The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

ALLENTOWN, PA., APRIL 27, 1870.

THE ALLENTOWN DEMOCRAT ON TARIFF.

The *Democrat* comments most severely on the motion of Benj. Butler to reduce the duty on pig iron from nine to five dollars per ton. That motion was carried by a vote of 66 against 64. The *Democrat* says by his (Butler's) action "our industrial interests are to be broken up." We are glad to see that the importance of this reduction to *our* people is recognized universally by the journals of this District. The action of Butler is inimical to American interests and we have not the slightest objection to his being attacked—provided always that he is not *misrepresented* as the Great Mogul of the Republican party. It would be as reasonable in us to misrepresent the *Allentown Democrat* as the Great Organ of the Democratic Party.

It is such a short time since the Democracy lauded Butler as all that was good, patriotic and wise—as a Great Mogul of the Democratic party—that we are inclined to doubt if the taint is yet out of his blood. His course on the Tariff Bill is certainly more Democratic than Republican, and therefore the disinterestedness of the Democratic organs, in attacking him, is worthy of admiration.

The *Democrat* is singularly unfortunate in its queries; or else is determined to bring the dereliction of our member very prominently before the people. The *Democrat* asks "What will our iron manufacturers say to this kind of Protection." *Certainly they will say*, WHERE WAS STILES? "What will the laboring men at our rolling mills and furnaces say?" asks the reckless *Democrat*. They have already been saying, WHERE WAS STILES? What will the *Register* say goes on this sarcastic *Democrat*, with an utter disregard of consequences and as though the answer was not, palpably, WHERE WAS STILES?

The *Democrat* falsely asserts that the Republican party entertain no sympathy or regard for the white laboring classes of this country, and ignores the fact that *they* and not the Democrats, as a party, are for Protection. On this very question the Democrats, with one or two honorable exceptions, were in favor of reducing the Tariff on pig iron to THREE DOLLARS per ton. Butler's motion was inimical to the interests of that vast host of men who earn their living at our furnaces and rolling mills; but what shall be said of the Democrats who would have out-heroded Herod, and reduced the wages of the ironworker to starvation point.

The most telling speeches, against this reduction in the duty on pig iron, were made by Republican Representatives, and had John D. Stiles and the rest of the "Democratic Dodgers" been in their places, and fairly represented their constituents, the motion must have been defeated.

PIG AND SCRAP IRON.

"The duty under the existing tariff on imported pig iron is $9 per ton, and on scrap iron $8. By Mr. Butler's amendment, recently adopted by the House, the duty was reduced to $5, while the duty on scrap iron was reduced to $5 per ton for cast and $6 for wrought. During the debate on the paragraph of the bill on scrip iron our Representative, Mr. Cake, made a motion to amend the paragraph by making it read "on cast scrap iron of every description one quarter cent per pound; on wrought scrap iron of every description one-half cent per pound," which would be at the rate of $5 00 per ton of 2240 pound for cast scrap iron, and $11 25 for wrought scrap Mr. Cake's amendment was rejected.

It is difficult to conceive how the House can expect the iron interests of this country to prosper, under so radical a reduction as that proposed. Even at the present duty, with gold at 112-13, the importations of pig and scrap iron are on the decrease. Admit this iron at lower rates of duties, and our iron workers, to go on and compete with the foreign producers with their low prices for labor, would have to reduce the wages of their workmen from forty to fifty per cent. Not only this. It would check the erection of furnaces and other iron works, and close a large number of those now in existence in this country.

These facts could not have been adequately appreciated by the members of the House from Pennsylvania who were absent when the vote on pig iron was taken, and which could not have been effected if it had not been for the shameful neglect of those whose duty to the interests of their constituents and the country should have compelled their attendance during the entire time that the Tariff Bill was pending."—*Miner's Journal.*

The above extract from the *Miner's Journal* is an evidence of the feeling with which the action of the "dodging" members from Pennsylvania is regarded in other parts of the State.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH TARIFF.

The Free Trader's cry is always that "*the people* suffer from high tariff" and that "only a few manufacturers are benefited." A clique, it is claimed grow rich, while the masses suffer.

