The Lehigh Register.

GORF. IREDELL, Jr., Editor and Proprietor

ALLENTOWN, PA., JULY 27, 1870.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY CALL.

The Republican Executive Committee of Lehigh County, are requested to meet at the Eagle Hotel, at 1 P. M., on Saturday, the 6th of August, for the purpose of considering the question of minority representation, and to take measures for the election of delegates to represent Lehigh county in the convention called to meet at Reading, on the 31st of August, next.

W. J. ROMIG, Chairman.

Jesse Wasser, C. K. Heist, Fred. Ruhe, Geo. K. Reeder, Wm. J. Reichard, Samuel Miller, R. Clay Hamersly, O. L. [illegible], Abel Heilman, Franklin Shimer, Geo. Gorr, Joseph Wilmas, Harrison Bortz, Joseph Gaumer, Wm. T. Breinig, Abraham Schmoyer, J. C. Welling, John Snyder, S. H. Price, Asher H. Fatzinger, Levi Werly, Henry B. Creitz, Wilson K. Peter, John C. Hanke, Wm. Wint, Charles Schoenly.

## MINORITY CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation, will be held at the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate.

By Order of the Committee.

E. J. MOORE, *Chairman*

J. W. WOOD, *Secretary*.

## WHY FRANCE WANTS TO FIGHT.

A peculiarity of your average political wiseacre, is to read his newspaper simply with the intention of seeing if it agrees with his preconceived notions. If it does not, he immediately pronounces it absurd, ridiculous, &c., &c., and is dreadfully severe in his denunciation. He never stops to consider that he may possibly be wrong himself, but with matchless conceit he rushes into print to proclaim his infallibility. An individual signing himself "Baden-Baden," writes to the *Daily News*, asserting that our article "Why France wants to Fight," contains a great many mis-statements. With regard to the fortress Mayence, Mayennce, Mainz or Mentz (for it is spelt either way), he prefers *Mainz* to *Mentz*. We have no objection.

We have committed the grave error of putting Austrians amongst the garrison of Mentz (for, we'll stick to our way of spelling it.) This *was* an error made by literally copying an account of the strength of the fortress (which we could not know intuitively) and we with all humility "beg pardon of Baden-Baden" for an error, so apparent that *he* saw it at once.

We are perfectly well aware that at Vienna in 1866 the Germanic Confederation was dissolved. We are also aware that a German Confederation, built by Prussia on the ruins of the former one, exists to-day, and that the fortress of Mentz, garrisoned by Prussians and Hessians, (minus the objectionable Austrians) is now in the possession of that Confederation.

Now, as to the source of our information. Not being blessed with the erudition of an Admirable Crichton or a "Baden-Baden," we confess that the strength and situation of every fortress is included among two or three things we don't know, and therefore we sometimes have to rely on "information" found in books. The charge of "imposing on our readers" made by "Baden-Baden," is one that he ought not to have made. We have taken pains to be correct, and if we have been wrong, we had no intention to mislead and no motive for doing so. "Baden-Baden" mistakes fault-finding for criticism and evidently considers that the *smartness* of such a remark as his last one makes up for its meanness.

The fact that he is writing anonymously should cause the newspaper correspondent to be more guarded in his comments, instead of increasing his recklessness. While superior knowledge on any subject entitles a man to consideration and respect, arrogance is always objectionable, and since his pretensions preclude the possibility of a *mistake*, we can afford to tell "Baden Baden" that in his attempt at sarcasm he has wandered from the path of truth.

