is painfully surprising to see how little they seem to care to know of the secrets now daily coming to human ken, and blessing and rewarding human courage and perseverance. There are magazines and newspapers without number dedicated to the illustration and statistics of these overshadowing interests, but they, in truth, are read only by the curious, interested, and far-sighted few, and avoided as dry and uninteresting by the multitudes whose comfort and happiness and substantial welfare are all incalculably promoted by these wonders of the century. No better way, however, to make the people think and read and act could be found than by exciting their personal interest, by showing them how much industry and integrity and good sense are honored and repaid when devoted to objects so praiseworthy, and how the very loftiest of human ambition may be reached and crowned by the exercise of these same qualities. The idea that only a small number acquire wealth in the great mineral districts of Pennsylvania, and by the growth and operation of our net-work of Railroads and the magical mechanism of our mammoth factories is lost in the face of the sober and stubborn fact that thousands, who, in

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1865.

Dear Sir—

By the above correspondence, you will perceive that the HON. ASA PACKER has accepted an invitation to meet his friends at a Complimentary Dinner, to be given to him at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, on Thursday, the twenty-third inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The pleasure of your company, on that occasion, is earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. GATZMER,
J. G. FELL,
LEWIS AUDENREID,
JOHN N. HUTCHINSON,
JOS. B. VAN DUSEN,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN SMYLLIE, JR.

Note.—Guests will please present their Card of Invitation to the Conductors, which will give them free transit over the N. Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and N. Pennsylvania Railroads.

TRAINS LEAVE

The New Jersey Central, foot of Liberty St., N. Y., at 12, noon.

The Lehigh Valley, Mauch Chunk, at 11.15, A. M.

The North Pennsylvania, Third and Thompson Sts., Philada., at 1.30 P. M.

The gentlemen who have united in the present testimonial to Judge Packer, will pardon some reference to their honored names—and it will be perceived thereby that some of the most distinguished and illustrious of our citizens, and great public benefactors tender to Judge Packer this recognition of his worth as a citizen and a gentleman.

WM. H. GATZMER, Esq., stands foremost among those sagacious and patriotic men to whom the country is indebted for that wonderful success of railroad enterprise by which the present age is characterized. He was identified, from its organization, nearly forty years ago, with that pioneer work—the Camden and Amboy Railroad. To his administrative and executive abilities—aided by his friends, Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens—the prosperity and value of that important work is to be ascribed. The success of the Camden and Amboy Railroad stimulated the construction of railroads elsewhere, and the great principle involved in the proper management of railroads, approved by him, have been universally adopted to a greater or less extent, by other railroad companies. Mr. Gatzmer may be justly styled the Railroad “*Nestor*,” for we know of no other gentleman who for so long a period has maintained the position of the Chief Manager of one of the most wealthy and important railroads on this Continent. Schooled by those great and good men, Edwin A. Stevens and Com. R. F. Stockton, he ever retained their confidence and approval, and is complimented with the position of President of that very successful Company. In him are happily blended the most amiable and courteous manners, with a firm and resolute decision of character; the “*suaviter in modo*” with the “*fortiter in re*,” to which is mainly due his great influence in the New Jersey Railroad system, and his universal popularity with the public.

J. GILLINGHAM FELL is the President of the Philadelphia Union League, and a member of the firm of A. Pardee & Co., miners and shippers of coal; a gentleman of rare social standing. His great wealth is the result of his own enlightened enterprise, and uncommon business energy; his opulence springing from his confidence in the resources of Pennsylvania—in the development of which he

has been a distinguished leader. He is justly entitled to the reputation he has so consummately achieved as a public benefactor, by his having appropriated munificently his wealth in fostering every charitable and humane institution. Spontaneously the public and his large circle of immediate friends accord to him the possession of the same marked and beloved qualities he so highly appreciates in Judge Packer. Mr. Fell truly said "the only patent of nobility known to our republic, is the stamp of genuine merit, and that fixed by the approving judgment of free and witnessing intellect."

Mr. Fell presided with an ease which put all the guests at ease, and which did much to enhance the pleasures of the occasion. His remarks, which are given in another portion of this book, were particularly happy, and his selection as presiding officer reflects credit upon the judgement of the managers of the dinner, and additional honor to the honored guest.

JOHN N. HUTCHINSON was the Treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from its origin for a period of ten years. In all matters identified with public improvement, Mr. Hutchinson has distinguished himself by his well directed efforts. His name will always be associated with those most distinguished for devotion to the advancement of Pennsylvania interests.

LEWIS AUDENRIED'S name is connected with the early development of the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, particularly those of the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. Mr. Audenried, wherever known, is esteemed and valued for his integrity and enterprise. His great wealth is the just reward of an industry which in its application has been as beneficial to the State as to himself.

JOSEPH B. VAN DUSEN is also largely connected with the mineral resources of those regions. He enjoys a reputation for probity and

talent which endear him to a wide circle of friends and place him high in the ranks of those who have merited success.

DAVID THOMAS is of Welsh descent; he is the chief of the great Iron Works at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, containing what is supposed to be the largest smelting furnace in the world. The works have proved very successful under the management of himself and his intelligent sons. Mr. Thomas, by his industry, sagacity and integrity, has won for himself many admiring friends. He is a bright example not only for his own countrymen, but also for those of the land of his adoption. His history shows that industry, directed by intelligence, is sure of a rich reward; he is now enjoying the fruit from a lifetime of well directed labor.

JOHN SMYLIE, Jr., is one of the proprietors of the Howard Express Company and an active member of that meritorious association. He is a warm friend of Judge Packer, and is associated with him in eliciting business for the Lehigh Valley Railroad; his energy and firm business habits and practical talents are best appreciated by those who are most intimately connected with him.

It will thus be seen that the invitation to Judge Packer, and the invited guests, to the testimonial complimentary to his great services and worth, is tendered by those personal friends, more or less identified with him in the great works which he has been so instrumental in completing. The ties which connect them are not political, but industrial and social. The immediate motive resulting in this demonstration in favor of Judge Packer, is his munificent benefaction for the purposes of education. Though denied the benefits in his youth of scientific or classical culture, Judge Packer's sound judgment and practical sagacity enable him justly to appreciate the great and invaluable benefit of education. He has proclaimed to the world this appreciation by a noble endowment for a

Polytechnic school near the beautiful and flourishing village of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, he has devoted to this institution fifty seven acres of land and five hundred thousand dollars of money.

In this rich and enterprising valley of the Lehigh, a few hours ride from the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia, and within view of some of those grand mountains and vast fields where is found the chief materials (*Coal, Iron, Slate, Lime, and Zinc,*) which feed the industry of this happy valley, and are the symbols of its wealth; Here he has founded a College for the education of the rising generation. Here they will be fitted by all that science can contribute for the great battle of life. Here we may safely prognosticate that many will lay the foundation of usefulness and reputations which will rival those of the English Stephensons and the American Fultons and Stevens's.

The old friends and associates of Judge Packer, on his recent return from Europe, determined to mark their sense of his noble benevolence by the entertainment alluded to. A number of invitations were issued, and among others, one to a committee of United States Senators and their friends, who started the Monday morning previous, on a visit to the great coal deposits in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, and who ended their trip at Bethlehem, on Thursday, in time to accept this invitation and participate in the testimonial. Leaving Philadelphia on Monday morning, they first stopped at Phoenixville and visited Mr. Reeves' great rolling mill; then at Reading, where the shops of the Reading Railroad Company were inspected; then at the Mount Carbon House, where they remained all night. The next morning they took the Mine Hill Railroad, went through the entire coal region, and visited a number of collieries, and returned to Mount Carbon in the evening, where Senator Sherman was serenaded, and made a speech which was

followed by others from Senator Ramsey, Morton McMichael and General Cameron. The next day the Committee of Senators went up the Lehigh Valley Road to Mauch Chunk, were whirled around the switch back, and afterwards examined the wonderful works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which are said to be the finest of their character in the country. On Thursday, the party again took the Lehigh Valley Road and visited the great iron works known as the Thomas Iron Works, and inspected what is believed to be the largest blast furnace in the world. They paid special attention to the slate works at Slateington, and the zinc works at Bethlehem, and came into the dinner greatly impressed with the exhibition of the enormous wealth and power of the State of Pennsylvania.