A reply to their propositions might readily be made by a comparison of the *real* condition of the laboring classes, under the high and low Tariff's of 1808 and 1857. But figures that are official are necessary to refute the specious arguments of Free Traders. *The figures used in this article are official.*

That high duties do not *disadvantageously* affect the power of the people to buy foreign goods, is thus demonstrated by the Custom House reports:

Articles.	Consumed in 1860.	Consumed in 1869.	Increase per Ct.
Tea	$6,033,174	10,839,326	56½
Coffee	19,614,406	24,442,746	24½
Spices	634,567	975,330	54
Sugar Molasses	33,864,044	47,429,365	40
Unm'f'd Tobacco	858,021	747,354	—
Unm'f'd Wool	4,804,834	5,953,801	24
Scrap and pig iron	1,535,071	2,605,224	70
Total	$68,241,417	$92,076,046	35½
Aggregate duties	8,820,073	58,881,888	
Wholesale cost	$77,061,490	151,817,934	97

It is proved here beyond controversy, that in those articles we could afford to, and did, consume in 1868 nearly double the prime value that we did under the (1857) Free Trade Revenue Tariff, in 1860.

Protective Tariff does not injure the poor man but it helps him. Protection is demanded by the people of *this* Congressional District. Their Representatives can have no doubt of their wishes. To fairly and honestly represent them would be to vote squarely and honestly in favor of High Protective Tariff. We shall see.

BURLINGAME.

The remains of the Honorable Anson Burlingame arrived at New York yesterday by the steamship "Silesia." Arrangements are being made for the funeral ceremonies which will doubtless be on a scale commensurate with the distinguished position of the deceased.

In the busy whirl of exciting events continually transpiring, funeral honors and all the pageantry of woe are quickly forgotten. Burlingame by his *useful life* and eminent services to humanity has earned himself a name that will be remembered "till time shall be no more."

Ex-Governor Bullock, who has just returned from Europe, was the recipient of a public reception at his home in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday.

IDIOPATHIC MURDERERS.

Insanity is a disease so insiduous in its attacks and so varied in the forms in which it presents itself that it is sometimes entirely unsuspected, until the person afflicted betrays its presence by some act entirely at variance with his general behavior and in direct opposition to the dictates of reason. For this reason Criminal lawyers invariably set up the plea of insanity when the evidence is conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner they defend. The very commission of an act of murder, it is argued to the jury, is an evidence of a diseased mind. Doctors who differ as regards symptoms are placed on the stand and give the most bewildering evidence concerning partial, temporary and total insanity, until the unfortunate jurors, always shrinking from the responsibility of a conviction that results in Death, are only too glad to bring in a verdict declaring the murderer, insane, and thus get rid of their unpleasant duty.

One Sunday in the early part of the new year 1870 Dominicus S. Voorhees was drinking in a saloon, kept open in defiance of law, in the city of Brooklyn, New York. A man named William Chambers came into the saloon and, in company with others, stood at the bar drinking. Chambers was in a condition of maudlin intoxication and was introduced by one of his companions to Voorhees. A few words passed between the men and as Chambers kept pouring the liquor down the nature of his remarks became very bitter and violent, and he shortly afterwards left the saloon.—Whether or no in his drunken condition he had construed any remark from Voorhees into an insult, cannot be known. Mr. Voorhees appears to have been perfectly mild and inoffensive, but certain it is that Chambers, at that time, *seemed* to have had an idea that he had cause of offense against him. After some time he returned to the saloon and standing apart from Voorhees at the other end of the counter for a few minutes, in sullen silence, suddenly drew a pistol and fired; inflicting a wound on his victim which, in a short time, resulted in death.

It is not our purpose to comment upon the kind of respect shown for the law in the "city of churches," when men like Voorhees are to be found in a saloon on Sunday, drinking with such men as his murderer. We merely wish to call attention to the means by which the death penalty was escaped.

