ninistrator's and Auditor's Notice Notices, 20 cents per line ist inseach subsequent insertion.

ROBERT IREDELL, Jr., Publisher,

VOL. XXIII.

The Lehigh Register.

Dry Goods.

WET MUSLINS,

WET PRINTS

WET FLANNELS

WET TABLE LINEN.

These goods are now open at FOSTER'S NEW YORK

TORE on Hamilton Street. opposite the Church, ALLEN-

These MUSLINS are nearly as good as "WAMSUTTA,"

The PRINTS are worth 12% cents per yard, but will be

The TABLE LINEN is 45 cts., but is richly worth 750

We expect a great rush for these goods, and as we de-

tre that all our customers shall have some of them and

also to prevent other merchanis from buying them of

un, we reserve the right to refuse to sell over 12 yards to

SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

17 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

BETHLEHEM.

BLACK Gros Grain SILKS, BLACK DRAB D'FRANCE BLKS, BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, The largest and because assurtment of SILKS we have over that the pleas-

CHOICE NEW STYLES FANCY SILES, SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

FRENCH SILK POPLIN, MARBLE POP-LINS, PLAIN POPLINS.

BLACK ALPACAS, in all grades, from the lower

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

DRESS GOODS in every variety of Plain and Fancy ylev.

SHAWLS, Large and extensive assortment of BLACK THIBET, BROCHE and PAISLEY, BLANKET, CHE-NILLE, MISSES, in great variety of size and colors.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is requested to

elegrant and complete line of LADIES DRESS TRIM MINOS, consisting in pay of the HILL COUNTY OF THE LACE TO THE TRIME THE TRIME

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER CLOTH

FLANNELS, all widths, Red, While, Blue, Mixed

SEAMAN & TRAEGER.

MAIN STREET,

BETHLEHEM.

S. E. COR. 9TH & MARKET STS.

PHILADELPHIA,

Having rebuilt their store, will open about October 1st ith an elegant stock, to which they invite an examina

tion.
Upwards of seventeen years of active business at their present location, enables them to judge of the wants of their patrons, to buy at the lowest prices and to sell at the smallest margin of profit. Full times of

Dress Stuffs, Stuffs, Stuffs, Silk Velvets, Cloaks, Shawls, Hostery, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c., White Goods,

White Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Muslins, Linens, Cussimeres, Cloths, Cloukings, Volveteens, &c., &c.

COOPER & CONARD.

S. E. COR. 9TH & MARKET STS.,

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH DEALERS IN THE BETTER

CLASS OF

DRY GOODS.

OOD BLACK SILKS, MELODEON COVERS, EXPEN

SIVE SHAWLS, FINE PIANO COVERS, FINE

DRESS GOODS, DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS.

PILLOW LINEMS, DIRECT BLACK MO-

MAIR MRUIT DOYLING, GOOD PLAIN

SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUE NAPKINS.

BLANKETS,

DRY GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Black Silks,

COOPER & CONARD,

sep 22

LADIES', CHILDREN and GEN-N. WOOLEN YARNS, &c.

and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS 78 in very large assortment. CHECKS,

ny one customer. PLEASE REMRIIBER THIS.

old at 8 cents

TOWN, PA. They are but little wet, only sligh dy soiled

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

NO. 40.

Clothing. EVERY SUBSCRIBER

TO/THIS PAPER Is hereby congratulated On the fact that he has Spread freely before The ADVERTISEMENT of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

The Best and Oldest Established Clothing House of Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

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Invite gentlemen from the surrounding Country, Towns, Citics and Villages, to call at their GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, 66 and 686 CHESTNUT Street, where they will find opportunity to select from the abun-dance of elegant Fall apparel, at lower prices than any-where clee in town. Respectfully yours.

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603 AND 605 CHESTNUT ST.. PHILADELPHIA

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ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER SASH DOORS AND BLINDS,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Orders from the trade solicited. TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILD-The undersigned is prepared to contract for sash, blinds, window frames, door frames, nd all kinds of building lumber. Agent for Company's Lehigh Slate. Post office address, WM. H. BERLIN, Gunkertown, Bucks Co., Pa.

DILBERT, OTTO & MILLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER WILLIAMSPORT, PA. MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET.
OFFICE AT THE MILLS
W. F. CRANE, AGENT.
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ELLIS P. MOORE & CO., LUMBER MERCHANTS, NO. 620 BEACH ST.,

BETWEEN ORKEN AND COATES ST.. Dealers in all kinds of

CAR BUILDERS', CABINET MAKERS' & UNDERTAKERS LUMBER.

A full assortment of veasoned WALNUT ASH.

POPLAR,
CHERRY,
CHESTNUT, and
GOOD PINE

Always on hand. Particular attention paid to shipping.

REMOVAL! SMITH & OSMUN'S

COAL AND WOOD YARD! The above Coal and Wood Yard has been removed to the east end of the Jordan Bridge, SOUTH SIDE, where will be constantly kept a flue and full supply of

Egg, Stove Nut and Chestnut Coal, selected from the best mines in the country.