The old Moravian Sun Hotel, famous for its good cheer under all vicissitudes from the time of its origin, in 1758, and now so admirably kept by Mr. Rufus A. Grider, was the scene of this interesting testimonial. After the arrivals, the following were found to be among those present: Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota; Gen. A. S. Diven, of New York; R. R. Wells, General Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed in connection with our fellow-citizen, Stephen Colwell, to revise and adjust the whole system of internal taxation; Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia; Hon. William Strong, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. J. W. Maynard, President Judge of the Northampton and Lehigh district; Dr. McLean, late of Lafayette College at Easton; John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; F. A. Comly, President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; J. Gillingham Fell, President of the Philadelphia Union League; Col. John W. Forney, Daniel M. Fox, John Miller, John Tucker, G. H. Boker, John Welch, Daniel

Dougherty, Henry C. Carey, S. C. Morton, L. C. Chamberlain, Wm. W. Longstreth, Solomon W. Roberts, Lewis Audenried, J. B. McCreery, William Carter, William G. Audenried, Wm. H. Gatzmer, Edw. Roberts, Morris Buckman, Charles F. Norton, J. B. Van Dusen, and many others, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*; W. H. Hutter, of the *Easton Democrat*; W. S. Davis, of the *Easton Express*; S. Wilkinson, of the *New York Tribune*; Hon. W. W. Ketchum and others, of Wilkes Barre; Col. V. E. Piolett, of Towanda; Hon. A. S. Bridges and others, of Allentown; Col. Samuel Wetherill, Robert Lockhart and others, of Bethlehem; A. G. Brodhead, Major Klots, Gen. Lilly, Dr. Linderman, Dr. Shoemaker, Robert A. Packer and others, of Mauch Chunk; David Thomas, John Thomas and Daniel Thomas, of Catasauqua; E. M. Clymer, of Reading; E. A. Packer, Samuel Knox and others, of New York; Josiah O. Stearnes, Col. Moore and Dr. Gilbert of Elizabeth, N. J.; John N. Hutchinson and others, of Easton; Robert H. Sayre and John P. Cox, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The long dining-room was beautifully lighted, and thrown open to visitors before the guests took their seats. The table was tastefully decorated with choice flowers, filling the air with their perfume; on the walls were characteristic and appropriate inscriptions in honor of the occasion. Hanging against the wall, in the centre, and just above the seat occupied by the honored guest, was a handsome pencil drawing executed by one of the gentlemen connected with the hotel, representing four scenes in the life of Judge Packer. The first represents him as a youth, with his scanty wardrobe, going into the Lehigh Valley, flush with hope and confidence, seeking his fortune; and underneath the motto: "Hope was glad in the beginning and fear was

sad midway, but sweet fruition cometh in the end, a harvest full of pleasure."

The second scene—a horse, and canal boat loaded with coal on the Lehigh Canal; and underneath, the legend: "The arm of diligence made the tangled wilderness a garden."

The third—the Lehigh Valley, and the Railroad built by Judge Packer. "Work done may claim its wages; the goal gained hath won its price; while the labor lasteth, while the race was running, many times hath the sinews ached and half refused to struggle, but now all is quietness—a pleasant hour given to repose; calmness in the retrospect of good, and calmness in the prospect of a blessing."

The fourth shows Mauch Chunk and the splendid residence of Judge Packer on the hillside, with the inscription: "Thus the end shall crown the act with grace—grace unto the top-stone, and the work shall triumph in its crown of peace unto the builder."

The following is the bill of fare prepared, cooked and served, under the supervision of the well-known caterer, Sammy Roberts, with all of Augustin's best talent, and the wonderful mechanism of his *cuisine*.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER
TO THE
Hon. ASA PACKER,
AT THE
SUN HOTEL, BETHLEHEM,
ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

BILL OF FARE.

OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL.

SOUP.

St. Fullienne.

Tomato.

FISH.

Boiled Salmon, with Lobster Sauce.

Baked Rock.

BOILED.

Turkey.

Boned Turkey, and Truffles.

ROAST.

Filet de Bœuf, and Truffles.

Beef.

Ham—Champagne Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

White Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Corn, Stewed Celery.

ENTREES.

Augustin Croquettes, Sweet Breads, Pates a la Financiere, Oyster Pates.

GAME.

*Canvas-back Duck, Grouse, Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcock,
Venison, Terrapin.*

Chicken and Dressed Salads, Crackers, Stilton Cheese, Omelettes Souffle

DESSERT.

*Ice Creams, Meringues, Charlotte Russe, Croquans, Wafers,
Jellies, Candy Ornaments.*

FRUIT.

*Oranges. Catawba Grapes. Malaga Grapes. Almeria Grapes,
Apples. Pears. Bananas. Figs. Prunes. Almonds and Raisins.*

COFFEE.

Finest Wines and other Liquors.

After the splendid dinner had progressed to the ices and fruits, the HON. J. GILLINGHAM FELL, who presided with great ease and judgment, rose and said :

SPEECH OF MR. FELL.

I have been at many gatherings, and I may say without flattery to those present, that I have never seen a company embracing more intelligence or more devotion to the great interests of the country than the party assembled this evening. I think I utter the sentiment of every gentleman present (I certainly express my own), when I add that we are doing ourselves honor and pleasure in paying this tribute to a gentleman who has distinguished himself in this section of the country, in a way so unusual and so munificent, that his example will live to future generations. We have met to pay our respects to the true type of an American citizen. (*Applause.*) I have known our guest and friend, Asa Packer, for thirty years, and he is in heart and bearing, in word and deed, the same man he was when first we met. He has not forgotten where he started in life. I remember, a few years ago, in visiting a foreign country, I saw emblazoned upon residences there of those who called themselves princes, pictorial representations of the rise and progress of the founders of the families—a thing common in some parts of Germany—yet I say that there is no prouder record than that which is emblazoned there (pointing to the picture of Judge Packer,) in which is inscribed his progress from poverty to the enormous wealth which he now enjoys, (*Applause,*) although we do not allow by our laws the greatness which a man creates for him-

self to descend by hereditary possession to his children, yet there is something noble in the American example. Here we have a man who carves out a name, and builds up a vast fortune, and uses his possessions for the benefit of the public in the development of the resources of the country where he lives, and who founds and endows in his own day a splendid institution which is to be a blessing to the youth of the State. (*Applause.*) He gives to the coming generation the means for the development of that intelligence which is such a mighty instrument in the hands of all who use it properly. This is the man we are here to honor; he is worthy of it. We may have differences of opinion on some things, but we can unite in declaring that he is worthy of all we come to confer upon him. I esteem it an honor that I am here in this position now to propose the health of the Hon. Asa Packer.

Judge Packer, when the cheering which had greeted the toast of Mr. Fell had subsided, rose and spoke with much emotion. He seemed to be overpowered with the scene.

SPEECH OF JUDGE PACKER.

I am here, my friends and fellow-citizens, to acknowledge the very great compliment you have paid me, but I cannot reply in words to your President. Permit me, however, to ask my friend McMichael, to say what, under other circumstances, I should be glad to speak for myself.

The Hon. Morton McMichael, thus invited, rose and amid much applause, spoke at length.

SPEECH OF HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.