When William Chambers was tried during this week for the crime of willful murder the defence set up was, that at the time of the commission of the crime he was not responsible for his actions. Previous to the trial the prisoner had preserved a dull stolidity of demeanor and had answered *most of* the questions put to him in such a stupid, meaningless manner that, to the ordinary observer, his insanity was apparent. When asked about himself and his parentage he could not be made to understand, but when asked "Who are your Attorneys?" he answered readily "Mr. Spencer and Mr. Howe." The Doctors gave their testimony as to the nature and symptoms of insanity and all agreed that it was probable that *at the time of the commission of the murder* William Chambers was not in his right mind.—The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty but that *he was insane when he committed the deed* and recommended that he should be confined in a lunatic asylum.

The modern criminal lawyer sets up before the jury, in the course of a defence, so many nice, hair splitting distinctions and probabilities, that the modern juryman needs to have a knowledge of metaphysical sciences and to consider how far all crime partakes of the nature of insanity.

For the safety of the community, we would suggest that any man who is *at any time possessed* with the demon of murder, be locked up *for life* in an insane asylum, lest he should be possessed again.

We are glad to see Judge Barnard has done the best thing possible under the circumstances and sent this murderously insane individual (who, after the finding of the jury, resumed his usual demeanor), to the Utica Asylum. How soon can he get out? If rational conduct will procure his release, we are afraid Chambers will soon be abroad again.

STILES AND THE TARIFF.

While our Representative, the Hon. John D. Stiles, was sitting complacently listening to the "Random Lecture" of George Francis Train, and after Mr. Stiles had complained of the tardiness of the American Government in protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, the most important and vital question to the laboring man, the farmer, the mechanic, the business man and the wealthy too, was voted upon, by the House of Representatives at Washington, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stiles complained of others while, at that moment, he was false to his position and false to the *rights* of those who elected him to office.

Laboring men! John D. Stiles dodged the vote on the question of duty on imported pig iron. That duty, it was voted, should be reduced from NINE to FIVE DOLLARS a ton—nearly one-half. We warned the people that whenever it came to a direct vote on the Tariff, John D. Stiles would show himself not a Tariff man. There can be no question that he dodged the vote. Why was he here in Allentown? Was it necessary for him to be brought from Washington to introduce a ranting humbug, or to try a Five Dollar case in the Courts?

The question will come up before the House again and if John D. Stiles cannot find an excuse to be absent when the final vote is taken, we hope by influence of the Press, backed by the whole people of the District, to force him to vote for our rights.

The decline in gold has reduced the duty on iron until our furnaces are barely able to compete with British iron and our laboring men are pinched to sustain themselves by the wages they receive. If the vote of the Committee of the Whole is sustained by Congress, if the duty be reduced to Five Dollars a ton, every furnace in the Valley will be compelled to blow out, and ruin and distress will follow. We are ready to back this statement by the most experienced, practical iron manufacturers in the State.

Laboring men, what do you think of your Representative! The majority in favor of the reduction was two. The vote stood 64 to 66. A hundred members dodged the issue, but of all the hundred there are none who have such a lame excuse to offer as the man who is paid to look after the interest of the citizens of this District in Congress, and dodged his duty to introduce George Francis Train.

THE ONEIDA SURVIVORS.

In our telegraphic intelligence published in the CHRONICLE of Tuesday was a despatch announcing the departure of the "Colorado" on Monday last, from San Francisco, with the survivors of the Oneida disaster.

On board of the Colorado there is $705,000 in treasure, but her most precious freight in the eyes of American citizens is the remnant of "that gallant crew," whose shipmates sleep their last sleep on the coasts of the far-off land. More precious than gold and silver are the lives of these "toilers of the sea," who carry the stars and stripes to every country under the sun, and by their courage, devotion, and manly bearing, teach the world what stuff Americans are made of. To them we owe an unforgotten debt of gratitude; and carelessness, neglect and incompetence which results in their destruction, demands, at the hands of the American Nation, punishment swift and certain. When these men, who are coming, (snatched from the jaws of a sudden death,) reach their home once more, they should find their countrymen eager and anxious for Justice on the destroyers of their shipmates.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Under Mr. Boutwell's administration the public debt *decreased* since the first of March nearly six millions of dollars. From the 4th March, 1869, to the first of April, 1870, the net decrease was $92,001,120. The increase in the circulation of gold, notes, and fractional currency and the difference between the April accumulation of interest as compared with March the first, of last year, makes up the difference between the above sum and the amount held in the Sinking fund.