## THE MEN OF PEACE.

In view of the troubles in Europe, *The Advocate of Peace* says:—A national example of a refusal to bear arms has been exhibited only once to the world; and that one example has proved all that humanity could desire, and all that skepticism could demand in favor of our argument. Pennsylvania was colonised by men who believed that war is absolutely incompatable with Christianity, and therefore resolved not to practice it. Having determined not to fight, they maintained no soldiers, and possessed no arms. They planted themselves in a country surrounded by savages who knew they were unarmed. Plunderers might have robbed them without retaliation, and armies might have slaughtered them without resistance. If they did not give a temptation to outrage, no temptation could be given. But these were the people who possessed their country in security, whilst those around them were trembling for their existence. This was a land of peace, whilst every other was a land of war. The conclusion is inevitable, although it is extraordinary—they were in no need of arms because they would not use them. These Indians were sufficiently ready to commit outrages upon other States, and often visited them with that sort of desolation and slaughter which might be expected from men whom civilization had not reclaimed from cruelty, and whom religion had not awed into forbearance. "But," says Clarkson, "whatever the quarrels of the Indians were with others, they uniformly respected, and held, as it were, sacred, the territories of William Penn." "The Pennsylvanians," says Oldmixon, "never lost man, woman or child by them, which neither the colony of Maryland, nor that of Virginia could say, no more than the great colony of New England." The security and quiet of Pennsylvania was not a transient freedom from war, such as might happen to any nation. She continued to enjoy it "for more than seventy years," says Froud, "and subsisted in the midst of six Indian nations without so much as a militia for her defence." "The Pennsylvanians," observes Clarkson, "became safe without the ordinary means of safety. The constable's staff was the only instrument of authority amongst them for the greater part of a century; and never, during the administration of Penn, or that of his proper successors, was there a quarrel or a war." And when was the security of Pennsylvania molested? When the men who had directed its counsels, and who would not engage in war, were outvoted in its legislature; when they who supposed that there was greater security in the sword than in Christianity, became the predominating body. From that hour, the Pennsylvanians transferred their confidence in Christian principles to a confidence in their arms; and from that hour to this, they have been subject to war.

PADDY's description of a fiddle cannot be beaten. He says: "It is the shape of a turkey and the size of a goose, the man turned on its back, and rubbed its belly wid a [illegible] and och, St. Patrick! how it did [illegible]

## MINORITY COUNTIES.

A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favor able to the movement to secure minority representation, will be held at the city of Reading, on WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate.

By Order of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, Chairman.

J. W. WOOD, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JULY 17, 1870.

*To the Representatives of Pennsylvania.*

In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st of August, next, we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority, number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, more than one-third of the whole republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethern are and for many years have been in the ascendency in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a republican majority, they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require.

That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A republican or democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fulfil the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practicably can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and republican state, but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men or by a single potentate; the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the law making branch of the government, bearing about the same relation to the majorities as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation as established by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the general government.

We most respectfully and earnestly present this subject to the candid and considerate attention of the voters of Pennsylvania, confidently relying on their intelligence and sense of justice for a reform in a matter so vital to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people and the safety and perpetuity of the government.

It is gratifying to observe that this movement is not without precedent in our own country; for the people of Illinois have quite recently amended the organic law of that state so that minorities will hereafter be fairly represented not only in the State Legislature but also in all corporations authorized by law. In other states the question has been favorably entertained, and even in some of the European governments it is discussed by the people and, in one instance, partially adopted, while learned political writers everywhere have commended it to public attention.

In view of this subject, and because the republican minorities have suffered long and much for want of a proper and equal representation, the members of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th inst., when it was resolved that a State Convention of delegates from minority counties be held at the City of Reading on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, next, with the view of concerting measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters wherein they are interested and consider other matters interesting to minority counties.

It is firmly believed that if the people of Pennsylvania were more generally and equally represented in our State Legislature, that the character of legislation would be vastly improved while the danger of corruption would be very materially lessened if not altogether avoided.

The minority districts in Pennsylvania are most earnestly enjoined to send able and influential representatives to the convention which will meet at the city of Reading, while all the other counties in the State are also requested to send delegates to assist in the objects of the convention in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, *Chairman*.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

An old proverb says, "Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him." The truth was never more strikingly exemplified than in the condemnatory tone of every journalist who speaks of Napoleon in relation to the present war. It is assumed that he went into this war, and disturbed the peace of Europe for no cause whatever, and has compelled Prussia to act on the defensive when she desired peace.