If, Mr. Chairman, you very properly esteem it an honor to preside over this company on such an occasion, certainly I should regard it as a much higher honor to be asked by such a man, at such a time, to answer for him. (*Applause.*) But while no one can feel more than I do the privilege to be permitted to speak in the name of Judge Packer to those who are here assembled, the task is not without embarrassment. I have known Judge Packer many years, and I have esteemed Judge Packer during all the years I have known him, but I have known him rather in his public than in his private relations. I have known him rather as a citizen of the State than as an immediate fellow-citizen. Looking around these tables and seeing so many here who are infinitely better qualified than I am to enter into the feelings of Judge Packer, I say to you very frankly, that along with the honor, I feel the embarrassment, and yet I am most happy to have this opportunity to speak for such a man and of such a man. I can very well imagine that if Judge Packer's habitual modesty had permitted him to speak for himself, he would have probably asked, why is it that this company is gathered about this board; why is it that gentlemen, as has already been justly said, who represent, in a very large measure, the influence and power of this State and of this country, have gathered here to do me honor; certainly it is not because of my opinions as a public man, for I see many present of wide diversities of sentiment. I see here (remember I am speaking for Judge Packer), I see here, men who within the last few weeks have been engaged in leading fierce political contest, but who have come here to fraternize and harmonize with each other. (*Applause.*) I see here many of the

most honored merchants of Philadelphia, I see here the representatives of the great coal and mining influences of the State of Pennsylvania; the representatives of the vast Railroad interests of the country. Why are they here? Certainly it is not that I am a rich man. Some of the men who are gathered around me are in that respect my peers. They come here to night for a far more impressive purpose. It is because my career has illustrated the great fact that in this country labor is not only honorable, but when pursued under proper circumstances will be sure to lead to success. I know and feel in my conscience that I am a type of the American citizen, (*Applause*), and more, I have the conviction that when a man in this country has accumulated a large fortune, he should employ a portion, at least, of the means he has thus accumulated, for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. Upon this conviction I have acted, and it is for this, it is for these reasons you are here. I feel that as Asa Packer, I am entitled to the good will of my friends, my fellow-citizens, my neighbors, of the country in which I live, of the State to which I belong, and of the country to which that State belongs, because I have always endeavored in all my relations to discharge my duties faithfully. In any of these particulars no man can say me nay. (*Applause.*) But this is no less true of those who hear, and forms therefore, no special occasion for a tribute to me. *No*, gentlemen, I claim no merit on this score. That I have appropriated a portion of the estate I have gathered together by industry and toil, for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, for the benefit of posterity, was simply to perform a conscientious duty; a duty of gratitude to God, and of love to my fellow-beings. It is true I have not withheld whatever good my donation may accomplish until after my death, I have preferred it should take place at once, here and now, while I am present to witness

and enjoy it. There are those who think it better to wait, that it is not wise to bestow property in this manner, while we have not yet passed into the decline of life, but I have not thought so. I have not acted upon such opinions, and it is to testify your approval of such an example that you are here. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Chairman, I know that under no circumstance could Judge Packer have uttered the words which, as his spokesman, I have put into his mouth; but I suspect the sentiment has flitted across his brain, certainly it has across mine, and I desire to say that I have come this distance to give my tribute of respect to a man who has gone through the career which is depicted on this paper behind me (*pointing to the picture*). There he is with his scanty wardrobe, passing from the place of his birth into the Lehigh Valley to seek employment, and always through the successive stages of his career showing the same honest purpose, the same energy of character, the same large comprehensive views of whatever was brought before him until he seats himself, as he is seated here to-night, in the midst of the best men that can be found in his own State or anywhere in the country; representative men of the intellect, the industry and the wealth of the country; as an honored and honorable guest. (*Applause.*) Is there not in such a career everything to stimulate the young men of the country? There is no field for the development of such disposition and such determination comparable to that which can be found in our own State, or in our own valley of the Lehigh, or the adjacent valley of the Schuylkill. I have been one of a party, committee of United States Senators and their friends, who, within the last three or four days, have been making an excursion to the middle coal fields and a portion of the iron districts of the Commonwealth. It has been a delightful excursion. Apart from the public objects it was intended to promote,

I found in it, from association with the genial gentlemen who compose it, the highest source of personal gratification. If, sometimes, the clouds lowered gloomily, there was always in the atmosphere that immediately surrounded me, flashes of dazzling wit from the brilliant intellects that I now see scattered around this table, and if the driving snow and the pelting rains occasionally incommoded us, we were more than compensated by the prodigal hospitality which our friends provided for us. (*Applause.*) For a number of years I have been in the habit of making visits to this region, and I have always done so with a renewed satisfaction as I have passed through these fertile valleys and along those beautiful rivers and have gazed at these overhanging mountains, I have felt that in their picturesque attractiveness they have amply repaid whatever of trouble the visit had cost me, and when I have considered that these mountains are filled with riches beyond the power of numbers to compute; that from these valleys are gathered the food of the swarming population that occupy them; that the margins of these rivers furnish road beds for the iron track along which the iron horse, foaming and snorting, drags at lightning like speed the products which everywhere promote the welfare and advance the civilization of mankind, my sense of enjoyment has been mingled with the profoundest admiration. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Chairman—to-day, in that grand furnace which forms such a proud monument to the genius of Mr. Thomas, as I stood in the presence of those two colossal engines, which, towering aloft in majestic proportions, perform their stupendous labor with noiseless accuracy; and subsequently, as I examined the more compact but not less marvelous engine at Allentown; and again in the rolling mills, I saw great masses of molten iron handled with the ease with which children handle toys and then passed through the shops

amid, what to my inexperienced eye, was a bewildering maze of intricate machinery; and finally as I entered the zinc works near where we now are, where by the subtle process of art what seems the air itself is converted into solids, and the jutting flames of red, white and blue blended in patriotic combination, welcomed our approach, my sense of manhood was invigorated, and I rejoiced in belonging to a race which can accomplish such wonders. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Chairman, there is a bright destiny before us if we are but true to ourselves. In the east and in the west, in the north and in the south, we possess untold treasures; let it be ours to develop them, let us see that our laws are so framed as to secure protection to the American laborer to enable him to pursue that career which has distinguished our guest of to-night, and thus uniting our energies, from the fabrics of our countless mills and the products of our teeming soil, we shall "the naked nations clothe and be the exhaustless granary of the world."

Sir, it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell, that with a restored nationality, with all the parts of our complicated system harmoniously readjusted under the wise administration of a liberal government which shall stimulate our industrial activity, expand our population, and enlarge our growth, that flag whose graceful folds cluster around this room shall float from the mast-head of commerce, penetrating wherever the winds waft and the waves wander, and carrying to all lands and among all peoples the influence of our polity and our freedom, until everywhere it shall come to be recognized that there is no name among men like the name of American citizen. (*Great applause.*)

The chair announced the next toast would be "The State of New York," to which Gen. Diven responded.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. DIVEN'S SPEECH.

I have been treated so well, by the gentlemen here, that I begin to think it is a kind of trick that the Pennsylvanians have, of bringing out some splendid lion, like my friend, who has just taken his seat, as a specimen of Pennsylvania eloquence, and then they get me out to represent New York, for the purpose of drawing the contrast. (*Merriment.*) Now I propose to check-mate this, and to claim to be a Pennsylvanian. (*Renewed laughter.*) I do not think it makes much difference on which side of the Delaware River a man lives, the people on one side are just about as good as on the other side. When our neighbors in New England came to visit us in New York, we used to call them Yankees, and we did it with a sneer, as though some term of reproach was attached to it. But when we got over into Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvanians used to call us Yankees, as though it were a bad thing to be a Yankee. (*Laughter.*) By-and-by, the Pennsylvanians found that when they got down into Virginia, they were Yankees, and during the little difficulty that existed between us and our Southern neighbors, the terms Yank and Johnny were bandied forth interminably, till at last the rebs were whipped, and we all became Yankees. The Pennsylvanians will hereafter be content with the term, of course, as our transatlantic cousins have been accustomed to call us all Yankees. Our once extreme Southern neighbors, I understand, are willing to accept it as one of the results of the conquest. I met, not long ago, in North Carolina, a fine, sensible fellow, who said it was true that they were conquered. They were beaten on the question of African slavery. They had given up on the question of