The Funded Gold bearing debt of the United States, was, on the first of April down to $2,002,712,792. The Funded Gold bearing stocks have been reduced in the sum of $105,133,358 and still there is *more gold in the treasury today, by* SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS, than there was when Mr. Boutwell took charge of the Treasury.

All the groans and cries of Democratic partisans cannot controvert the plain facts these figures show, and it is beyond a question that, in a financial point of view, Republican rule has been a great success.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the Mormons are buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions.

The members of the Ohio Legislature were entertained by the Baltimore City Council on Saturday.

Charles Hodgman for many years a Cashier of the Boatman's Savings Institution of St. Louis, died on Saturday.

The planing-mill of Graham & Lyon, at East Liberty, Penn. was burned on Saturday. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

Five companies of the 7th Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to Fort Hays for active service against the Indians. Gen. Custer will command.

Paul Heinan of Buffalo was so badly burned on Saturday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, that he died. A boy aged two years was also burned and died during the night.

The mammoth still at Heigerfort's destillery, in Carrolton, Ohio, exploded on Saturday, destroying that part of the building where the still was located, and doing considerable other damage.

The Government of British Columbia has voted a subsidy to maintain the telegraph system on the main land, and has levied a duty of fifty per cent on all imported liquors and spirits arriving, to provide a revenue for that purpose.

The Southwark Bank of Philadelphia was entered by burglars on Saturday night, but were discovered by the private watchman before they had secured any plunder. There were $10,000,000 in the vaults. The thieves escaped.

There is a great freshet on the Mississippi river. On both the Illinois and Iowa sides of the river, a great part of the country and some towns along the rivers are overflowed. Much damage has been done to railroad and private property.

Another duel was fought at New Orleans on Saturday. Rapiers were used, and one of the combatants was slightly wounded.

Lady Franklin is a passenger on the U. S. steamer Newbern, which left San Francisco on Saturday for Alaska, via Nicteria.

Governor Randolph of New Jersey has appointed Henry C. Ketsey of Sussex county, Secretary of State, vice Mr. Congar, resigned.

WINNOWINGS.

Cooked accounts—Hotel-bills.

Independence.—Keeping an hotel.

Aquatic Sports—A Mill-Race.

When is a penny like a hermit?—When it's a loan (alone).

If you want to become a real estate agent, marry a rich wife.

A Quaker, rigidly adhering to the rules of his sect, invariably calls a Yew tree a "*Thou* tree."

Some one wants to know if the tragic buskin we hear so much of in the classics is synonymous with the Grecian nose?

The Cleveland *Herald* thinks the marriage service should be changed to read: "Who dares take this woman? And the groom shall answer, "I dare." Shame on the man!

An Iowa clergyman has observed a remarkable coincidence—whenever the contribution box begins its rounds, an alarm of fire is heard outside, and the church is emptied at once.

A little girl in a Western town, after studying for some time a picture of the Magdalen reclining on her face and weeping, suddenly turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Mamma, I know why Mrs Magdalen is crying. It is because Mr. Magdalen doesn't buy her clothes enough."

PETITION FOR DUTY ON IMPORTED STEEL RAILS.

A committee of steel manufacturers appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, and presented a petition, signed by 95 officers of railroads in the United States, comprising Presidents and Directors of Companies, asking that a specific duty of two cents per pound be put upon steel rails. The persons signing this document control and operate 22,000 miles of track, which is over one-half of all the track in the country, and represent railroads in thirty-one States and six Territories. This committee of steel rail manufacturers have also presented to each and every member of the House of Representatives a circular appealing to Congress for the passage of a law which will prevent the annihilation of their business. Their grievances are set forth as follows:

First: They are ignored in the present law, from the fact that, when the Tariff of 1864 was enacted, steel rails were not made in America. The use of steel rails began shortly afterward, and they were classed among "manufactures of steel not otherwise provided for," subject to a duty of 45 per centum *ad valorem*.

Second: The present classification discriminates unjustly against this branch of manufacture.

Third: This manufacture is new and in its earliest stages, and should just now receive exceptional protection.