Another view of the question than this is likely to be a fairer one. Let us not deceive ourselves, nor attempt to deceive the public in relation to the responsibility for this war between France and Prussia. Bismarck is as ambitious as Napoleon, and is quite as willing to enjoy the pride and valor of his countrymen and to elevate himself still higher in the world's view. King William is imperious and impetuous, and inspired by traditional and hereditary animosities. Less liberal than Napoleon, he claims to hold his throne not from the people, but "from God alone," and regards his own will as paramount to that of his subjects. Great military power is his pride, and his hope against freemen at home as well as foemen abroad; and Bismarck is his prophet. Power is their grand purpose. They desire to combine all Germany under their rule, with Prussia as the grand centre and themselves in its capital to control, by means of a vast army, the great interest of the numerous States they covet. This war has its purpose in this direction. The power and glory of the king and his minister—not the liberties and welfare of Germany—form the great object of this bloody enterprise, so far as the Prussian programme is concerned. Encouraged by the success of '66, and somewhat intoxicated with the consequent glory, William and his brains—Bismarck—have resolved upon new martial achievements, to the end that all Germany may be brought under their banner, Lorraine and Alsace recovered, and a hated foe humiliated.

## WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Delegates to the Reading Convention have already been appointed by this county. They are I. C. Rankin, George F. Huff, Hon. A. M. Fulton, D. W. Shryock.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The U. S. Steamer Naragansett, of the North Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to proceed to the coast of Venezuela and visit the ports of Laguira, Puerto and Cabello.

## CONGRESS.

President Grant asked Messieurs the gentlemen "who have the honor to represent the sovereign people," to extend the session during which the nation was benefitted by the ebullitions of their wondrous wisdom. But the weary Lycurgus' refused to give any more of their valuable time to their suffering country, though it appears by the roll, that a majority of them had been *absent* during the greater part of the session. They *cheered* when the war news was announced. It is not stated if the Hon. John Morrisey was the fugle-man or with which side the enthusiastic legislators were in sympathy; but one cannot help thinking that it would have been better to have moderated their transports on the prospect of a "ruction," and considered the wise advice of the President, that their own country might have reaped some benefit from the increase of trade, &c., which the internal disturbances of European Nations invariably brings to the United States.

## THE BOURBONS.

When a Bonaparte is in trouble, then the hopes of the Bourbons revive. In the year 1860 the Count de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand renounced all claims to the Spanish throne as the representatives of the Spanish Bourbons. The accession of Napoleon the III to the throne of France, was supposed to be a death blow to the Orleans branch of the family. But, a Bourbon succeeded the first Napoleon and it is by no means impossible that Napoleon the III may be succeeded in like manner if the fortunes of war should be adverse to the hero of Ham, and then the throne of Spain would in all probability be apportioned to one of the family.

The result of placing a Bourbon on the throne heretofore however, has not been of such a nature as to make men enthusiastic to see the experiment repeated.

## THE FRENCH PROGRAMME.

The French programme for the conduct of the war as published in the Parisian papers is one of the coolest pieces of *nonchalance* ever exhibited. According to this programme the army will first enter Hesse and then occupy the City of Frankfort, from which it will sweep all the Prussian territory left of the Rhine. After completing this little business it will march through Prussia which it will first proceed to conquer and then to reconstruct.

The scheme is an admirable one, only it does somehow seem that the Prussian army had been overlooked in the calculation. Probably the Army of France will find that the Prussian gentlemen are not so readily overlooked.

THE STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| France has a fighting army of | 404,192 men |
| Army of Reserves | 400,000 |
| National Guards, | 538,723 |
| | 1,342,915 |
| The French Navy consists of 238 steam vessels, 113 sailing " | |
| Total war navy 401, horse power 92,627, guns 3,045 | |
| The German Confederation has a war army of | 977,262 men |
| Armies of Bavaria, Wertemberg and Baden, | 175,000 |
| Reserves, &c., about | 500,000 |
| | 1,652,262 |
| The Navy of the Confederation consists of 42 steam vessels, 59 sailing " | |
| Total war navy 101, horse power 7,020; guns 559. | |

## BUY A MAP.

While the war continues, to avoid misapprehension of the position of the two contending powers, we recommend our readers not to trust the maps that are published in the New York and Philadelphia papers. One of them, the other day, made such startling alterations in the map of Europe, that an intelligent foreigner who has been in this country for some years was unable to find his country, and at last found it bounded on the north by Spain and Russia, on the south by Italy, on the east by Abyssinia, and on the west by Vermont. These little geographical errors are perplexing. You can buy a good map of Europe for 25 cents. If you are interested in the war it will pay to invest.