OUR COAL s under cover-and it is to the interest of every one

DRY AND SCREENED COAL • A large stock of all kinds of good. Wood constantly hand, and delivered to all parts of the city at the lowest narket prices. BRANCH YARD.—A branch yard is kept at the Lehigh Fulley Depot, known as the former yard of Lentz and

THIS IS THE PEOPLE'S COAL YARD. TO ler's hat store. FRANKLIN SMITH, WILLIAM OSMUN

COAL CONSUMERS. LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

P. H. STELTZ Hereby informs the citizens of Allentown, and the pul-ite in general, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of COAL,

from his well stocked Yard, formerly II, Guth & Co.'s, a the Lehigh Basin, in the City of Allentown, where he will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Cosi, at the very lowest market prices. His coal is utice and clean, from the very lost induse, and in quality superior 16 will self-Cosi by the CAR LOAD, at very small profits, as he intends to do business upon the principle of the life Base and Kosi II. Cosi.

POWDER AGENCY.

Also, Agent for Lehigh county for the "Lafin Powder Company," Prepared at all times to deliver superior Mulnig and Basting Powder, Sporting Powder, Sporting Powder, Sporting Powder in kegs and cambeers, Pues, &c., at any point and any quantity. The same at retail at the Gun and Cutry store of B. F. Welfertz, No. 36 East Hamilton street, riders by easil promptly allied.

BEMOVAL. TREXLER & BROTHERS,

LUMBER,

ereby announce to their friends and patrons that they eve just removed from their old stand to their NEW YARD. near the corner of Tenth and Hamilton streets, formerly occupied by Brauss & Miller, as a Lumber Yard, wher they will constantly keep on hand a large and seasone

LUMBER, nich as sil kirds of PINE, HEMLOCK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR, SHINGLES PICKETS, LATHS, &c.

Thankful for past favors, we trust our friends, Thankful fer past favors, we trust our trienus, as the public in general, will give us a call at our New Yard, whose we will use our best endeavors to render sat sfaction, both as regards quality and prices. [oct 23'68-ti

-Paints, Gils, Etc. KREMNITZ WIHTE LEAD, ZINC,

AND COLOR WORKS. anufacture a Chemically Pure CARBONATE OF

LEAD.

Also, Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in al grades and qualities of LEAD and ZINC PAINTS, COL ORS, &c. 5, &c. ala Manufacturers of the colobrated Permanent SYRIAN GREEN, with more Brilliancy, Beautiful Shade of Col Body and Durability than any other Green in the market
Also, Sole Manufacturers of McK. & Co. a celebrate
JAPAN DRYER, very thin, light in color, free of acdi nont, and very strong. Dealers also in Oile, Turpontine, Varnishes, Window

Glass, Eruckys, &c., &c.
Prism low, and all goods marranted as represented. Hcknight & co., Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers, TWENTY-SECOND AND BACK STA.,

PRILADOPTINA Bend for PRICE LIST.

Dry Goods. Spectaeles.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!! A large and complete assortment of all kinds of pectacles, Eyo Glasses, &c., at CHAS. S. MASSEY'S, NO. 23 EAST HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA. ALIENTOWA, T.A.

Having devoted a great deal of care and attention to the Speciacle husiness for those last few years. I find that my strength of the strength

READ THIS!

LAZARUS & MORRIS CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES

AND EYE-GLASSES. ONE OF THE FIRM WILL BE AT THE STORE OF THEIR AGENTS. MESSRS. KELLER BROS., Jewelers,

Allentown, Pa., TWO DAYS ONLY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 30 AND 31, 1869, He attends for the purpose of assisting Mesers, Keller Brow, in FITTING THE EYE IN DIFFICULT OH UNU-SUAL CASES. Those suffering from impaired or diseased rision are recommended to avail themselves of this opectacles and Eye-Glasses are acknowledged to out perfect assistance to sight ever manufactured.

most thoroughly. 查算...We take occasion to notify the Public that we em-ploy no pedlers, and to caution them against those pre-tending to have our goods for sale.

au25-tf Groceries, Provisions, &c.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO BUY. E. FENSTERMACHER, CORNER OF TENTH AND HAMILTON STREETS ALLENTOWN, PA.,

the place to buy all kinds of PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., At cheap prices, such as ORANGES AND LEMONS
POTATOES, SALT,
Also, all kinds of

IMPORTED DRIED FRUIT such as PEARS, PRUNES, RAISINS, CHERRIES, &c., Always on hand a good assortment of the best quality of PROCERIES of all descriptions. Do not miss the place terror of Tenth and Hamilton, to buy good things a E. FENSTERMACHER.

POWLING PIECES, At reduced prices, Revolvers, Powder Horns, Shot Bage, Percussion Caps, etc., by C. F. Wolferts, No. 38 East Humilton Street.

TMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS AND MANUFACTURERS. DENNISON'S AND LOCKWOOD'S TAGS AND SHIPPING CARDS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, PRINTED AT THE

REGISTER OFFICE.