Fourth: The capacity of the present works is ample for the present American demand, the total yearly capacity of these Bessemer steel works being 100,000 and 200,000 tons.

Sixth: The Western and Southern Railroad Companies are, at present, only interested in the price of steel rails to keep it down at that point which will make the domestic manufacturer safe, and encourage him to perfect his works.

Seventh: There has been expended $6,000,000 in the erection and establishment of Bessemer steel works in the United States, and none of the steel-rail makers in the United States have paid a dollar of dividend. They therefore pray for a specific duty of two cents per pound on all steel rails imported.

The First Anthracite Steel Rails.

The first steel rails manufactured of anthracité pig metal, with the use of anthracite coal as a fuel, were made in this country a few weeks ago, and are now being made at the Tamaqua rolling mill, and a good article is being turned out. Eighty per cent. of No. 2 foundry iron is put into the puddling furnace or converter, and twenty per cent. of Lenderhill gray magnetic ore from York county, which partakes of the ores from which the celebrated Wootz steel is made in India. The patent for this new process was obtained last year, and it is the first time that good steel rails have been made with the use of anthracite iron and anthracite coal, as a fuel, in the puddling furnace. A very important feature of these rails is that they can be re-worked and re-rolled half a dozen times if desired, a thing which cannot be done with the rails made by the Bessemer process. This fact is an important one to those who use them, and will be appreciated because, while these anthracite steel rails are as good, they are, in consequence of their capacity to be re-worked a number of times, at least one-third cheaper than the rails made by the Bessemer process. It is known here as the Ralston process, having been discovered last year while working at the Tamaqua Rolling Mill. They are now turning out these steel rails from 20 to 30 pounds to the yard, and $120 per ton at the Tamaqua Rolling Mill, and will guarantee them. A specimen can be seen at the Anthracite Board of Trade Rooms. A 20-pound steel rail is said to be equal in endurance to a 35-pound iron rail. The machinery at the rolling mill is not of sufficient power to turn out heavier rails than thirty pounds to the yard.

A STEEL DISCOVERY.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE—ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

It is asserted on good authority that a large deposit of iron ore of a very peculiar nature has been recently opened in York county Pennsylvania. The ore, we are informed upon good authority, has the power of turning pig iron into good merchantable steel, by simple mixture and manipulation with the pig iron in a puddling furnace of the ordinary construction. The chemical analysis of the ore shows the presence of considerable quantities of manganese, silicon aluminum with the iron. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lesley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at 17,000,000 tons. For a few months past the discovery has made quite a stir among the iron furnaces and rolling mills of our State and Maryland, and there is quite a strong desire to know more of a matter that seems to promise such important results. The ore, as we are informed, has been tested in the presence of experienced manufacturers, in the "Abbott" rolling mills in Baltimore; the "Cambria" iron works, at Johnstown, Pa.; the "Lochiel" iron works, near Harrisburg; the "Tamaqua" rolling mills; Coleman, Rahn & Co.'s works at Pittsburg; the "Allianee" rolling mill at Alliance, Ohio, and at other places; and in all cases it has been found to possess the remarkable quality claimed for it. The steel produced during these tests was generally used for making steel-capped rails, and one of these bars, made at Pittsburg, was shown to possess a tensile strength of 111,500 pounds to the square inch of cross section.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Leaders.—No house has done so much toward advancing the standard of Ready-made Clothing as Wanamaker & Brown. They have compelled other establishments to improve their clothing, but still they keep the lead, having always the largest stock, the best goods, and the lowest prices.

If a Man Wants a Bottle of Whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

Ladies Desire What Men Admire. And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Hagan's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Rum-marks, Moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm, ladies.

AN EXCELLENT REASON WHY T. C. Kernahen, of the old Allentown China, Glassware and Lamp Store, can sell cheaper than others, is that he buys and sells exclusively for Cash, thus gaining all the advantage of cash payments and losing nothing by credit sales.