## SCANDAL.

The pest of all society, the bane of every community and the most degraded specimen of human nature extant, is the scandal-monger. This is especially so in comparatively small communities like our own, where almost everybody knows almost everybody else, and when the recital of this unpleasant truth or that devilish lie is received with added zest, because "you all know Mr.——." The scandal-monger must not be confounded with that comparatively harmless individual "the gossip," who retails the faults and failings, the goodness and the worth of each individual whom you may happen to know, just as the good and the bad come uppermost, and takes quite as much enjoyment in telling you of some good and generous thing as in informing you of something extremely shocking. Nor must the ordinary comments of common conversation be regarded as scandal, though wherever they affect the character of any individual, man or woman, every high-minded man or woman will avoid them. But the scandal-monger is a very different individual from any of these. More cowardly than the midnight assassin, the scandal-monger will smile and hold your hand or say a thousand pretty nothings of the pleasure your call has given, and then with deliberate malicious purpose, from no other perceptible reason than the promptings of a wicked heart, will tell some dear friend, with shrugs and looks, &c., something to injure you in their estimation, and that can be magnified to an unknown quantity by the manner of its telling. Some men will speak of another as a "good fellow" with a "smile and a look" that could never be used against the cowardly speaker and yet accomplish his purpose with the greatest certainty in awakening the distrust and suspicion of the man who listens. Scandal-mongers are not confined to one sex, but, as a "woman, when wicked, exceeds the wickedness of man," so the female scandal-monger is generally the most remorseless and incorrigible.

Dr. Johnson used to say he liked a "good hater." The man or the woman who hates another for some cause, and openly shows it, letting the object of their hatred plainly know it too, though they are dictated by a feeling unworthy and unchristian, still are incapable of the meanness of the scandal-monger and in the honesty of their hatred are worthy of some respect. But it is the sneaking, underhand, contemptible ways of *these* social vermin that are their distinctive characteristics and mark them as the propogators of those evil things, and the hurlers of those secret missiles that cause more damage, injure more reputations, blight more lives, send more souls to perdition and drag down more human beings from the very gates of heaven, than aught else under the sun.

Here in Allentown the tribe is not without a representation, who pursue their evil work with vigor. Let all honest men and women avoid them. They are more dangerous than a plague spot. They are more to be dreaded than the sins they profess to discover in others. They are the snakes of the human family who poison the air with the breath of their mouths and sting their victim unawares.

THE full name of the gentleman who doesn't want to wear the cast off head-gear of "Mrs. Isabella, late of Spain," is Leopold Etienne Charles Antoine Gustave Edouard Thassello, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. And his wife's name is Antoine Marie Ferounde Michaela Gabrielle Raphaele d'Aesize Gonzague Selvine Julie Augusta de Bragence Bourbon, Duchess of Saxe. They are called Siggy and Saxey for short.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has been summoned to Washington, and is now *en route*. He will probably arrive to-morrow. It has been decided to send him as a Special Commissioner of the United States to the theatre of military operations in Europe, in order that he may observe the manner in which both the French and Prussian Governments conduct a war; and he is to make a report, after his return, on the cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the two armies, and also on the arms, tactics, discipline, and accoutrements of each. His departure will take place immediately, and he will be the bearer of letters from the President, Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and the French and Prussian Ministers, commending him to foreign Governments, in this capacity. Col. O. Denved, of Gen. Sherman's Staff, to-day received six month's leave of absence, with the privilege to go to Europe and witness the conflict between Prussia and France. He will leave in a few days for Paris. M. Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, called at the State Department to-day, and assured the Secretary that France would exempt from seizure on the seas, by her war vessels, all private property, without regard to the flag under which such property might be. He did not state that he had the authority from his Government for the assurance, but he felt authorized to promise the same protection which Bismarck had accorded to the commerce of the seas. Secretary Fish subsequent ly said that were he a merchant he would not deem it necessary to pay extra insurance on account of the war risk, on his goods to and from foreign ports, as he regards the assurances of protection ample.