superiority ; they had to admit they were completely vanquished. I asked him are you willing to accept the appellation of Yankee? Said he, that goes rather hard. (*Laughter.*) There can be no longer any difference between New York and Pennsylvania. Of course we will always praise our internal improvements, roads, and canals, and our agricultural resources. Pennsylvania will always talk of her coal and her iron, the Southerner will talk of his cotton, and sugar, and rice, but hereafter, for the glory of America, the Southerner will praise the stars and stripes, and be as proud of them as the New Englander. (*Applause.*) My friend from Pennsylvania, the Mayor of the village of Philadelphia (*Laughter*), will point with triumph to the emblem of our nation—this flag, which we have always worshipped ; and, if in a foreign land he sees it as it comes into port, he will hail it with gladness and with pride, whether the ship that bears it hails from New York or from Philadelphia. It is the ensign of a free people. If any one State were now to raise any other flag, I should spurn that State, as I have South Carolina ; and when South Carolina acknowledges that flag, I will take South Carolina to my bosom, as I now do any true, loyal State. I have not said much for the State of New York, it is not necessary that I should say much. (*Laughter.*) We have not the cotton, rice, and sugar of the South, nor the iron and coal of Pennsylvania. Yet our merchants always made more out of the cotton they bought, than the man who planted and raised it. (*Laughter.*) So develop your resources, and we will have our share. Our neighbors may be richer in one respect than we are, but we are better situated, and they like us well enough to give us the lion's share, but association will break down prejudice ; their young men marry our girls, and we find we lose nothing by the intercourse."

The next regular toast being "The Press,"

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY, replied:**MR. PRESIDENT, JUDGE PACKER, AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—**

I respond to this invitation with sincere gratification ; there is something in this assemblage and testimonial which to myself possesses a singular satisfaction. I had the honor of meeting the gentleman in whose behalf this demonstration is made, in the city of Washington, while he represented this Congressional district. There I saw developed those sterling qualities which you are here to honor. He came there with a profound sense not simply that he was the representative of an intelligent people, nor yet of a district which in course of time must occupy the proud position which it has since attained, but laboring under the load of those responsibilities which he has successfully carried to the present moment, and which have blossomed and ripened into that harvest, which having successfully gathered, he has so generously assisted to scatter among his countrymen. (*Applause.*) While there, on more than one occasion, burdened with personal cares, and amidst the pressure of his representative duties, he predicted the realization of the bright hopes he then entertained for the future of this district, when he should feel proud of having represented it in Congress, and of having achieved one of the finest railway triumphs of any time. Though I have closely watched his career from that time to this, I was not prepared to see his expectations so perfectly realized. As we look over the wonderful men, bred of the American system of railways, how inspiring it is to note that nearly every one of them has risen, from what is called obscurity, by sheer energy, enterprise and daring. There is no race, neither statesmen, philanthropists, certainly not

politicians, who occupy so interesting and instructive a chapter in our annals as the Railroad presidents in the United States. (*Applause.*) I look around and see my friend Mr. Gatzmer, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, himself an illustration of patient endurance and success; qualities which have constituted him for many years the brains and the nerve of that mighty line of communication between the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York. In the midst of the clamors of war and of politics, they have accomplished their work almost unnoticed. It was well said that a dozen of these men meeting together in a parlor, especially if assisted by the managers of the leading telegraph companies, are able to wield a power far beyond the speculations of the poet or of the statesman twenty-five years ago. These however, as my friend Mr. McMichael well said, are but tributes to that great alchemist and magician, human labor! Human labor, not only the idea we have encouraged in our political discussions here, not only that which has been written upon by the journalist, and the political economist, but that labor which within the last cycle has attained a higher altitude and is about to achieve a mission holier than ever. It is this same labor question which will solve the great trouble which recently hurled the two sections in conflict to decide the preponderance by the shock of battle. Human labor, heretofore disregarded in the South, will soon be so organized and enlightened as to bring together these sections in a close and lasting unity. It is a grand sight to see this meeting, the first certainly of its peculiar character that has ever assembled within this State. We have paid our respects to our statesmen, to our soldiers, and to our inventors, but it is a new occurrence to see an assemblage of such influence as this met together to pay tribute to one who in his riper years has gathered the glorious harvest of his herculean efforts, and who now,

ignoring the practice of posthumous liberality, and neglecting the custom of dying that he might leave his wealth to others, chooses the nobler part, and rejoices in dispensing with princely generosity his hundreds of thousands among the sons of his contemporaries and fellow-citizens.

You have referred, Mr. President, to the great instrumentality of the American press, with which I am proud to be associated. Nothing to a Pennsylvanian can be more sweet than to notice the testimonials to her distinguished son and to welcome those from other States who are at present with us, and it has always been a chief pleasure and duty in my incessant daily tasks and trials to applaud and strengthen an example at once so honorable in itself and so well calculated to promote good neighborly feeling among the citizens of a common country.

HON. J. W. MAYNARD then took the chair and proposed "The town of Bethlehem." DR. FICKARDT replied to the sentiment.

DR. FICKARDT'S REMARKS.

I have to thank you for your kindness in calling on me. We are proud of our beautiful borough, the more so perhaps because we have not much else to be proud of. Our commercial and manufacturing enterprise does not entitle us to challenge the eyes of this audience, nevertheless we hope for a brighter day coming.

In regard to the gentleman who is the honored guest of the occasion and who has been the subject of so much well deserved eulogy this evening, I am free to confess that we take the liveliest interest in his career and history. He has spent the best years of his life in laborious action in the valley of the Lehigh, and true his works follow him up and down its entire length. To his far-sightedness, his spirit, his energy and industry, his many successful works are fitting monuments; and now additionally, we and all who are interested in the advancement and elevation of our people have new cause for praise, in the endowment of the Lehigh University. For this munificent donation and for its noble example we feel that we can scarcely thank him enough, and he has given this College with a right loyal universality of mind, a broad and liberal plan. He has felt the inspiration of the times and responds by its organization on wise, practical and utilitarian principles, justly combined with sound literary culture. To his honor, also, be it said, that in his gift he endorses the inherent responsibilities and relations of individual wealth to the community. As for myself I cannot but anticipate the most hopeful consequences to the youth of our valley and I trust the present and future generations will not only wear for themselves chaplets of classical lore but also attain to the mastery

MR. GATZMER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT—

It is an unexpected honor to be invited to address so distinguished an audience. I see present many much better qualified in the oratorical art to entertain you than a plain, matter-of-fact, practical man like myself. Nevertheless, the reference to the public works of New Jersey, and particularly to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, as the Company with which I am connected, seems to require from me a response.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad was the first railroad of any importance in the United States completed and put in operation. The Albany and Schenectady Railroad, only sixteen miles in length, was somewhat prior in construction, and the Baltimore and Ohio was in process of being built, but the Camden and Amboy Railroad was the first railroad of more than sixty miles which was finished in our country. This great work afforded the means of rapid communication between the two largest cities in the United States. This work first demonstrated to the American people the value of the railroad as the means of rapid transportation of passengers and goods. They have shown their appreciation of that value, by constructing not less than fifty thousand miles of railroad in all parts of our vast territory, increasing thereby our national wealth a thousand fold.

Our honored guest, with that clear-headed sagacity which has always distinguished him, was among the first to appreciate the value and importance of the railroad. To his enterprise, in leading through your valleys, and over and around the mountains of Pennsylvania the railroad, New Jersey as well as your own State is largely indebted. Those great works which, through his instrumentality, now perforate the heart of your vast coal fields, are

auxiliary feeders to the public works of New Jersey. Therefore, no Jerseyman can refrain, whenever the occasion offers, to do merited justice to Asa Packer.

A fair share of intellect, common sense and business energy, have produced the most eminent men of our country. I will name a few of such men—Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, R. L. Stevens, Commodore C. Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor, Asa Packer. These were self-made men, and rose to eminence in their several pursuits—not by fortunate accidents—but by the exertion of industry, perseverance, and practical business qualities, joined to high integrity.