TABLE KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS COFFRE MILLS, &c., at C. F. WOLFERTZ'S Store,

TO SLATE QUARRY MEN. To lease for a term of years a first-rate Quarry of the purest quality of School and Roofing Slate, already opened, and Machinery, Tools, &c., ready to start work. wash rock to blast, and all the beds of good thickness

and length. Blackboards can be made of almost any onired size. This is a rare chance for a few good workmen with a small capital. For particulars apply to g W Cor 10th and Arch Sts., Phila., or

sep 22-1m J. B. KIMES, 2126 Chestnut St., Phila. PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Prices greatly reduced for each. New 7 Octave Planos of first-class unkness for \$250 and upward. Now Cubinet to gand for \$450 and Second-hand Instruments \$250 and \$450 and \$4 DORTY THOUSAND CASES OF

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are effect than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, importers, and others, for CASH, and often at an immense arribes from the original cost of productions goods:—Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—Free Goods:—Table Julient, Toicels, Hossery, Gluyhang, Free Goods:—Table Julient, Toicels, Hossery, Gluyhang, Silver, Flatle Ware, Spouns plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Firks, Avecballe yielded Citedurs, Britannia Ware, Gloss Wore, Flatle and Pockel Cultery, in grint cariety.

Heavant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles
in Morocce and Velvet Bindings.

Morocco Traveliny Bags, Bandkerchief and Glore Borne, &c.
Gold and Plated Jetosity, of the netwest styles.
Gold and Plated Jetosity, of the netwest styles.
We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to soil the
standard and leatst works of popular nethors at about
Bernes, Mittrox, and Taxarrox's Works, an will Gilt
and Cloth Bindings,—and handreds of others.
These and overything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by regular dealors at our price. We do not sak you to buy goods from us suless we can sell them cheaper lians you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES. We want good reliable agonts in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clabs and sending us orders, you can obtain the part of the sale o

forward to us in advance, for Descriptive Checks of the goods we sell, we sell to the Checks have the privilege of either purchasing the article thereon described, or of exchanging for any article mentioned on our Catalogue, numbering over 33d different articles,—not one of which can be purchased in the usual way for the same money. The advantages of first ending for Checks are these. We are constantly buying small lots of very, valuable goods, which are not on our estimate, in every large club we will put checks for Watture, the every large club we will put checks for Watture, Gulling, Blankers, Durss and the control of the private of the control of the control of the control of the grain grain glatter of the control of the contro

, PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES. This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers. COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, then they will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, we give a partial List of Commissions.

For an order of \$3, from a cittle of Three, we will pay be a feet, a commission of the Three of the Cash of the sh, order of \$100, from a Club of One Hundred, we he Agent, as commission, 100 yards good yard-eding, Colu-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Ji Shiawi, Suit of all Wool Frouch Cassimere, or \$10 in cash. , or anoth cash. once the model of the control of t

Send Money Always by Registered Letters. For further particulars send for Catalogues.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1848. THE OLDEST SAFE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA. The only Safes with Inside Doors.

Guaranteed Free from Dampers.
Also priese from it to 20 per cent lower than other
Eakier. Planae sand for Circular and Free lists.

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Eakier. Planae sand for Circular and Free lists.

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CHEAP PHILADELPHIA STORE.

You are most respectfully invited to call and examitally stock of Cheap Goods, consisting of RIBBONS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, KID GLOVE HANDKERCHIEFS, REAL AND IMITATION

LACES, LACE COLLARS, FRINGES, BU-GLE & SATIN TRIMMINGS, FANCY

ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

GOODS DAILY RECEIVED

om New York and Philadelphia Auctions THE CENTRAL PARK SHIRT, te, colored, ruffled, striped and other styles re purchasing elsewhere.
LEOPOLD SALINGER.

an3-3m Hamilton St., bet, Second and Third, First Ward Sudden Change."

WILL LOW PRICES INFLUENCE YOU! OLD TIMES AGAIN. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES

THE OLD CORNER Just opened an enormous STOCK OF SPRINGGOODS.

Which as usual for VARIETY, AND LOWNESS OF PRICE

Competition defled with any other ENablishmen outside of the larger cities. 15 SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT OF NAMING such an immenso stock of goods, but let it suffice to say that we have the most CoMPLETE assortment of Leddies. Dress Goods, Dress Silks, Poplins, Shawls, Balmorals, House Furnishing Goods, Ladies Clouking Cloth, Such's Went in Cloth, Cassimerea, &c., and everything that a skept in a FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STORE in couldess warriety. I do not

ASTONISHING FIGURES. The difference in prices of goods to-day, and a mouth ago really painful for those who have been caught with

THE GREAT PLACE OF INTEREST AND HEADQUARTERS

or the masses to get their goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

> Respectfully Yours, M. J. KRAMER, "OLD CORNER,"

OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL. 210. THIN IN BIRD'S. 210. Thankful for past favors, and hoping for future patronage, we have on hand a great variety of STOCKING YARN of all descriptions. Also GERMANTOWN, EUREKA, AND GERMAN

ZEPHYRS. HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. nif and full, regular made, very cheap f THOMAS BIRD, tep 8-3m 210 Poplar St., above 2d, Philad a.

sep 8-3m Wall Paper and Stationery. THE BEST GOODS FOR THE FIRST CLASS PAPERS at cheap prices. WRITING INKS-Arnold's, Thaddeus Davids

Co's., Maynard & Noyes, etc. THE PRETTIEST assortment of fancy in FANCY STATIONERY for private offices of BLANK BOOKS of every kind on hand and DEED BOXES, a large assortment.