## ADVERTISING.

There are some things in connection with business pursuits, that are so palpably necessary to success, that the only wonder is "men of business" should fail to see them or having seen them, be so unwise as to neglect them. One of the most palpable of these is advertising, and we have so many convincing proofs of its efficacy right here in our city coming under our notice day after day, that we can only regard the man who attempts to carry on business without it, as an enemy to his own interests and far behind the age.

If a man has a good article for sale, let him state its merits fairly and fully, and *do it persistently*, and he is bound certainly to find a ready sale for it. Our successful men of business are not backward in doing this, as the advertising columns of the Allentown newspapers abundantly proof, and it is to this class, (since advice to the non-advertisers is completely thrown away, as they are mentally incapacitated from profiting by it,) that we want to give a few hints as to "the Way to Advertise;" for a great deal of money and space is wasted in clumsy announcements which nobody reads.

To achieve a prosy advertisement once in six months and let it stand till every subscriber gets heartily sick of seeing it, is one way of advertising. It is the "contract job" way, but it is not the way the successful men of business, who have made large fortunes through the use of printers ink, did their advertising. To advertise *only in the busy season* is one of the most foolish things done by that class of individuals who advertise with so much caution that they seldom, if ever, make anything by it. It is in the dullest seasons that the judicious use of advertisements pays best.

Advertisements should be concise, spicy, plain and original. Renewed often, they attract the general reader, who, discovering that they are the announcements of an old friend under a new aspect, is unconsciously interested in the article advertised.

A frequent error consist in the omission of a clear statement of price. Persons at a distance, who are attracted by the description of an article, are prevented buying by their ignorance of the cost.

An advertisement must answer these questions:

What advantages to the purchaser are afforded by the article? What is its price? Who sells it? and upon what terms?

The next matter of importance is, that the advertisement shall be well placed and neatly displayed. This, of course, rests with the printer, who has within his reach, branches of the art which are either legitimate or otherwise. Amongst the latter may be included the custom lately in vogue, of drawing over the column and paragraph a conspicuous, but unsightly and meaningless, cross or scrawl; turning the letters or words upside down, and devices of a similar character.

This has never been found to be an attractive feature in advertising. On the contrary, much depends upon the skill of the printer in the use of clear type and in the taste displayed in the use of capitals, &c. Cheap advertisements are generally of very little value to the advertiser. A publisher must have fair remuneration for the use of his columns in order to be able to use good material and employ skillful workmen.

We say then to our readers *who have a good article for sale*, Advertise! Don't do it recklessly, carelessly, stupidly. Advertising is an art that it will pay to become practically proficient at, and you know that its judicious use has made millionaires of the men who have been persistent in it.

THE *Tribune* says:—"We are all debtors to Mr. James T. Field for his memories of Dickens in the August *Atlantic*. True, biography has so long been *le chose impossible* in English or American literature, that this bit of work, fragment as it is, startles us with its lifelike freshness and power. Mr. Fields, with admirable skill and taste, attempts to give no analysis of Dickens's character, even as it impressed himself, but jots down simply, and with carefully repressed feeling, a few anecdotes and remembrances of walks and talks with his friend. But the careless touches are like the slight lining of one of Raphael's cartoons; they bring the man Dickens before us, alive, genial, not only the world's friend but ours—powerfully, as no other sketch of him has done. Mr. Fields would have done well to extend his sketch, and give to his tribute to his friend a more enduring shape.