With our distinguished guest my acquaintance commenced in 1836. He was then contracting to undertake an enterprise that was considered at that date bold and of doubtful success. It was proposed by him to save the expense, delay and waste in transshipment of coal at Philadelphia, destined for the New York market. For this purpose he established a line of decked boats, upon the canals, which could safely navigate the rivers and bays. The boats were loaded at Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, and run direct to New York, through the canals, and unloaded on the wharves. The enterprise proved a complete success. The plan was adopted by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the coal thus sent to New York by the canals, has pursued that route ever since.

Judge Packer, at an early day, formed a just and enlarged conception of the vast coal resources of the Lehigh region. To develop these he directed his attention for many years. His confidence in the increasing value and importance of the Lehigh coal field increased, and led to his increased investment in coal lands. But he soon perceived that more perfect facilities for the transportation of coal were required fully to develop the resources of the Lehigh coal region. He was thus led to obtain a charter for the Lehigh

Valley Railroad. This costly work, connecting Mauch Chunk and the Lehigh coal fields with Easton, built, equipped, and put in operation by him, was subsequently extended, through his enterprise, to other coal regions of the interior. Pushing steadily on, he tapped the great Mahanoy coal basin—and still further driving the iron road bed and the iron horse, until they penetrated the secluded valley of Wyoming—thus enlarging at every step the facilities for directing the vast volume of coal production, pouring from a thousand veins, towards the markets of the Atlantic seaboard.

Pennsylvania is the adopted State of Asa Packer. But few of her own native sons have done more to develop her mineral wealth than he. In effecting the great achievements which I have only very superficially referred to—while he has conferred lasting benefits on the present generation—he has also acquired the means of providing with princely munificence for posterity. But, unlike others, he has not left to posthumous guardians the task of applying his generous contributions to future beneficiaries. In the full maturity of years and intellect, ere yet he has begun to feel the enfeebling pressure of old age, he has made provision for the education in the arts and sciences, of our coming youth. Happy man! Fortunate above most of his contemporaries. His name will be forever associated in the history of Pennsylvania with that of those who have contributed to develop her wealth, and augment her greatness; while the classic pages of the scholar, the historian, and the poet will forever associate with the great literary institution which he has founded, the virtues, the wisdom, and the illustrious character of Asa Packer.

“The Judiciary,” was the next toast, and JUDGE MAYNARD was called upon, but that gentleman declined, and requested JUDGE STRONG to answer, whereupon the latter said:

JUDGE STRONG'S SPEECH.

I take pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of the eminent qualities of our distinguished guest, the type and representative of a class of men peculiar to our American institutions—a class of men which cannot exist except under the influence of our institutions. I concede all that has been said of Judge Packer. It has been my pleasure to know him for a period of over thirty years, and for a large part of that time I have known him intimately. We are both from the same neighborhood, and have both adopted the same State as our home; we have given to Pennsylvania all the abilities with which we have been endowed. Within a few days I have passed over those portions of the State where the energy of our people has been most largely developed. I have gazed with wonder and astonishment on what has been accomplished by American labor, one of the greatest instrumentalities ever used, and destined to make us more than we have dreamed of. Let any one follow the course which I have taken during the past few days, from the Mahanoy Valley, through the Schuylkill Valley to the Lehigh plains, and the Lehigh Valley, to this beautiful town of Bethlehem, and see the results of our grand system. Many men have helped to do this. Some have risen high in station, others not quite as successful, perhaps, but all have left their marks upon the work. They are the men who are seeking to raise the dignity of labor in the country, and to bring the workman to the full duty of the American citizen.

MR. LEE called upon HON. W. W. KETCHUM, to respond to the toast "The Wyoming Valley:"

HON. W. W. KETCHUM'S SPEECH.

No man could represent Wyoming Valley better, or could speak more instructively than Mr. Lee, but he declined, and I must speak of that spot. We have as sweet a little valley for our home, as the sun shines upon. We are here to take part in a demonstration, representing many of the important interests of our State. From our own County we send four millions of tons of anthracite coal, per annum, and if such men as Judge Packer have their way, we will soon send twenty millions. We have treasure and wealth, we think we have the enterprise to develop them. We want a few good men to give us the facilities to carry it away, and then our friends may come and buy of us. As I came to-day across the mountains from Wilkes Barre, I could not but remark the change that has taken place within my recollection. When a boy, sixteen years of age, I threaded my way on foot, as the readiest means of transportation, from Wilkes Barre to Lowrytown, and then on a raft down the Lehigh. Such a thing as a railroad on the upper Lehigh was not dreamed of then, and the millenium was sooner looked for. That was in 1836, and now, in 1865, you can all see what we have come to. Weeks are now crowded into hours. It has changed since then, and iron mines, and coal mines, blast furnaces and forges are seen on every hand. The laboring men who do this are the real sovereigns, the princes, the creators of the greatness of the people and the country. (*Applause.*)

HON. MR. MAYNARD announced that a number of letters would be read, but that he wished to call their attention to a piece of Pennsylvania history. In the first number of the old *Franklin Gazette*, published at Philadelphia, occurs the advertisement of one "A. B.," who announces that he has procured a new, covered wagon, which he proposes to run between Philadelphia and New York, once in two weeks. (*Laughter.*) He further informs the public that there are comfortable inns on the way, where they can be accommodated over night. This stands in most ludicrous contrast to the present age, when a gentleman may breakfast in Philadelphia, go to New York, transact a large business and return to his home for an early tea. (*Renewed laughter and applause.*)

MR. HUTCHINSON then read the following, among many letters from invited guests:

Mauch Chunk, Nov. 7, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:

Your very complimentary letter, asking me to name a day when I would meet you and other friends at a social repast, came duly to hand. You will permit me to say that I was wholly unprepared for such a manifestation of your friendship and kindness toward me, at this time, although it is only adding another to the many favors I have received at your hands in times past, for all of which I feel very grateful, and thank you with my whole heart. If the time would suit your convenience, I would name Thursday, the twenty-third instant.

Very humbly and truly yours,

ASA PACKER.

To Messrs. W. H. Gatzmer, J. G. Fell, and others.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1865.

GENTLEMEN :

I regret that it may not be in my power to accept your kind invitation to meet the Hon. Asa Packer, on the twenty-third instant, at Bethlehem. It would have afforded me very great pleasure to have been able to testify, by my presence at your festival, the high appreciation I entertain of the character and public spirit of the estimable citizen you intend to compliment by the entertainment to which you have done me the honor to invite me.

Yours, very truly,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON.

To Messrs. Gatzmer, Fell, Audenried, Hutchinson, Van Dusen, and Smylie :

November 22, 1865.

DEAR SIR :

On my return from Albany, last evening, I received the invitation of the committee, and I regret extremely that I am so situated as not to be able to accept it, as it would have given me pleasure thus to testify my appreciation of the character and services of the Hon. Asa Packer.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN M. READ,
1119 Chestnut Street.

W H. Gatzmer and others.

NO. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
New York, Nov. 16, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:

Your polite invitation to attend a complimentary dinner, to be given to the Honorable Asa Packer, received. I much regret that my health will not permit me to join the many friends of the honorable gentleman to whom the dinner is proposed.

Very respectfully yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

To Messrs. W. H. Gatzmer, J. G. Fell, and others.

Wilkes Barre, Nov. 18, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:

Your card of invitation to the dinner proposed to be given to the Hon. Asa Packer, on the twenty-third inst., has just come to hand. I regret very much to say that as the time appointed is during the active part of one of my terms in Court, it will not be in my power to attend. It would have given me, under other circumstances, great pleasure to have met with you and have thus joined in this tribute of respect to Judge Packer.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN N. CONYNGHAM.