A SPLENDID PIANO.—Linderman & Son's Gold Medal Cycloid and Square Pianos rank among the finest instruments in the country. Their brilliancy and fullness of tone is not surpassed by any concert and piano at double the price. More instruments of this celebrated make have been sold in Allentown, Lehigh and adjoining counties than of any other manufacture. They can be used many years and not become airy, as most other pianos do, in only a few years. Come and examine them at C. F. Herrmann's Store, Seventh and Walnut streets.—*Adv.*

Occupational Ailments.—Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful agent, is a victim to some kind or degree of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this overstimulating intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in sedentary employments, especially in crowded factories where every breath of fresh air (to circulate the atmosphere) is always in some degree polluted, this valuable preparation is especially adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists on an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather impregnated—with the full medicinal virtues of roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its counterpart in the field and forest, and there is scarcely a root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is a powerful and unequalled antidote to fever and ague, and a specific for biliousness, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, nervousness, rheumatism, and debility. Its mild effect when at first by its use the system is thoroughly purified from the vitiated atmosphere is superseded by the sanitive vapor of health and strength, which invigorates and is pressing in the extreme. To enable the system to clear itself, even for a few hours each day ages and the debilitating influence of a benighted atmosphere, is to secure the best and alternative so urgently required. This grand deodorization is supplied by Hostetter's Bitters, which gives strength-sustaining health-protecting agent has no rival—either among official or advertised medicines.

Deaths.

MEST.—On Friday morning, April 22d, Mary A. B., wife of Jonas Mest, and daughter of Stephen Rhoads, aged 35 years.

WIKERD.—On the 19th inst., Augustus Wikerd, aged 2 years and 2 months.

BRIGENSTOCK.—On the 19th inst., Laura Bergenstock, aged 2 years.

Financial and Commercial.

ALLENTOWN MARKET.

Wheat Flour, per bbl	4 50	selling
Wheat, per bushel	1 25	paying
Rye	1 10	"
Corn	1 05	"
Oats	50	"
Flaxseed	1 80	"
Timothy Seed, per bushel	4 00	"
Clover Seed	7 50	"
Wheat Flour, per cwt	3 50	selling.
Rye	3 00	"
Corn Meal	3 00	"
Butter, per pound	30	paying.
Lard	18	"
Tallow	10	"
Ham	25	"
Eggs, per dozen	22	"
Potatoes, per bushel	90	"
Dried Apples, per bushel	2 50	"
Wheat Feed	1 00	"

—DeHaven & Bro., Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, 40 S. 3d st., Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

United States 6's		1881	115 @ 115½
"	5-20's	1862	114 @ 114½
"	5-20's	1864	113 @ 113½
"	5-20's	1865	113 @ 113½
"	5-20's	1865, new	113 @ 113½
"	5-20's	1867, new	110 @ 110½
"	5-20's	1868, new	110 @ 110½
"	10-40's		106 @ 106½
"	15-year 6 per cent. cy		112 @ 112½
Compound interest notes,			115 @ 115½
Gold			117 @ 117½
Silver			116 @ 117
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds			90 @ 90½
Central Pacific R. R.			85 @ 85½
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds			77 @ 77½

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT

For April 23d, 1870. Corrected weekly by J. H. Herrick, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 52 Barclay St., New York.

BUTTER. Orange & Sussex Co. Pails, choice, 40c. Chenango, Del. and Cattaraugus Co's pails, choice, 36@38 Fair to good, 32@35; Common 28@31 Susquehanna Co. pails, choice, 36@38; fair to good, 32@35; Common, 28@31. N. Y. State Firkins choice, yellow 34@37; fair to good, 32@33; common, 29@31. N. Y. State Firkins choice, 32@35; fair to good, 32@33; common, 28@30. N. Y. State Welsh tubs, choice, 36@38; common to good, 30@35. N. W. State Dairies, choice, 32@34; fair to good, 28@32. Western Reserve choice 28@30; fair to good 24@27. Ohio Butter, 24@27.

Receipts during the past week foot up nearly 5,000 packages, or an increase of about 500 packages over last week. Low grades of old firkins has become very much reduced, and there is a good inquiry for Southern in parcels. A few choice N. W. State Dairies have been sold at over our outside quotations. Medium and low grades of old are hard to move at most any price. New is coming forward quite freely, though the demand has not been fully worked off readily at prices quoted. To-day the stock has accumulated and we favor the buyer, and there is every probability that we shall have more butter that can be sold at present quotations before our next.