A BRIDAL DRESS.—For the benefit of our lady readers we publish a description of the Bridal dress worn by Miss Blanche Butler now Mrs. Senator Ames. This was one of the most elegant dresses that could be worn on such an occasion, and was of white *velours* silk. It was made with a court train, a puffing of tulle passed around the bottom of the skirt, and on this is placed the flounce of Duchess lace. The overdress of Duchess was worn with it. The long tulle veil is fastened on with the most delicat orange blossoms that formed a sort of coronet in front and fell drooping over the lace in sprays of buds and leaves. The fan is of pearl and point lace, with the bride's monogram beautifully wrought in the lace. No bride has ever had a more beautiful or complete trousseau than Miss Butler, and it must be a very unreasonable one who would ask for anything more lovely.

CENSUS REVELATIONS IN NEW YORK.—

| Election District. | Populat'n 1870. | May Vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Ninth Ward, IVth District | 3,200 | 3,098 |
| Ninth Ward, Xth District | 2,700 | 4,028 |
| Fifteenth Ward, Vth District | 1,670 | 3,270 |
| Seventh Ward, I Id District | 472 | 6,859 |
| Seventh Ward, IVth District | 3,800 | 5,997 |
| Seventeenth Ward, XIVth District | 3,000 | 5,160 |
| Twenty-first Ward, VIIth District | 700 | 7,359 |
| Tenth Ward, IXth District | 500 | 4,001 |
| First Ward, VIth District | 957 | 5,012 |
| Eighteenth Ward, VIth District | 2,400 | 4,941 |
| Totals | 22,495 | 47,615 |

This is the city, the purity of whose local government, according to Mr. Samuel Cox, causes all other cities to hide their heads in piteous disgrace!

TO FRUIT PRESERVERS.—You will find at Kramer's Corner Store a full line of Glass Fruit Jars, in pints, quarts, and half gallons, and of the two best makes in the market, selling at a small advance. Please examine our Jars before purchasing. No trouble to show them.

THE RHINE AS "BOUNDARY.—A generation ago Victor Hugo wrote a book on the Rhine, in which, besides giving the most fascinating and poetic of all descriptions of that famous stream, he cried out, "France, take back the Rhine," as he stood at the tomb of Hoche, who was buried on the shores of that river, and whose grave is to this day pointed out to the curious tourist:

Napoleon, the bitter enemy of Hugo, has tried on several occasions to make of this cry a national slogan to call to his support all parties in France. The Rhine is, according to many Frenchmen, the "natural boundary" of France. The Germans whom the Emperor would like to make his subjects, however, do not agree with him. The people of the German Rhenish provinces are German in language, tastes and feelings, and have no admiration of Napoleon III. or of his policy. Belgium, with its French-speaking population and with but forty years of national existence to overturn, would be a much easier acquisition for France.

France already owns the west bank of the Rhine from a few miles north of Basle in Switzerland to the frontier of the Palathate at Lauterburg. The possession of the last named district would add to the list of French cities, Spires with its old cathedral, and the fortified places of Landau and Fenstadt, beside a large number of smaller towns and villages. In Rhenish Prussia—speaking always of the western shore of the Rhine—the first town of importance is Worms, associated with the name of Luther. After passing over the flat, highly cultivated district through which the Rhine here sluggishly rolls along, the towers and bridges of Mayence loom in sight. This is a city of strategic and historic importance. Shortly further on is Bingen; and there begins the marvelous scenery which has given to the Rhine such world-wide celebrity, and has made familiar the names of such trifling though picturesque hamlets as Oberwesel, St. Goar, Boppart, Andernach, Bacharach, Remagen and the like. Midway among these is Coblentz, overlooked by "Ehrenbreitein's castled height," and still further down the stream is the collegiate town of Bonn.

To add all these to the long list of French towns would certainly be a 'splendid gain to France: this is what is meant when Frenchmen cry with Victor Hugo, "Take back the Rhine." It is however, a large enterprise, and not likely to succeed.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE ENGLISH NAVY.—As the strength of the English Navy may be a matter of great importance during the European war and is not known, we here give a reliable list of the *iron clad* portion of her fleet with their tonnage, guns and horse power. The guns in the larger vessels are 650 pounders down to 300 pounders. In the smaller ones they ranges from 200 pounder to 40 pounders.