PAPIER MACHE and rosewood writing deskerd work boxes at less than Philadelphia prices. THE LATEST works out and all others furnish d promptly at the lowest rates. REAUTIFUL KNIVES for ladies and gentle nen at living prices, and common goods at lower

SCISSORS that will last a lifetime, in great va POCKET BOOKS that will hold a fortune, and

eket books not so large, a pretty assortment at EVERYTHING in the stationary line at IREDELL'S Stationery Store, Corner of Sixth and Hamilton Streets.

SCHOLARS, ATTENTION! PUPILS, PARENTS AND ALL OTHERS WHO NEED BOOKS OR STATIONERY

Are invited to call at No. 25 West Hamilton Street, (Walk-er's old stand.) four doors below Eighth Street, where you will find a large and complete stork of all kinds of

School Books

A full line of LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN and FRENCH noise for Galleges. Academics and Schools, always on A. full assirtment of Stationery, Hauk Rooks, Memo-andums, Pocket Books, Combs. Albums, Plutters, Ste-nocopes and Ylews, Window Paper, &c., solid at the very cash prices, sish and dierman pocket and family Bibles. Prayer and Hymu Hooks. ge and splendid stock of Miscellaneous Books tu and Poetry, and Synday School Hooks. All the re-a for Sunday Schools always on band at Philadel-We are closing out our stock of WALL PAPER at cos Agent for the sale of BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

Please give me a call when you wish to purchase,

u 18-6 m] Hamilton St., bel (wEighth, Allentown, Pa.

Boot Makers. REMOVAL. YOUNG & LENTZ'S

E. MOSS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE

W. Corner of HAMILTON and SIXTH STS., NOS. 38 AND 40, where they are now prepared to receive their patrons

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT EMBRACES THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THIS VICINITY A great quantity of the work being of their own make an balance from the best manufacturers in the country.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Will be conducted as heretofore. june 30-169 FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEHEN. All the leading styles on hand or made to measure Prices fixed LOW EIGURES on Illustrated Price List with

instructions for self-measurement sent on receipt of Pos WM. P. BARTLETT, Office address. 23 South Sixth street, above Chestnut P. S. -- We keep a riock of Good Goods, adapted to the

WORCESTER COUNTY FAIR. Speech of Gen. Butler—The Rela-

tions of Capital and Labor Discussed—The Legislature Lectured -Special Legislation Denounced. General Benjamin F. Butler was the orator at the Worcester County Agricultural Society's

Fair, at Worcester, Mass., which opened on the 23d ult. General Butler considered, as his theme, the aids given by Legislature to agriculture, and the relation which the labor of the artisan bears to that in the field." As a sort of introduction, he spoke of the general success of the strikes of artisans and mechanics, and called attention to the fact that none of these strikes or collisions have as yet taken place in farm labor, nor has such labor been affected by them, save in degree, as the wages of labor, more or less skilled, have been thereby raised. Proceeding to explain this, he examined first the causes and objects of these collisions of labor

and capital. CAUSES AND OBJECTS OF STRIKES. No one can doubt, he said, that in all mechanical and manufacturing industries the production-or, more strictly speaking, the capability of production-has increased tenfold and will be sold at 12% cents. They are worth 20 cents. within the last fifty years. The application The FLANNEL will be sold at 22 cents, and to worth 35 of the steam engine as a motive power, the improvements in machinery in the production of every manufactured necessary and nearly every luxury of life, have so cheapened their cost as to convert many luxuries into necessities. The facilities of transportation have brought the comforts of life to every man's hearth; and, of course, following so great increase of production, has come a correspond-

ing increase of profits to the producer on that production. Now, if with the profits on the products of mechanics and manufactures by manual labor solely, or aided by rude machinery, it required-as a half a century it did-the laborer to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day to obtain the ordinary means of subsistence, it would seem that, with this great increase of production from his labor aided by more perfeet machinery, he might be able to obtain the same means of comfortable subsistence—specially as they are cheapened by this very facility of production—with at least half as many hours; or, if working more hours, he should obtain greater rewards for his industry, so as soon to place him beyond the necessity of abor. But while in many cases it is true that the workman has become the master mechanic employing others, and has thereby obtained omfort and independence, and in a great neasure wealth, yet it is impossible not to see

that the condition of the mass of workmen is which has grown up until it takes the Legis not much advanced; and these cases of the bettered condition of the master workmen heir own labor, but from their ability to employ and take the profit of the labors of others, while we see the dividends or rewards which the capitalist or employer has received from this increase of manufacturing or mechanical production have created vast fortunes and enormous aggregations of wealth.