CHEESE.—New factory choice and fancy, 16@16½; fair to good, 15@16. N. Y. State dairy good to choice, 16@16½; poor to good, 13@15. N. Y. State skimmed, 8@10.

EGGS.—Jersey and Penna. well packed in chaff, ₱ doz. 19@20. Jersey and Penna. well packed in oats, 18@19. N. Y. State well packed, good order, 19@20. Ohio and Western, loss off 1@2@3. Limed, @

Receipts have continued liberal during the past week, and the demand being light, prices have favored the buyer. We do not look for any further decline during the coming week.

BEANS.—Marrow choice, new, ₱ bush, 62@—; 2 70@2 75 Kidney, choice, 2 50@2 55. Mediums, choice, 1 85@1 90. Pea, choice, 1 75@1 80; fair to good, 1 65@1 70. Red Kidneys, 1 45@1 50.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples Prime State, ₱ bush, 3@3½; Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 2@2½. Apples sundried new, 6@7. Blackberries, 10@11½. Raspberries, 24@25. Cherries, pitted, new, 23@24; pits, 6@7. Peaches pared, new, 8@9. Peaches peeled, new, 16@20. Peaches, halves, good to prime, ₱ lb, 14@15. Pitted, 1 25@2 25.

BRESWAX.—Pure, ₱ lb, 37@38.

TALLOW.—In good barrels, 9@9½.

POULTRY.—Turkeys alive, ₱ pair, 1 25@2 00. Geese alive, ₱ pair, 1 00@1 50. Chickens, alive, ₱ lb, 18@20. Fowls, ₱ lb, 20@21. Roosters ₱ lb, 14@20. Spring Chickens, large, ₱ pair, 1 25@1 50. Ducks, small, 75@1 00.

MAPLE SUGAR.—New sold to grocers, ₱ lb, 12@13. Dealers, 8@12.

Maple Sugar is very dull and decidedly lower.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are off red, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the *true.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 6th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by C. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street.

Office of the Green & Coates St. Philadelphia P. R. Co., 30th and Coates Streets, Philadelphia, May 17, 1867.

J. G. WELLS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We have used Dr. Fellig H. Mauricelli's Prussian Liniment for very severe cases of scratches, quinsy, sprains, slipped stifles, and other diseases to which our horses have been subject, and have found it to work a radical cure in every case. We have some two hundred horses in our stables, and would not be without the Liniment upon any consideration, and can heartily recommend it to all persons owning or having the care of horses. Very Respectfully Yours, &c.

J. B. WALKER, Sup't Green & Coates St. P. R. Co.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a great vitalizer and expeller of impurities. Fresh Blood will Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent—IRON.

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PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN Testify to the merits of

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HAIR RENEWER,

In restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best

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Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Rail-a Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 19-1y*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing (superfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 9-6m*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (*the specialty*) in the *Medical College of Pennsylvania. Upwards of twenty years' experience.* Office, 1505 Arch, Second floor, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar23-1y

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased Liver and stomach is the cause of the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet millions are hunting after the effect, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at variance with the laws of health and nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will avenge herself. Disease in the Liver or stomach indulges to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and constipation ensue, and still the suffering individual will persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring no one into a salivation whenever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their virtues in connection with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted repeated persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. Therefore first regulate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. Schenck in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?" The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into healthy condition. When this is done they take formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing bile and impurities which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This stagnant state of the bodily and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. In the vast majority of cases of consumption, if the disease is not carried beyond the reach of medical relief, the use of these medicines, with proper attention to diet, will restore the sufferer to perfect health. Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $3.

Pamphlets containing Dr. SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

Miscellaneous.

$25—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED—Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First-Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted in every Town.* Liberal Commission allowed. For terms and a regular address A. S. HAMILTON, General Agent, No. 700 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa. apr 20-3m

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Incorporated under a State Charter of 1870.

Fogelsville, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh Co.

This Institution has been organized and opened under a State Charter. MONEY will be taken on deposit at all times and in any sum from $1 and upwards, for which

6 PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time. Also money loaned out on favorable terms.

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