| | Tonnage. | Horse power. | No. of Guns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Agincourt | 6621 | 1250 | 26 |
| 2. Minotaur | 6601 | 1250 | 26 |
| 3. Northumberland | 6621 | 1250 | 28 |
| 4. Achilles | 6121 | 1250 | 26 |
| 5. Black Prince | 6109 | 1250 | 28 |
| 6. Warrior | 6109 | 1250 | 24 |
| 7. Hercules | 5234 | 1200 | 14 |
| 8. Sultan | 5226 | 1200 | 12 |
| 9. Monarch | 5102 | 1100 | 7 |
| 10. Devastation | 4406 | 800 | 4 |
| 11. Thunderer | 4406 | 800 | 4 |
| 12. Captain | 4272 | 900 | 6 |
| 13. Bellerophon | 4270 | 1000 | 15 |
| 14. Caledonia | 4125 | 1000 | 24 |
| 15. Hector | 4089 | 800 | 18 |
| 16. Lord Warden | 4089 | 1000 | 18 |
| 17. Royal Alfred | 4063 | 800 | 18 |
| 18. Lord Clyde | 4067 | 1000 | 18 |
| 19. Valiant | 4063 | 800 | 18 |
| 20. Royal Oak | 4055 | 800 | 24 |
| 21. Ocean | 4067 | 1000 | 24 |
| 22. Prince Consort | 4045 | 1000 | 24 |
| 23. Swiftsure | 3893 | 800 | 14 |
| 24. Triumph | 3892 | 800 | 14 |
| 25. Audacious | 3774 | 800 | 14 |
| 26. Invincible | 3774 | 800 | 14 |
| 27. Iron Duke | 3774 | 800 | 14 |
| 28. Vanguard | 3774 | 800 | 14 |
| 29. Royal Sovereign | 3765 | 800 | 5 |
| 30. Repulse | 3049 | 800 | 12 |
| 31. Defence | 3720 | 600 | 16 |
| 32. Zealous | 3716 | 800 | 20 |
| 33. Resistance | 3710 | 600 | 16 |
| 34. Rupert | 3059 | 600 | 3 |
| 35. Penelope | 3696 | 600 | 11 |
| 36. Glutton | 2709 | 500 | 2 |
| 37. Hotspur | 2637 | 600 | 2 |
| 38. Prince Albert | 2027 | 500 | 4 |
| 39. Pallas | 2362 | 600 | 8 |
| 40. Favorite | 2094 | 400 | 10 |
| 41. Wivern | 1899 | 350 | 4 |
| 42. Scorpion | 1833 | 350 | 4 |
| 43. Research | 1253 | 200 | 4 |
| 44. Enterprise | 993 | 160 | 4 |
| 45. Waterwitch | 778 | 160 | 2 |
| 46. Viper | 704 | 150 | 2 |
| 47. Viper | 787 | 160 | 2 |

## English Conversational Usages.

In England letters there are posted, not mailed: periodicals are taken in, not taken; a friend on a visit stops, but does not stay; you order something to be fetched, not brought; you ride on horseback only never in a carriage; foremost men are clever not smart; a high wind is a storm, not a fall of rain; meadows are uplands, never bogs or swamps; cooked meat may be underdone, never rare. Lady day, Midsummer day, Michaelmas and Dhristmas are the time when all quarterly rents are due, never March 31st, June 30th, and September 30th, and December 31st; it is the rental of a house you pay, not the rent; autumn is the late season of the year, not fall; hedges, shrubs and trees are quick, not alive and you ask that two or more things may be done at once (at one time), and not necessarily instantly. Cocks and hens, rams and ewes, bulls and cows, stallions, mares, and geldings, jacks and jennies, bucks and roes, dogs and sluts, still retain their Saxon names, and it is at no time offensive to use them. And women of good blood and gentle breeding in common with the other sex, have ankles and calves, knees and legs, and do not blush to speak of them.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A HOGSHEAD EXPLODES.—At about seven o'clock Wednesday evening a small boy might have been seen perched on a large hogshead, lying in front of the building on Front street, between Walnut and Poplar, recently occupied by Kelley & Plunkett as an alcohol manufactory. The hogshead had been used as an alcohol receiver, and was rolled out on the pavement for removal, and supposed to be empty.