Hence we may infer, with logical accuracy, that there is not yet a fair division of the profits of mechanical and manufacturing labor between the capitalists and the workmen. The vision. On the one side, workmen are insistother hand, other workmen are insisting that

ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL. CASHIMERE YARNS, EMBROIDERED WORSTED WORK, and a full assortment in that line. they shall work less hours for the same pay, which is another mode of arriving at the same WHY FARM LABORERS DO NOT STRIKE. BY MAIL we send samples of any goods capable of be-ing sent by sample through the mail with prices attached to each piece. We find this to be a great convenience to It must be first considered that there is a lack finerease in the capacity for production of the land within the last half century, as compared with the increase of production in every-FAMILY GROCERIES, Staple and Fancy, nicely kept, emptingly getten up and of the Best Qualities. SEAMAN & TRAEGER. thing which goes to make the necessaries of lie coming from manufactures and the arts. Tue, the machine-reaper, mower, thresher CROCKERY, everything required in that line for house-keeping purposes. and rake have aided in some degree the labor of the former, but it cannot fail to be observed that almost all the improvements of agricultu-Tubs, Palls, Buckets, and all sorts of Wooden Ware ralmachinery only aid him to gather the re-SEAMAN & TRAEGER. suts of his toil, but do not make a spire of griss or blade of corn grow where there was All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest prices. SEAMAN & TRAEGER. which our fathers broke the furrow; the hoe, the shovel, the spade, are the same. The cultirator and like contrivances have lightened

tle production of the power-loom over the lom of a half century since. Therefore it is that there has been, and from the nature of things can be, no strike by the farm laborer fo a larger share of the profits of farming, for is a gentleman in a neighboring State, who thre are no great profits to divide. The farm at 21, was employed in conveying passenger porer does not ask to shorten his hours of with a single pair of oars from New-Jersey t laor, because with those hours shortened his New-York, who, by his enterprise-by taking epacity for production would not keep him advantage of the laws regulating the means fin starvation. He does not combine to of transportation of passengers and merchan mke the farmer pay greater wages, because disc-at the age of three score and ten has any substantial increase of price would render accumulated as many millions of dollars exployment of farming quite impossible. Be- Now we do not object to the enterprise, the cuse of this want of increase of production industry and energy which can accumulate a th profits from agricultural labor are the least laws regulating what has become a prime ne deoveries of chemistry, the invention of merchandise and the person-the common sence have aided it in a degree; but still highways of the people, by land and by seacones back to the farmer the normal and prim- can be so manipulated that any man in a sin o's condition that " in the sweat of thy face" gle lifetime, by any means, can accumulate -not by the labor of the steam engine) - such a fortune. He cannot have made so gree irestment of capital in farming and labor on what should have been by them enjoyed. In the farm are but little advanced from what other words, he has got more, much more hve not risen, but they have risen because of having acquired so much; but what shall we Bis. Hence it is that all our boys leave the fim to go into other business, hardly one 'renining to take care of the homestead; and Ince it is that the father encourages the boy bleave the farm to become the broker, the B; and, too often, indorses a note or mort-

ter down to their graves in helpless poverty, pressed by the thought that they have been rned by the darling son whose haste to be h they themselves have quickened and Starting with the thesis—as we must doe actual means of subsistence to man t come out of the earth at first, and that all

forts and luxury, or to obtain to the individual more than an equal share of such comforts and luxuries, and then comparing the legal and mechanical machinery which has been devised to assist those other pursuits, it will be seen at once why agricultural production has not been in a greater degree increased, and is with us among the least remunerative of employments. Nothing do more forcibly illustrates this than making of corporations should not stop? Are demands are unreasonable, sir." a glance at the aids which other occupations receive from legislative action. Out of nearly people can associate together to commence ensix hundred acts passed by the last Legislature only one was to promote agriculture, and that was to give the Board of Agriculture power to employ, a clerk and to engage lectur ers. This was all the aid, direct of indirect

that the farming interest of Massachusetts received from the Legislature of 1869. What, me penny worth of bread only to-all this sack The direct expenditure in behalf of agriculture, \$1,400! while \$7,000, in addition to \$8,000 heretofore appropriated, was in the sume year appropriated for the purpose of republishing the History of the invertebrate Ani mals of Massachusetts, which being interpreted is the history of animals lacking backbone He by no means wished to urge that this las expenditure was unnecessary; partly because hough that kind of animal is not confined to Massachusetts, yet, as it is supposed that the politicians are generally included in that class, so therefore the republication of such history might have become a sort of State

necessity. TOO MUCH SPECIAL LEGISLATION. Agriculture asks for no special legislation It is not benefited by any legislation whatever except such as shall preserve the morals of the cople and the rights of property and person. Indeed, the best legislation to aid the tilling of the earth is that which lets it most severely alone. But what ought to be complained of is the fostering of every interest by special laws, giving to them every power that law can give to association and combination-all interests save one. Looking through this large volumes of acts, we find no act in aid of labor or authorizing any association of labor.

We have already seen that agricultural labor may not be benefited by association; but it by no means follows that manufacturing and mechanical labor might not be so. It has been shown that the farmer cannot be helped by legislation. What he should demand is that he should not be impeded by legislation. Any law which permits or assists any individual or society to get his living without labor, is a tax direct, inevitable and oppressive upon the laboring interest of the community and is an injustice to every laborer and every farmer. This system of special legislation lature six months in the year to pass laws t guide the State for the other six months, has have come, not from the improved price of come to be an evil, to alleviate, aye, to eradicate which I call upon the only disinterested body of men-the farmers of Massachusetts

RAILROAD SCHEMES.

to interpose.

In reply to these suggestions I may be an swered, he said, as it is the stock reply of those asking special legislation, that incorporating railroads and aiding means of transportation of persons and products are of equal advantage to the agricultural interest with that o any other; that the special legislation of which apitalist, as a rule, grows rich; the workman I have complained has built up a system of grows only a little more comfortable; and that railroads over the State which has largely concomfort comes because he is enabled, from the | ducted to its prosperity. A large part of this very production of his labor, to buy some of may be admitted to be true, and yet it is no the comforts of life at less prices in compari-son with the wages he receives. Now, there which has built railroads, from which capital re two ways in which an equal division of and capitalists may realize large dividends and profits from the union of capital and industry immense fortunes, may and does indeed ben can be made ; one, in giving higher price for efft the State, but at a very enormous expense labor, so that the workman would not be to the taxpayer and producer. Dividends of obliged to be employed so long to obtain the ten or fifteen per cent., railroad stocks increase means of a livelihood; and the other is, by ing from par to 150 per cent., are only to be shortening the hours daily which he works sustained by rates of fare which are burdenor the same pay, to wit: the means of ob- some and oppressive to those needing the taining a livelihood. Therefore the struggle means of cheap transportation to get their s now going on, not only in this country but | produce to market. And is it not a fact that broad, in both directions, for such equal di- the railroads find it for the interest so to ing that they shall have more pay; on the of charges as to favor the long lines of transportation-thus to entice the wheat and flour and corn of the West to come to Boston for shipment and not to New-York-rather than

in favor of the local agricultural interests of Massachusetts? Again, the undertaking of one of the most gigantic engineering enterprises of the agethe boying of a tunnel five miles through a mountain-is not, if I understand it, although the millions requisite for the accomplishmen of the object are to come from taxation, intended to build up the local interests of Massachusetts farmers, but is to make a through line to the great West in the interest of cap tal invested in the banking, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits of the State. Rail roads have now become the actual comme highways of the country, and should be man nd one before. The plow is the same with aged for the benefit of the people thereof, and not, as now, for the benefit of the few having them in charge, and scarcely even in behalf of the stockholders. We are not complaining insome degree your labors, but only in the thousandth part of a degree as compared with

which gives one man an advantage over other COMMODORE VANDERBILT. Let us take an illustration. It is said ther or the farm comes the well-known fact that much; but what we do object to is, that the any department of human industry. The cessity of life—the transportation of food and "halt thou eat thy bread." The profits of a mass of wealth without taking from other thy were at the beginning of the century: I than his share, giving credit for all the ability b no means mean to say that farm wages the possesses. He may not be blamable in th high prices paid in manufacturing, me- say of the laws which in a country of equal unical and commercial pursuits, and the rights, and therefore of what should be equal beher rewards to be obtained by the invest- laws, will make it possible for one man so to but and employment of capital in such pur- overtop all others in wealth, which must be produced by labor from the earth at last? STOP MAKING CORPORATIONS.

This state of things has not yet gone pas remedy. Let us take timely warning. Let us examine carefully into the evils of this sysbiker, the merchant or the manufacturer—tem of legislation. Let us reform them alto gether. One means of preventing too much gres the farm, to raise the capital with which legislation would be meetings of the Legisla-Il boy is to start in business. As the records ture once in two or four years only. We Omercantile and business pursuits show that from our fathers, with all their wisdom per- head was thrown back, his long throat bare-Dy one in a hundred is in a high degree sucesful, if the boy is unfortunate, then the old fected now through more than eighty years of mestead goes, and the father and the mother of the people; ample to punish crime, to determine rights, to protect person and preserve property ample for all purposes for which laws are good. Why is it then that we should rather in doing those legislative acts which are only the means of private advancement? Many years ago the excuse for acts of incorporation was that there was not sufficient capital in the hands of individuals to enable the in his business."

Link to say brusquely, "Go to Stanton, this could not vote but was ready to make a speech." other pursuits are only to add to his com-

undertaking of large industrial enterprises, and therefore it was necessary to associate the will do nothing for me." means of many for such purposes. Now, as "You have been to him and got your an we have seen, there are accumulations of indi-swer, and still presume to come to me! vidual wealth sufficient for all purposes-many I to have no rest? no privacy? Must I be and many individuals carrying on larger in- dogged to my last fastness, and worried to dustrial enterprises than corporations; so that death by inches? Mr. Stanton has done just the reason failing, what can be said why the right. He knows what he is about. Your they now anything more than means by which terprises of which, if successful, they reap the "Feel for you! Good God! I have to feel benefit, and if lost or unproductive, by getting for five hundred thousand more unfortunate rid of individual responsibility, they throw the burden of the failure upon innocent persons, know we are at war? Sorrow is the lot of and generally upon industrial classes? While true it is that agriculture has all its

tranquil delights of old age in the culture of they must take the consequences? Not but the land. To become farmers, in fact, is the that I am sorry for you, Colonel. As for your end of all their aspirations, of all their endeave wife, she's at rest, and I wish I were." ors, of all their enterprises. The shipma ster fruits of the tropical clime, wanders amid the the departure of his visitors. nonuments of grandeur and civilization of the old world, still at last returns to the cultivation of the land, even the sands of Cape Cod. It seems the yearning desire of the human heart to return to the bosom of mother earth. Well may it be so: for to the purifying and revivifying influence of the farm and the country we owe most that is stable in government, most that is patriotic in thought and loyal in endeavor. The battles for the Union in the late rebeilion were fought in a great degree by the farmer boys of the country. A majority of those that went forth at the first call left the plow in the furrow or dropped the shovel or spade in the garden. The corruptions, the vices of cities have so far not reached the land; and to the country the statesman must look for the stability and safety and purity of the laws. There is a reason why this must be so. In the country there is time for reflection, time for thought. In the city, pursuits of aggregated men, there is time only for the perceptions. In the city man lives country he lives in his reflections and ideas. The occupation of tilling the farm, I need not say to you, gives health and strength to the body, as well as purity of the mind. Who-

neighbor will yearn to return to the soil again to till it, and in it to find his last resting place. A TRUE STORY OF ABRAHAM

LINCOLN. During the summer of the most disastrous and doubtful year of the late American war, the Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment lay for some weeks extremely ill of camp fever, near Hampton Roads, in Virginia. Hearing of his critical condition, his wife left her Northern home, and after much difficulty, made her way to his beds de. Her cheerful presence and areful nursing so far restored him that he was in a short time able to be transferred to Wash-

In the Potomac river the steamer in which the invalid orlicer Col. Scott, and his family. had taken pas, sage, was sunk, in a collision with a large vessel, in the night time. The crew and nearly all the soldiers on board were escued or saver themselves*; but amid the horrible confusion of the scene, Col. Scott became separated from this wife, and she was lost. The Colonel was picked up in the water by the crew of the larger steamer, and under his direction every effort was made to discover manage their affairs and to adjust their tariff his wife or rather her sody, for all hope of finding her alive was abandoned. The sad search was fruitless; it was resumed in the morning, the people along the shore, humane Confederates, lendingsheir aid. But the gray sullen river refused to give up its dead, and week, however, he received word that the body had been washed on shore; that these good country people, generous fees, had seemed it,

cared for it, and were keeping it for him. It happened that just at that time impera tive orders were issued from the War Department prohibiting all intercourse with the peninsula-a necessary precaution against the premature disclosure of important military plans. So it was with some misgivings that Col. Scottapplied to Secretary Stanton for a leave to return to Virginia, on his melancholy duty.

"Impossible, Colonel," replied Mr. Stanton "no one can have leave to go down the river, at this time, on any private mission whatever. Our present exigencies demand the most stringent regulations, and I hope I need not say to you that no merely personal consideration should be allowed to interfere with the na tional interests. Your case is a sad onc, but this is a critical, perilous, cruel time. The dead must bury the dead." The Colonel would have entreated, but the busy Secretary cut him short with another

ly no appeal. He went forth from the presence, and returned to the hotel quite over-Fortunately he was that afternoon visited by a friend to whom he told the story of his

impossible," from which there was absolute-

and who immediately exclaimed, "Why not apply to the President ?" knowledging that the plan was worth trying, drove to the White House.

They were too late. It was Saturday even ing and Mr. Lincoln had gone to spend the Sunday at Soldier's Rest, his summer retreat. This was but a few miles from town, and the Colonel's indomitable friend proposed they should follow him out, and they went. There was then a popular belief that all the wronged, the troubled, the suffering could find a refuge | knife; and he said I was another; and I said in "Father Abraham's capacious bosom;" a belief that was not far out of the way. there were times when, over-burdened, wen-whip him it i was bigger'n him; and he said ried, tortured, the patriarch longed to clear he'd rock me to sleep, mother; and I said he that asylum of its forlorn inmates, to boit and was a bigger one; and he said I never had bar and double-lock it against the world; times when life became to hard and perplexing for his genial, honest nature, too serious and tragic and rascally a thing by half. It happened, unluckily, that the poor Colo-

nel and his friend found the President in one of his most despondent and disgusted moods. He was in his little private parlor, alone in the gloaming. He was lounging loosely in a large rocking chair, jutting over it in all directions. have a system of general laws, come down | His slippered feet were exalted, his rough he was in his shirt sleeves. Yes, dear fastidicareful revision, ample for all the general wants ous English reader, it was genuine Yankee ahandon-make the most of it.

almost savage inquiry. There was, indeed, in his usually pleasant eyes a wild, angry spend so much time in making others, or gleam—a something like the glare of a wor-

ried animal at bay.

Colonel Scott proceeded very modestly to cell his story; but the President interrupted carrier's car "that he was not naturalized, and

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NEW DESIGNS LATEST STYL

"I have been to him. Mr. President, and h

"But, Mr. Lincoln, I thought .you

all; bear your share like a man and a soldier. "I try to, Mr. President, but it seems hard.

discouragements and all its difficulties, and My devoted wife lost her life from coming to that it never can be the most lucrative employment of men, yet the tillage of the land will take her body home to my children." ever be the favorite one. Nearly all men in professional or mercantile or manufacturing to the army. She could have stayed at home. life look forward, as the end and object and That is the place for women. But if they will finish of their exertions, to a time when they go tearing about the country, in such times as may leave the turmoil of business and find the these, and rushing into all sorts of danger,

Saying this, the President leaned back wea who plows every ocean, visits every country, rily in his chair, and closed his eyes, not noobserves the fertility of every soil, tastes of the ticing, except by a slight wave of his hand,

I am not ashamed to confess that my tossed restlessly that night upon a pillow wet with many tears; that he was desperate and resentful utterly unresigned to the decree of Providence and the War Department; and that he thought Abraham Lincoln as hard as he was ugly, and as inhuman as he was ur gainly.

Toward morning he fell asleep, and slept late. Before he was fully dressed there came a quick knock at the door of his chamber, and opened it to President Lincoln! The good man came forward, pale and ea

ger, tears glistening in his eyes and grasped he Colonel's hand, saving. "I treated you brutally last night. I ask our pardon. I was utterly tired out, badgered to death. I generally become about as savage as a wild cat by Saturday night, drained dry of the 'milk of human kindness.' I must have seemed to you the very gorillathe rebel amid the whirl and turmoil of the clashing paint me. I was sorry enough for it when you were gone. I could not sleep a moment last night, so I thought I would drive into guided by his eyes and his senses; in the town in the cool of the morning, and make it all right. Fortunately I had little difficulty in finding you."

"This is very good of you, Mr. President," aid the Colonel, deeply moved. ever, tilling the soil, is inclined to look with " No, it isn't; but that was very bad of me, last night. I never should have forgiven myenvy upon the successes of his neighbor in self If I had left that piece of ugly work stand. the accumulation of wealth, let him console That was a noble wife of yours, Colonel. You himself with the remembrance that at last that were a happy man to have such a noble woman o love you; and you must be a good fellow, or such a woman would never have risked so much for you. And what grand women there are in these times, Colonel! What angels of devotion and mercy, and how brave and plucky !-going everywhere at the call of duty, facing every danger ! I tell you if it were not for the women, we should all go to the devil, and should deserve to. They are he salvation of the nation. Now, come, Colmel; my carriage is at the door. I'll drive

you to the War Department, and we'll see Stanton about this matter." Even at that early hour, they found the Secretary at his post. The President pleaded the case of Colonel Scott, and not only requested that leave of absence should be given him, but that a steamer should be sent down vife. "Humanity, Mr. Stanton," said the President, his homely face transfigured with the glow of carnest, tender feeling, " humanishould overrule considerations of policy, and even military necessity, in matters like

this." The Secretary was touched, and he said omething of his regret at not having felt nim-

self at liberty to grant Colonel Scott's request " No, no, Mr. Stanton," said the President; you did right in adhering to your own rules; on are the right man for this place. If we had such a soft-hearted old fool as I here, the young officer, half fruntic with grief, was there would be no rules or regulations that the compelled to go to Washington. Within a army of the country could depend upon. But this is a peculiar case. Only think of that oor woman !"

> Of course the "impossible" was accomdished. To the surprise of the Colonel, the Presilent insisted on driving him to the navy yard

to see that the Secretary's order was carried out immediately; seemed to have a nervous tear that some obstacle might be thrown in the way of the pious expedition. He waited at the landing till all was ready, then charged the officers of the steamer to give every assistance and attention to his "friend, Colonel scott." With him he shook hands warmly t parting, saying, "God bless you, my dear fellow. I hope you will have no trouble in this sad affair and Colone!, try and forget last night.''

Away up in the New Hampshire churchard there is a certain grave carefully watched and tended by love. But every April time the violets on that mound speak not alone of the womanly sweetness and devotion of her who sleeps below-they are tender and tearful with the memory of a mardered President. -All The Year Round.

*Norn.—All The Year Round is mistaken in one fact. There were between sixty and seventy lost, and among them the eldest brother of the edited for this paper, who was on his way to join his regiment, (the 51st), then at Cutpeper under Pope. by a friend to whom he told the story of his insuccessful application and sad perplexity, and who immediately exclaimed, "Why not apply to the President?"

The Colonel had but little hope, but accommoding that the plan was worth trying, throwed ging that the plan was worth trying, throwed to the White House.

The small steamer was run and of a Northern Coperater d, and the act was one of many of the Democracy to keep up "the fire in the rear." That same capitaln afterwards proved his devotion to the Democratic party by running a transport, laden with valuable government stores, into the rebel lines in Albemarle Sound.

How HE WHIPPED HIM .-- A young John Phonix tells how it was as follows: "I'll tell you how it was. You see, Bill and me went down to the wharf to fish; and I felt in my pocket and found my knife, and it was gone, and I said, Bill, you stole my Yet | go there yourself; and he said it was no such Yet | thing; and I said he was a liar, and I could the measles; and I said for him to fork over that knife, or I'd fix him for a tombstone at Laurel Hill; and he said my grandmother was no gentleman ; and I said he dersen't take it up; but he did, you bet; you neverwell you never did; then I got up, and said he was too much afraid to do it again; and he tried to, but he didn't; and I grabbed him and then throwed him down on top of me like governt bricks : and I tell you it beat me and so did he ; and my little dog got behind Bill and bit him; and Bill then kicked at the dog, and the dog ran, and I ran to fetch him back, and I didn't ketch him till I got clear home; He turned upon his visitors with a look of black?"

> An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled an election-box, on its being passed to him, whispered in the