New York. Nov. 18, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:

It would afford me the greatest pleasure to be present on the occasion of the complimentary dinner to be given to the Hon. Asa Packer, on the twenty-third instant, but shall be prevented by the marriage of my oldest daughter on that day, from accepting your kind invitation. Although I am thus deprived of the opportunity of personally uniting with you in this mark of respect and honor to one so eminently deserving, yet I share most cordially the feelings that prompt the occasion and beg to offer the following sentiment:

“The dignity of labor in our great and free Republic, as illustrated by the honorable, useful and prosperous career of your distinguished guest, the Hon. Asa Packer.”

With sincere thanks for the compliment of your invitation, I am, gentlemen,

Most truly and respectfully yours,

C. E. DETMOLD.

To Messrs. W. H. Gatzmer, J. G. Fell, and others.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was next toasted and HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY was called upon to reply.

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY'S SPEECH.

I hardly know what to say to the sentiment, as that Road does not come near my western home; but I can bear my testimony to our worthy citizen, Judge Packer, whose princely munificence has been the occasion of this meeting. I knew him first, thirty years ago. I have, to-day, a larger conception of the grandeur of this Commonwealth than ever, and I am proud that I was born within her borders. (*Applause.*) But in obedience to the law of emigration, I went, seventeen years ago, to the distant west, upon the headquarters of the Mississippi River. There is nestled the State of Minnesota.

Seventeen years since there were but about sixteen hundred whites in the State, and a goodly portion of these were half-breeds. (*Laughter.*) But we have increased until now we number two hundred and fifty-five thousand souls. Then the people thought the State too far north, and too much exposed for grain; but now we raise a fourteenth of all the wheat produced in the United States. We have an accumulated School Fund of one million of dollars; we have three thousand four hundred miles of Railroad; while as an evidence of her patriotism, the State has given twenty-five thousand men to the army. (*Applause.*) Their valor has passed into history. We cannot build more railroads on account of the high price of material; give us cheap rails and we will extend our lines and develop our resources. We have gold, iron, coal, and all the elements of a great nationality, and if some one will only come with capital to work these fields of industry, he will reap a rich and bountiful harvest.

Calls were now made for HENRY C. CAREY.

HENRY C. CAREY'S SPEECH.

I did not come to make a speech—those I generally make with the pen—but I am reminded of what I have said before, that if metempsychosis prove to be true, I shall want to come back to this earth as a railroad man or a telegraph man; because they are the people that make everybody else do just as they please; and we, or at least those I represent, are obliged to do just as they order. I am in favor of protection for the reason, that whenever we have protection labor is in demand; there is a rapid circulation of the products of labor; there is a rapid increase of means and accumulation of capital; we can make railroads, telegraphs and all the machinery that is required for the promotion of cheapness of intercourse between the producer and consumer. Iron is dear just now, because under that delusive system called free-trade, we crushed, between 1846 and 1860, nearly every iron man in the country, and ruined about four-fifths of the coal men, and we are now only just reaping the rewards of our misdeeds of the past. If we had had the protection in 1842, we would, to-day, have been making four or five million tons of iron and the people of the West would have had their rails at a reasonable rate. There is no comparison between our mineral resources and those of any other portion of the world. All the iron ore, and all the coal of Europe, is nothing compared to what we have. What is the reason that with such an immense quantity of coal—and a bushel of coal represents the work of two hundred men—we are obliged to go to Europe and beg for something we call capital, at enormous rates, to make our railways. Let us build our roads without the assistance of these Englishmen, (*Applause*.)

to whom we have been so much indebted for these last four years. What we need is fixed and settled protection to American interests.

We can only get it by teaching the people.

A few days since, there was a meeting of iron men in Philadelphia, but it was postponed until they can see what they can do in Washington.

Teach the people and you will be the masters of Congress. (*Applause.*) Teach the people as our honored friend here has; set the example in founding an institution where our youth will learn to be engineers and mechanics, skilled in the arts. Then the people will know the value of protection to their home industry. Then the man who builds a furnace will know that he can operate it with a fair prospect of return for his outlay, and that his children shall have the same protection. Without that, you cannot succeed; no one will complete or build a railway and be sure that some one will try at the Legislature for a repeal of the charter. We must have security and permanence and success is certain.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ., was then called for.

SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

In the midst of the genial spirits at this end of the table, the hours are passing right merrily away. The rollicking joke and the smart sayings hereabouts among ourselves we prefer to speech making. However, as you have called on me, here I am. I have no point to make, no speech to utter—but what I may say must fizz up and foam in a moment like good champagne when we strike the head from the bottle. (*Laughter and applause.*) Let philosophers descant on the glories of the past, and poets sing of the joys of the future, but as for me, I prefer to clasp to my breast the lovely form, and dwell in the rapture of the ever smiling present. And this has been a day and is a night of real enjoyment. We Philadelphians left our homes by the Delaware, passed through a country clad in rich autumnal robes, with a varying landscape of rock and river, valley and mountain, to do honor to a distinguished citizen whose name shall resound throughout the region of the Lehigh Valley as long as its mountains shall stand and its waters shall flow, and whose beneficence will be remembered throughout the ages, and in heaven when earth itself shall have passed away. (*Applause.*)

While we at this end of the table have been agreeing entirely on every topic, some of the most distinguished of the company have been disputing as to the rival merits of New York and Philadelphia. Now, I for one love Philadelphia, but am intensely proud of New York. Philadelphia is the city of my birth, my home, and there too may I find a grave among my kindred. She eclipses

all the cities in her devotion to the Union. But New York is the commercial metropolis of the Nation, and I glory in its enterprise, its prosperity, its palatial magnificence, its thoroughfares thronged with thriving people, and its wharves crowded with the commerce of the world. Each city should glory in the other. New York is ahead of us in foreign commerce—we surpass the world in manufactures. New York has a larger population—we have more houses. There the rich man lives in a palace—here the poor man has a home of his own. New York has a better military organization, but she needs it to preserve the peace. She eclipses us in her attentions to the Representatives of Foreign Governments on their visits of curiosity and pleasure. We excel her in devotion to our own Country—but a truce to this, let us all wherever our homes may be, sink all petty jealousies and rejoice in the thought that we are Americans, citizens of a common Country—a Country whose destiny, if her citizens be but true to her, all history can show no parallel. (*Applause.*) And now I will rejoin my companions and on with the jest again.

MR. DOUGHERTY resumed his seat amidst great applause. He possesses the attributes of an orator, a clear conception of his subject, a mind capable of selecting words best adapted to illustrate it, a manner always attracting his audience.

COL. VICTOR E. PIOLLETT was the next Speaker.

He said that after such men as Col. Forney, Daniel Dougherty and Mayor McMichael had spoken he could not do the subject such justice as the occasion demanded. They had met to celebrate the endowment of an institute of learning. More than one hundred years ago, when this place was a wilderness, the Moravians came and established the great institution we have here in our midst to educate the daughters of our State and country. Another one, at Nazareth, was also founded for instruction of the other sex. Now our townsman has given means for the erection of another. But of the past. When old Josiah White struck his Jacob's staff in the soil at Mauch Chunk, he struck the rock of an empire's prosperity.

His fitting successor is Asa Packer.

The Dutch population selected the Cumberland Valley for their home, and the primitive attractions of the soil have been enhanced by art. The first Macademized road was built from the Ohio to the Delaware by these men. The road exists to this day; but the age of railroads has taken the place of that day. Let me contrast two men; Ezra Cornell, of New York, has given money and land to an institution in his native State, on condition that it shall bear his name; but our own townsman is content to give it the name of the valley of his home. Thrice honor to his liberality, his kindness, and his generosity.

Col. Piollett was earnestly applauded.

MR. PARDEE, highly respected and beloved by his countrymen, is a most fit and meritorious associate of Judge Packer in good works. Mr. Pardee also accumulated vast wealth from the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania, which, coupled with his industry, his liberal enterprise, his integrity and generous bestowal of his means, has identified him indelibly with the prosperity of the Lehigh and Hazelton regions and intrenched him in the affections of its people. He likewise promptly loosened his purse strings in behalf of education. Like Judge Packer he appreciated the great fact that in a government to be perpetuated by the free ballot, a virtuous heart crowned with a mind teeming with intelligence constitutes the only permanent and reliable safe-guard for free institutions. The knowledge, influence and treasures of Mr. Pardee sought the precincts of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, there to assist in accelerating the progress in learning, and wisdom, and virtue of the children of both the employer and employed; long after his earthly career has ended will his memory be green in the minds and warm in the hearts of the living.

Mr. Fell, in paying the dutiful tribute so well appreciated by all the guests, made a most beautiful reference to the extreme modesty, the gentle nature and wholesome domestic habits of Mr. Pardee, and when proposing his health, every heart bounded with a gush of enthusiasm in its chivalric response to the toast.

The HON. MORTON McMICHAEL, who, on being invited by Judge Packer, gave so warmly and vigorously his thoughts and feelings in behalf of the Judge, is the editor and proprietor of the *North American and United States Gazette*, a journal always ably conducted and edited—consequently contributing largely to the general intelligence of the State. Mr. McMichael is a devoted advocate of the Republican party, and the very popular Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, but has ever been free from the petty jealousies and intrigues which mark lesser lights, who are engaged through the medium of the press, in directing the energies of the public mind. He possesses a pleasing and urbane address, a charming and persuasive eloquence and these qualities were especially manifested in his utterances in relation to Judge Packer.

Mr. McMichael's peculiar talents and energy of character, have made his career one of continued success; every step has been a forward one.

For many years he has been identified with all great public movements in Philadelphia—his native city. Constantly occupying prominent positions, through his good judgment and conscientious discharge of the duties thus devolved upon him, he has always retained the respect and good-will of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. McMichael stands without an equal in Philadelphia in his happy faculty of saying, and well saying, a good thing at the right time.

At the festive board, whether it be to render honor to an esteemed guest or to "set the table in a roar," no words so well chosen as his, no tones better modulated to give force to his subject.

MR. FORNEY.—It is a matter for especial congratulation that all differences of political opinions were set aside upon this occasion, all party strife forgotten in the one object of rendering honor where honor was due ; this was particularly marked by Mr. Forney's report and publication of the interesting addresses of all the gentlemen, including his own generous expressions of friendship and admiration for Judge Packer. It is with pride, national pride, that we note here the fact that when the fierce debates which mark the struggles for political triumphs are past, the most valiant champions of the peculiar views of either party can lay aside the feelings engendered by the contest, forget both victory and defeat, re-enthroned all the pure and generous feelings of humanity to meet together regardless of partisan opinions, to bear tribute to private worth—give honor and respect to the noble citizen who devotes his heart, his intellect and his fortune to cultivating the mind and forming the character of those who are to succeed us, thereby blessing the present generation and accelerating the progress of its successors.

Mr. Forney has, for the greater part of his life, been connected with the public press. He is a native of Pennsylvania. The necessity of earning his daily bread, at a period when boys usually are at school, perfecting themselves in the education necessary to the struggles of life, forced him to relinquish even the advantages of the contracted instruction of the public schools of that day.

He, however, profited by the advantages of an apprenticeship in a newspaper office, in his native city, Lancaster. He was possessed of a remarkably vigorous intellect, great aptness in learning from both books and men, and a laudable measure of ambition of that wide and thorough culture which distinguish him now as an incisive writer, fluent and convincing orator, and charming social companion, popular with all who know him.

Mr. Forney, at an early age, became proprietor of the newspaper upon which his apprenticeship was served. His signal abilities as a speaker and writer soon placed him in the front ranks of the political party whose cause he espoused, and his paper was looked upon as one of its leading organs.

Mr. Forney afterwards was one of the proprietors of the *Pennsylvanian*, in Philadelphia. Since then, his connection with the *Washington Union*, and his establishment of the *Press*, in Philadelphia, attest his energy and continued success. The *Press*, has from its first issue, been a popular and most influential paper, and continues to increase in favor under the able management, and indomitable energy of its proprietor.

To Mr. Forney's personal labor we are indebted for the preservation of the speeches and the report of the ceremony, upon the occasion of this tribute to Judge Packer.

Mr. Forney has not been without opportunities of serving his country in official positions, as well as through his editorial labors. As Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, from 1851 to 1855, and afterwards as Clerk of the Senate, he earned laurels for himself, and was enabled, from his intercourse with the prominent and influential men of the nation, not only to establish himself more firmly in the high respect in which he is held both in his native State and throughout the country, but also to increase his usefulness and interest as a journalist, by his extended views upon all national subjects of interest.

We feel it due to the Judge, to his Road, and to his choice, to say in this book that ROBERT H. SAYRE is the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A combination of good and great qualities exist in this most estimable gentleman ; he

is no less distinguished for the excellency of his heart, untiring energy, and firm integrity, than for his ability and skill as an accomplished and successful engineer. He and JOHN P. COX, the faithful and efficient Cashier of the Road, both marched to success under the immediate observation of Judge Packer, and much of his valuable railroad achievements may be justly attributed to the intelligent powers and inflexible honesty of those gentlemen, who ever enjoyed his entire confidence.

Amidst the galaxy of railroad commandants who have laid their powerful hands upon the subterranean wealth of Pennsylvania, elevating and disseminating it throughout the country, Mr. F. A. COMLY, who so courteously furnished a special train for the guests to the testimonial over his Road, contributes his services as President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The North Pennsylvania Road receives and forwards the trade from the Lehigh Valley, and from other connecting Roads. It is rapidly developing into an important and valuable work. In its management—neither seeking or inviting extraneous influences to secure or bolster its success—depending solely upon its intrinsic merits, combined with the industry and vigor of its President, and the prudent care and assiduous attention of its Managers, for that permanent and increasing strength which it has fairly achieved. The able Board of Managers happily appreciate the integrity and ability of Mr. Comly, whose ripe experience, from long connection with coal production, has so well fitted him for the direction and safety of the interests of the Company. The confidence of the stockholders rests upon the only reliable test—that through the channel of wisdom, honesty and economy, all the earnings of the Road find the way to their coffers.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

In the course of this book, we have referred to the founding and endowment of Lehigh University, in 1865, by Judge Packer.

It would not seem out of place here to refer more particularly to its site, its organization and its history up to the present time.

We extract from the "Annual Register of the Lehigh University," for 1871-72, the following:

"The purpose of the founder in making this munificent endowment was to provide the means for imparting to young men of the Valley, of the State, and of the Country, a complete professional education, which should not only supply their general wants, but also fit them to take an immediate and active part in the practical and professional duties of the time. The system determined upon proposes to discard only what has been proved to be useless in the former systems, and to introduce those important branches which have been heretofore more or less neglected in what purports to be a liberal education, and especially those industrial pursuits which tend to develop the resources of the country,—pursuits, the paramount claims and inter-relations of which natural science is daily displaying,—such as Engineering, Civil, Mechanical and Mining; Chemistry, Metallurgy, Architecture and Construction.

It was further believed that the course of four years, provided for in the old system as the same for all students, was not the best, as many were thus compelled to pursue studies for which, by nature, they were not fitted, and which would be useless to them in their future professions. While the institution is intended to be of a polytechnic character, the preparatory instruction of two years is designed to fit a young man to pursue any one of the professional courses which he may select.

While such an institution promises to be of peculiar benefit to the Lehigh Valley, and to the numerous other districts of Pennsylvania which are rich in mineral resources of many kinds, its usefulness will not be thus limited; it is intended for the benefit of the whole country; the instruction which it affords will enable its graduates to play intelligent parts in exploring and developing the resources of all portions of the United States, and in applying the various modes of transporting and interchanging them."

THE SITE.

The site for Lehigh University has been most judiciously chosen. It has a healthful and beautiful position in the midst of a noble Park, upon a gentle declivity of the Lehigh Mountain range; three hundred and ninety feet above tide-water, overlooking the Lehigh River and the town of Bethlehem, with the Blue Mountains distinctly visible twenty miles in the distance. In its immediate neighborhood, indeed, surrounding it upon every side, are the means of practically illustrating the scientific studies of the scholars; Railroads, Mines, Collieries, Manufactories of all kinds, many of them, if not all, directly or indirectly called into existence by the energy and industry of the founder of the University.

We extract again from the "Register" a description of

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

"Packer Hall, named in honor of the munificent founder, stands seven hundred feet back of Packer Avenue, the front limit of the University grounds; it presents an imposing façade of handsome stone. At the western extremity is a belfry tower, containing the President's room and the Archive room, at the eastern end is a large

advanced wing, four stories high, in which are the lecture and recitation rooms. The central portion, eighty feet long, contains the chapel, library and cabinets. The entire length of Packer Hall is two hundred and thirteen feet. In the grounds, descending the hill in *echelon*, are erected the houses of the President and Professors, handsome buildings, which comport architecturally with the great Hall. Situated on Packer Avenue, towards the eastern extremity of the grounds, stands Christmas Hall, a large and commodious brick edifice, containing students' dormitories and a mess hall."

Since the testimonial which this book commemorates, Judge Packer found that in order to make the Lehigh University more generally useful, to make its scholarships *entirely free*, a further endowment was required, and in 1871 he made another donation of five hundred thousand dollars, making the sum by him given to the University, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

We append a list of the Trustees and the Faculty of the University. It will be seen that this list embraces names of men of the age, men who are not wedded to notions of the past, but who "act in the living present," and who are ready to avail themselves, for the benefit of the students, of all improvements in the sciences and the means of imparting them as shall arise in these days of increasing progress.

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT.**HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,**

Professor of History and English Literature.

PROFESSORS.**HIERO B. HERR, Esq.**

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

MAJOR LORENZO LORAIN, U. S. A.,

Professor of Physics and Mechanics.

CHAS. McMILLAN, C. E.,

Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

WILLIAM H. CHANDLER,

Professor of Chemistry.

BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER, A. M.,

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C. E.,

Demonstrator of Mining and Metallurgy.

INSTRUCTORS.**WALDRON SHAPLEIGH, A. C.,**

Instructor and Assistant in Chemistry.

WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, A. M.,

Instructor in Latin and Greek.

FRANK LAURENT CLERC, C. E.,

Instructor in Mathematics.

S. RINGER, Esq.,

Instructor in French and German.

SPENCER V. RICE, C. E.,

Instructor in Graphics and Field Work.

GEORGE P. BLAND,

Secretary to the President.

It is with regret that we are unable to include within these pages all the speeches which were made upon the occasion, also sketches of the early history of many of the gentlemen present, which we feel would have given additional interest to the book.

The following extracts from a speech of the HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, delivered at the Democratic Convention, in New York, fourth of July, 1868, when Governor Seymour was nominated for President, are inserted here, not as having any special connection with the occasion which this book commemorates, but merely to show the esteem in which Judge Packer is held by prominent men of the State and Country.

Upon the State of Pennsylvania being called, Judge Woodward addressed the Convention as follows:

JUDGE WOODWARD'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT—

By a unanimous vote of the delegation of which I have the honor to be the organ, I am instructed to place before the Convention the name of an honored citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Before I pronounce his name, I beg leave to submit a few observations in reference to our nominee. An impression has gained currency that the delegation intends only a personal compliment to their fellow-citizen, and that they do not name him with an earnest purpose of making him a Presidential candidate.

Sir, this is a mistake. The delegation intends no mere personal compliment, but a *bona fide* nomination. Their candidate needs no compliment and desires none. If his countrymen think he can be useful to them in the highest office in their gift, he will do his best to serve them acceptably, but if they prefer another before him, no man will yield a more hearty and cheerful support to whomsoever you may nominate. In this hour of great national peril, the Pennsylvania delegation feel that it is their duty to bring their best offering and lay it upon the altar of our common country. We make the offering with a profound impression of all the solemn obligations of the occasion. It is the best we have to present, and if accepted, we believe it will prove a present and lasting blessing to our beloved country. We make the nomination in good earnest, but with great deference to the opinions and preferences of others, and we hereby declare our purpose to stand by and support our

nominee until a full opportunity shall have been given to other delegations to rally to his standard. Our candidate, if not well known to the nation at large, is well known to the people of Pennsylvania, and will be supported by them with an enthusiasm which no other name can inspire. Born in Connecticut, and reared in the honorable calling of a carpenter, he came early in life to Pennsylvania, where, by patient industry—by judicious adaptation of the best means to the best ends, and by uniform good doing, he acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens, and lifted himself from the poverty in which he was cradled, into great prosperity and affluence. He stands to-day among the men who have the deepest stake in the material wealth of the nation. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the country. (*Applause.*) Our delegation are very far from considering mere wealth a qualification for office, but when great wealth has been acquired, not by inheritance nor by speculation, and still less by peculation and fraud, but by honest industry, by frugality of living, by following the dictates of a sound judgment and a clear understanding, its possession is proof of an organizing and administrative intellect, capable of and fitted for high duties in any sphere of life. The qualities of manhood are well marked by the uses to which individual wealth is devoted. In the instance which I am about to place before the Convention, wealth has not been hoarded nor hid under a bushel, nor wasted in riotous living, nor squandered on schemes of folly and extravagance, but it has been employed in clearing out and improving farms, developing and working coal mines, building and conducting railroads, establishing furnaces, foundries, and manufactories, and in founding the *Lehigh University*, a grand seat of Christian education, and the only institution of learning in our country that has ever been fully endowed from its start by individual munificence. If

our candidate has not filled the noisy trumps of fame, these are
 trophies which he has won in the battle of life. * * *
 * * * * *

But he has given employment to the idle, and homes to the house-
 less, bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked. * * *
 * * * * *

Widows and orphans have shared his bounties and the blessings of
 the widow's God have descended upon his basket and his store. For
 many years he has been a foremost man among those enterprising
 benefactors of our race, who are pushing railroads into every part of
 our extensive country. Railroads are the grandest achievement of
 modern civilization; they are the highways of the million: They
 carry population into our remote lands; they build up towns and
 cities in what had else been the waste places of the earth; they
 diffuse intelligence, comfort and cheerful wealth broadcast, and
 they bring back to the seaboard cities the products of the forest,
 the farm, the mill and the industries of interior communities. The
 planning, constructing and managing of a system of connected
 railroads in so rugged a country as Pennsylvania, adapting them to
 heavy tonnage of coal and iron, and to the quick transportation of
 passengers, and making them profitable to stockholders as well as
 beneficial to the public, are labors that demand high qualities of
 mind and bear loud testimony to the fitness of our candidate to
 grapple with complicated problems and to bring them to sound,
 practical solutions.

Voices.—(*Time, Time.*)

The President.—The time allotted has already expired, but I
 trust the gentleman will be allowed to proceed and finish his re-
 marks. (*Cries of go on, go on.*)

JUDGE WOODWARD concluded as follows: A good business man is

what the nation now needs at its head; orators and warriors are
 useful in proper places. * * * * *
 * * * * *

A man so trained does Pennsylvania this day present. The forces of his character are quiet and noiseless like those better forces of nature which ripen the grain-fields and the orchards, and which bear fruits that are "pleasant to the eye and good for food." If there is no brilliance to attract the public gaze to him, there is a pure, solid character upon which we may build as upon a sure foundation. A Democrat all his life, a representative in two successive Congresses, an Associate Judge for five years, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a man whose integrity has never been questioned, whose big heart embraces all his countrymen, and whose liberal hand is ever open to suffering humanity. Such is the man Pennsylvania is proud to present for the consideration of his countrymen.

It is a rule of Divine equity, that he who has been faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many things. Accept our candidate, sir, and you may count his majority in the old Keystone State by tens of thousands. Elect him President, and the thieves and gamblers will no longer seek office, but only hiding places from the vigilance of a virtuous Executive, and the nation will feel the instinct of a new life. Pennsylvania nominates for the next President of the United States, the Hon. Asa Packer. (*Great Applause.*)