The boy pecked away at the bung-hole until he got the bung out, and then threw a lighted firecracker in, to see what kind of a noise it would make. He did not wait long, for in a few minutes an explosion followed, which fairly shook the houses in the immediate vicinity, and was heard for many squares. The boy went up several feet in the air, and then returned to earth with the hair scorched off the back of his head, and his face badly cut.

He was taken to the house of his father, S. Sparks, a carter, residing on West Front street, and is rapidly recovering from his injuries. The end was blown out of the hogshead, and it was pretty badly broken up. The explosion was, of course, owing to the fact that it was filled with fumes of alcohol, and except for the injuries to the youthful experimenter, might be properly considered one of the most successful noises ever caused by a single fire-cracker.—*Ex.*

IRON MATTERS. — From the Pittsburgh *Revieu*: It is estimated, that 1,000,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States; and that the number supported thereby, is ten millions. Of this number, six hundred and forty thousand are employed in the manufacture of iron, steel, and in mining ore and coal.

A radius of twenty miles covers the great coal districts of the Mahoning, Ohio, and Shenango, Pa., Valleys, along which are located 40 blast furnaces and twelve rolling mills, one industry being part of the other, giving employment to fully 4,500 men, with a monthly wages sheet of about $315,000.

A movement is on foot for the development of the coal beds of Illinois, which are said to be comparatively inexhaustible. When the industries of Illinois become thoroughly diversified, she will be as strong a protectionist State as Pennsylvania.

The new stack of the Dunbar Iron Company, at Dunbar, Pa., is rapidly nearing completion. The iron work was finished on the 3d inst., since which time a heavy force of masons have been kept constantly employed night and day "lining up" under the supervision of the able founder Thos. L. Haughton.

An extensive lead of mineral ore has been struck upon the land of B. H. Williams, in Benton county, Mo.; and every stroke of the pick-axe turns it out in paying quantities. A mass of ore, most of it solid lead, was turned out last week, and the finder was unable to lift it out of its bed or carry it without help.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

*Busy Season.*—It's always busy season at Oak Hall. We have been there at all times of the day and all seasons of the year, but never saw it "dull" there yet.

*Dr. Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus *removing the cause*, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

*A fair trial* only is needed to convince the most skeptical, that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will accomplish all that is claimed for it.

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.

*What Did It?*—Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

*Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Skin and Venal Diseases Warranted cured.*—See testimonial:—

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP, Lehigh Co., Oct. 31, 1868.

It is with a grateful feeling that I feel able to make the following statement for the benefit of those who are suffering from Scrofula and other Chronic Diseases. My wife had been suffering for several years from tumors or swellings on her neck which after a time would gather and discharge matter, leaving a running sore. She had been treated for more than a year by most eminent physicians without receiving any permanent benefit, her disease becoming worse, until she had three of these running sores on her neck, when I employed Dr. D. Longacker, under your treatment, she commenced to improve very fast, the sores on her neck to heal, and all her unpleasant and disagreeable symptoms gradually to disappear, until her health was restored, which was in about four months. I feel perfectly justified, after having tried the treatment of other physicians, in recommending all those who are suffering from Scrofula or Chronic Diseases to Dr. Longacker for medical treatment, with a firm belief that they will be cured, as my wife has been, and cured thoroughly, as my wife has been.

[Signed,] JAMES BARNER.

Dr. D. L. Longacker's office is on the East side of Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown.

*Health's Best Defence.*—"The weak cateth herbs" says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to go to the herbs growing around them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were merely infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essence of tea, a aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid introduction through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal herbs, roots, and plants, is achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the active medicinal virtues of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its first introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It has taken at all seasons, in all climes, in the most potent safeguard against epidemics, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, and the system is left a prey to fever and ague, or other malignant dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S unparalleled success proves the contrary. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used according to the directions, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman who is in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for consumption, disregard 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. To cleanse and invigorate 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 an active healthy condition. It is found that cures this formidable disease, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the causes of disease, instance manifest prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates 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 family say what may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCH