ELEGANT PRINTING

The state of the s

ROBERT IREDELL,JI Plain and Fancy Job Arifte 'No. 45 EAST HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Coal and Lumber. JAS. M. RITTER, CHAS. W. ABBOTT, OWEN RITTER

JORDAN STEAM PLANING MILL, SASH, DOOR,

BLIND MANUFACTORY, Unson Street, near Jordan Bridge, Allentown RITTER, ABBOTT & CO., MANUPACTURERS OF

MANUPACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Outside Blinds, Inside Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets Balusters, Pickets, Stair Railings, Window Frames, Door Frames, Glazed Windows, Black Wainut Mouldings, &c.

SCROLL SAWING,
TURNING,
PLANING,
MATCHING,
MATCHING,
DOOR AT THE SHOPTHET MATCH. RIPPING,

DONB AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

D, STAIR BUILDING done and HAND RAILING

D, order. ALSO, STAIR BUILDING done and MAND MAINING inside to order when at since the transport process of the transport process o

REMOVALI LUMBER! LUMBER!

WILLOUGHBY R. TREXLER (SUCCESSOR TO TREXLER & BROS.,)

Hereby anouncer to the public that he has bought out the well-card a LUMBER ALD OF THE EXERS A BIOS ... near water death as man to the property adjoining, at the corner of Tenth and Hamilton street, where he will be constantly prepared to supply all demands that may be made upon him in the way of BUILDING MATERIALS,

of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. His stock consists in part of COMMISS IN PAIR AND
WHITE PIRE AND
WHITE PINE HEMLOCK AND
WHITE PINE HEMLOCK AND
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,

PINE and HEMLOCK PHAMING TIMBER. Of all lengths and sizes; of all lengths and sizes; MICHIGAN PARÈL LUMBER, OF ALL RESEARCH POPLAR, OAK, ASH, WALMUT LUMBER, WALMUT LUMBER, Sawed, Shaved a decomposition of the CYPRESS SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, EACH POSTS, RAILS, and PLOKETS, of all longths; ROOFING and PLASTERING LATHS, &c., &c.

DRY LUMBER will be made a specialty, and a full supply of all kinds constantly kept on hand. Persons in need of inmine for

tly kept on hand, me in need of lumber for large buildings will find lly to their advantage to cull, being constantly o fill orders for all kinds of lumber used in barr g, upon the most favorable terms, and at the short Balliang, upossan and the second seco FROW, JACOBS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER, SASH DOORS AND BLINDS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Orders from the trade solicited MILBERT, B. OTTO, H. M. OTTO, G. W. M. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER WILLIAMSPORT, PÁ. MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET.
OFFICE AT THE MILL.
W. F. CRANE AGENT.
4 aug 70-1 COAL CONSUMERS,

STELTZ & HEEBNER. by informs the citizens of Allentown, and the put eners!; that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

COAL, from bis well stocked Yard, formerly H. Guth & Co. 's, at the Lebigh Basin, in the City of Allentown, where he will constantly keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Coal, at the very lowest market prices. His coal is nice and clean, from the very best mines, and in quality superior o any offered in Allentown.

He will sell Coal by the CAR LOAD, at very small profit, as he inlends to do business, upon the principle of the coal of poin comparing prices you can judge for yourselves. He will deliver Coal upon call to any part of the City

STELTZ & HEEBNER TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDersigned is prepared to contract for furnishing SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR FRAMES: SHUTTERS. And all kinds of building lumber Agent for

HOPE SLATE COMPANY'S LEHIGH SLATE. Wholesale and retail dealer in the CELEBRATED CUCUMBER PUMP.

Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa. BEVIVALII

COAL

Consisting of Stove, Egg. Chestnut and Nut from the BUCK MOUNTAIN MINES. Orders left with A. A. Huber, Sleger & Hottenstein, at the Engle Holel, Hope Holling Mill, or the Yard, will be ultended to in a

BUSINESS ike manner.

Others for Coal by the car filled at short notice and a the lowest prices.

BALED HAY, L. W. KOONS & CO.,

Always on hand a large stock of

at the" Old Hope Coal Yard," nilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

A NEW FIRM

NEW LUMBER YARD TO BUILDERS

TREXLER & WEAVER Would hereby announce to the public that they have just oppied a new Lumber Yard on the spacebus and con-ventent grounds so long occupied by TREXLER BRO. '8 on Hamilton street, near Tenth, north side, where they are now prepared with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the badisses, comprising in part pertaining to the bosiness, comprising to part
YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK PLOORING, WHITE PINE BOARDS,
CAMTLING and PLANK of all sizes
FRAMING TIMBER, Superior HEMLOCK JOIST and
COARTLING of assorted sizes.
CEDAR, OTPHESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES of

CEDAR, GTPHESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES OF HEMLOCK and SPRICE PLASTERING and SHING-LING LATES, and a layor rectment of the LING LATES, and a layor rectment of the WEATHERH BOARDS of all thicknesses, white PINE and SPRICE FALINGS and PICKETS, apperior to anything in the market. WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK PERCE HAILS, WHITE OAK and CHESTNUT POSTS, &c., &c. All desireus of purchasing Lumbor to as good advantage as is offered at any other Yard in the county, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing else-where. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Quality and Price

The Senior member of the firm would hereby express his thanks for past favors while a member of the firm of Trexter Bros. and respectfully solicits us continuance of the same, promising to apply his best endeavors to render satisfaction to all patrons of the New Yard.

Repostfully, THOS. WEAVER.

Financial. A LLENTOWN SAVINGS INSTITU-

Organized as " Dimes Saving Institution," NO. 58 EAST HAMILTON ST.. (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FOR

MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

This Institution, the oldest Saving Bank in Eastern Pennaylvania, has been in continuous and successful operation for ten years, and continues to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on money for one year, and special rates of interest for shorter periods.

33.All deposits of money will be held strictly confidential. Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Assignees, Treasurers, Tax Collectors, and other custodinas of public or private monoys, are of-fered illeral rates of futerost.

Farmers, Merchants, Laborers, and all who have money to put on interest for a long or short period will find our Institution an agreeable and advantageous one in which to do business. We ownerially invite LADIES to transact their banking business with a precial priva-leges granted by our charter—having full power to trans-act business with us in their own names.

IS SAFE AND WELL SECURED.

IS SAFE AND WELL SECURED,
by a Copital stock and sarphis moiney *early of over.
SIATY THOUSAND BOLLARS, and a nddithin, the
loard of Trusteen have, as required by t 's harter given
bonds under the appervision of the Court in the sum of
FIFTY THOUSAND BOLLARS, which bonds are registered in and held by the Court of Common Pleas of this
county for the security of depositors.

Our Iron Vaulis are of the most secure and extensive
kind known in this country, as a personal inspection will
show, and to which we having our friends and castomers,
we refer the reflection of the problem of the security of
the reflection of the country of the country
to the country of the country of the country
to the country of the country of the country
to the country of the country of the country of the country
CHRISTIAN PRETE, Vice President,
REUBEN STABLER, Cashier,

5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only,

CHICAGO.

DANVILLE & VINCENNES

First Mortgage 7 P. C. Gold Bonds, For Sale at 90 and accrued interest

DEXXVEN&BRO

40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. KUTZTOWN SAVINGS BANK,

(Organized under State Charter in 18D.)

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, and 6 per cent, inorest will be allowed. For shorter periods special rates DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water; SCAN'Y SECICETION, or small and frequent discharges of water; STRANGUITY, or stopping of water; HEMATURIA, or bloody wrine; GOUT and RHEUMATISM OF the KIDNEYS, will be paid.

Also, money loaned out on FAVORABLE TERMS. Sold Bank is located in the Keystone House, in the horough of Rutztown.

JOHN H. FOGEL, President. Egwand Hottenstein, M. D. Cashier.

MACUNGIE SAVINGS BANK. Hamilton, between 7th and 8th Streets ALLENTOWN, PA.

doney taken on deposit at all times and in any sum on one dollar upward, for which SIX PERCENT. INTEREST with be paid.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time. Persons destrous of sending money to any part of the United States
of canadas, will have their matters promptly attended
to, and without any risk on their part.
Gold, Silver, Coupons, Bonds and other securities
bought.

W. C. LICHTENWALLINER Cashier.

TRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Located at the corner of Hamilton street and Church ley, in Lion Hall, second story, opposite the German formed Church, in the City of Allendown, is organized a ready for business. It will pay SIX per cent, Instead and for the posite cere plansification of the posite for any principal fine, to be calculated from the date of deposit, the secure which, the Trustess of the institution have all the Court of Common case of Lebigh County were all the Court of Common case of Lebigh County were thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faith-H. T. HELMHOLD, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. I6, 1867.
H. T. HELMHOLD, Druggist:
Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, budder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but fifth reflect.
Having seen your preparations extensively indvertised, Jeonsafted with my multy physician in regard to make the without seen and the form of the physician of the physician in the physician in the physician of the physician in the ph -five Trousand Dollars, conditioned for the hath-ing and appropriation of all such sames of money be placed in charge of said FRANKLIN SAVINGS whether as deposits, or shares of stock, which ay be enlarged by the Court whekever it may be prace or deposit.

Besides, it may be proper to state that the deposits will be kept in one of the sufest and best protected vaults in this city. this city.

Arrangements will be made to furnish drafts on the cities
of New York and Philadelphia.

adelphia.
S. A. BRIDGES, President.
J. W. WILSON, Vice President
J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Cashier. J. E. AIMMERMAN, Orbiter
Trustees: S. A. Ilridges,
Idin Holden, J. W. Wilson,
William Baer, J. E. Zimmerman,
D. H. Creltz,
Edwin Zimmerman, mar 3

PARMER'S SAVINGS BANK, Incorporated under a State Charter of 1870. Fogelsville, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh Co.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time.

Also money loaned out on favorable terms.

WILLIAM MOHR, President R. H. FOGEL, Cashier

Dr. H. A. Saylor, J. H. Straub,
Daniel Moyer, David Peter,
Jonas Rauch, Samuel Kulns,
William Stein,
William Mohr MILLERSTOWN SAVING BANK, MILLERSTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY.

This institution will be opened on or before the 1st day of April. Money will be taken on deposit at all times and in any sums from one dollar upwards, for which 'SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

per annum will be paid.

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

JAMES WEILER, President

FRANKLIN SHIMER, Ctashier, B.

J. F. M. Shiffert, George Ludwig, Frederick G. Yold, Christian K. Henninger, David Donner, William Saliday, Grade of F. Egger, Horatto T. Hettog, Horatto T. Henninger, Bara Berning J. Schimover, Bara Berning J.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK,

EAST HAMILTON STREET.

Munics recoved on deposit at all times from one dollar pawards. Pays SIX por cent interest for six months or longer. Four per cent on daily balance, subject to check at sight. Gold and Silver, United States Bonds and other Securities bought and sold. Interest collected on Government Securities at fair rates.

All apply with diractics.

All arrived women and inhors have special privileges granted in our charter, having full power totransact businesses with us in their own names.

This institution is a logal depository for monics paid into Court, and receives money in true from guardians, and the security of the secu H & HARTZELL, Cashler.

Directors—Phaon Albright, James F. Kline, Tilghma
Mortz, David Welda, Auron Elsenhart.

jel-3m TO LOAN.—THE ERIN SAVINGS BANK

will loan 20,000 in large or small amounts, where size of cent interest will be paid in gold or the equivalent in currency, ever six months. Government Bonds bor rowed as each or bought at market rates. Apply to at market rates. Apply to WM, L. YOHN, N. 7th street, above Lluden DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

Medicinal. Free Banking and Specie Payments.

THE IDNEYS.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they have neglected, Gravel or bropsy may ensue.

The roader mustalso be made aware, that how ver slight may be the attack, it is sure to effec he bodity health and mental powers, as our flest and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

THE GRAVEL.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names according to the parts aff cted, viz.; when generally diffused over the hody, it is called Amsaren; when of the abdo-men, Aseltes; when of the chest, Hydrothorux.

TREATMENT.

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

This medicine increases the power of diges-tion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous de-positions, and all unmatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Direc-

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 15, 1867.

Hon, WM. BIGLER, ex-Gove nor, Pennsylva

in. Hon, THOS, B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia, Hon, J. B. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia, Hon, J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia, Hon, D. R. POITERI, ex-Governor, Pennsy

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywher eware of imitations. Ask for Helmhold's alke no other. Price-\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bot les for \$5.56. Delivered to any address. De

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chem al Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

on, D. C^{*}
And many others, if necessary,

Under this head we have arranged

One of the features of the currency bill passed at the last session of Congress was the authorization of free banking upon a coin basis the conditions being that banks organized under the provision shall secure their notes by a deposit of gold-bearing bonds of the United States in the Treasury Department, and keep on hand a coin reserve equal to twenty-five per cent, of their circulation to enable them to redeem their notes upon demand. Of course it was not expected that the currency thus issued would gain any considerable circulation the main purpose of its authorization being to subserve the convenience of importers in our seaboard cities. The Comptroller of the Cur rency recently issued a circula to induce the establishment of such banks, and the prompt response made to it shows that the provision in question meets a real public want and is duly appreciated by the business community. The New York Shipping List of the 10th instant says : "There are to be two, if not three, of these banks established in this city, two in Boston, and one in each Baltimore The bladder is composed of various coverings or itssues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The up or expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire tourinate without the ability others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children. and Philadelphia. There is a growing ten lency here in New York to do business in those wholesale departments connected with our foreign commerce upon a coin basis, in

order to escape the extra hazards incident to settlements in a constantly fluctuating currency. As a consequence many of our existing anks do quite a large percentage of their busi- the improvement of mankind by the virtues ness in coin—a fact which would seem to insure the success of institutions doing business exclusively upon a gold basis. The recent decision of the Treasury Department, not to receive the notes of gold banks in payment of duties, will not, as has been supposed in some quarters, form an obstacle to the success of such banks, since they are all obliged to redeem their notes at the sub-treasury in this city in gold, and notes that command gold in | The American people do not forget that during this city will do it also in Baltimore, Boston, our war Germany was our most steadiast and Philadelphia; so that those wishing to

use them to pay duties can always readily change the notes into gold. This increasing disposition to do business upon a coin basis is o be regarded as a healthy indication. It in | ing Post. dicates a desire for the return of a sound currency, if it be not a means to that end.' In addition to the banks mentioned above here will undoubtedly be others in all our cities having any considerable foreign commerce, especially those of the South and the Pacific coast. In these sections there is quite good prospect of gold notes entering largely

nto circulation, and their introduction will hus be a considerable step toward the restoration of specie payments. The thing next required is to take measures to assimilate our existing national bank and greenback curren cy to these new notes, and thus make the circulating medium of the country practically homogeneous, or, at least equal, as regard value and security. To do this it is only necessary to require our present national banks gradually to substitute coin for their present greenback reserves until they, like the gold banks recently authorized, shall have a a coin reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of their circulation. This would rapidly appreciate the value of the currency of the National banks, and long before they had accumulated the required twenty-five per cent. in

two would in all probability be practically nierged together as one currency. In the meantime the greenbacks would, course, have to be taken care of and made to share in the appreciation of the national bank falo, 1866, 2:18. notes. This could be secured by withdrawing a portion of them from circulation whenever they should fall below the bank notes in alue, and the place of those withdrawn would be supplied in an easy and natural way by the October 8, 1869, 2:18]. gradual extension of the area over which the gold notes would circulate, so that there would be no contraction. On the contrary, there would be an elasticity in the currency by which its volume would be adapted with

precision to the requirements of trade. - Press.

as those of the gold banks-so nearly that the

'WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT ?"

The United States and Germany stand today, by a strange fortune, the leaders, the foremost and the strongest nations of the world. The vanguard of civilization has been remitted by Providence to new hands. The story of the last ten years, in which this momentous change has been brought about, is surely one of the strangest and most wonderful in the world's history. Ten years ago Germany was divided in its councils, weakened by bitter jealousies and rivalries, and apparently ready to fall a prey to Napocon's great and threatening armaments. The American Union was also torn by internal ssensions, and already its enemies in Europe vere preparing to hasten its downfall, and, by the Mexican expedition, in which England, France and Spain united, to take advantage

of our rain. Ten years ago, liberty seemed to have fev riends; popular government was declared to be a failure; Napoleon III., now seen to be the great blunderer of the age, was then com pleting his Life of Julius Casar, and writing that panegyric of imperialism, in which he warned the nations that "when a great man appears it is the duty of the people to obey dim :" the London Times, heading what it believed to be a reaction against liberty, began even to justify negro slavery, and to suggest how best the American Union might be cut up into half a dozen independent nations. In Germany, Austria, then the most reactionary and illiberal of the German governments, was the leading power; in Prussia liberty was near its end: and the hopes of patriotic Germans for a Union of their Fatherland seemed s far from realization as they were half a cenury ago. A student inquiring into what states in.
Hon, ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon, R. C. GRIFR, Judge, United States Court,
Hon, G. W. WOODW AID, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon, W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadel were committed the guardianship and develo England and France; France, despotically ila. Hon, JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Californi Hon, E. BANKS, Audi.or General, Washin ruled and corrupted by Napoleon, and England vorshipping success, and living in an unnat-

iral and shameful friendship with the French To-day we have done with all that; and wo new nations have emerged from two bloody wars, the confessed, and we believe the worthy leaders of Christendom. The world has taken a step forward; and in this new leadership what we call civilization has. let us hope, assumed a new and more beneficent character. For it is a notable fact that both the war of the rebellion and this French war were fought by the victors as wars of deence; wars into which the German people this year, as ours in 1861, were driven reluctantly, sadly, and only in defence of what an impartial world confessed to be their rights. To-day, the pertinacity, discipline, and endurance of these nations has placed them far above future attack. They have only to be true to themselves, true to the intelligent liberty which has made them the strongest, true to their new mission, as the leaders, the guides, the formers of civilization, to live henceforth without fear of others; and to declare with the moral force of their position, peace on earth

and good will to men, If we consider the character of the American and of the German people, we have reason to hope much for the world from their predominance. Both, in the first place, are pre-eminently peaceful; they do not love war; hey will not use their strength as a menace to other nations. Both are moral, industrious it a million for I intend to contribute half a and ingenious; they have not been corrupted | million myself."

and spread abroad. They love liberty, they revere law, and comprehend constitutional

government. The German people, united by this war, and feeling as they do their new responsibilities to the world, will not fail to vork out the problem, which still remains to them, of consolidating their liberties with the constitutional forms. Every German knows, what Dr. Lieber wrote in 1831, that given union, and liberty will soon follow: this hought informs every patriotic utterance of Bermany; and to the German, as to the American, "liberty" means freedom, not to a single people, but to all the world, as Freili-

grath wrote in 1848: "Was weiter wird, das barren wir, Doch wird's die Freiheit werden; Die Freiheit dort, die Freiheit bier, Die Freiheit jetzt und fur und fur, Alluberall auf Erden."

"What further comes, we may ablde, But 'twill be Freedom's birth; Freedom at once, on every side, Freedom extending far and wide, Freedom o'er all the Earth.''

ierica and Germany are now the leader of Christian civilization: may their people feel the vast responsibilities which Providence as put upon them; may they feel that to them is committed the advancement of liberty. the preservation of virtue and morals, and the nerease of intelligence; to them belongs what other nations have not been wortny to keep-the charges of the world's peace, and and the arts which have grown out of and

represent Christianity. For ourselves, Americans, we may rejoice that to the German nation has fallen this great victory. Germany has sent us for many years thousands of her sons and daughters, who sought here the liberty which they were denied there, and who have manifested here those virtues which prove them worthy of liberty. friend; to Germany we are bound by ties of friendship and sympathy, and Americans, at least, will not give up their faith that German Union means German Liberty. -N. Y. Even

THE FASTEST TIME.

as the fastest recorded time on the American Fastest two mile heats in harness (adding

them together), Flora Temple, Centreville Course, June 11th, 1861, against Joe Morgan.):48. Fastest two miles to wagon, Dexter, Fash on Course, October 27th, 1865, 4:561.

(Equalled by Butler.) Fastest three mues under saddle, in harness con Course, August 1st, 1839, (against time, his bed, or waylay him in his walks for recre being the four mile running time of Fashion).

7:321. 30th, 1867, Riverside track, (against Brown | do not send the archives, I shall certainly George and running mate.) 7:02. Flora Temple's best three heats in a race, kill me, he is welcome to my ear-cap."

une 6th, 1860, Union course, against Patchen, :061. Patchen's fastest two mile heat in harness, uly 10, 1860, against Flora Temple, 4:511. coin their notes would be very nearly as good Fastest mile trotter and running mate,

Ethan Allen, June 21st, against Dexter, 2:15. on Course, June 21, 1807, 1:06. Fastest mile under saddle, Dexter, at Buf-

Fastest mile team time, Jessie Wales and bushy-topped live oak, which grew beside the Darkness, June, 1870, at Narragansett Course, wall, leaped without sound or warning

Tenders.

2:27].

human life :

have been made, and 861 boilers examined— many present unconsciously grasped the 792 externally, 251 internally, and 135 have handles of their side-arms. been tested by hydraulic pressure. The number of defects in all discovered 427, of which fects in detail were as follows: Furnaces to cow down the strarger with his eye. all, 77-11 dangerous. Burned plates 42-6 interest, and laid his long bony finger on his dangerous. These defects not unfrequently lip, as a sign-but of what, the spectators arise from mismanagement in blowing down | could not imagine. (or out) boilers. Our attention has been called to several cases where boilers were leaking badly in the joints about the furnace and around the ends of the tubes. On in- ing gaze of the other, who now removed his quiry it was found that the boilers were blown finger from his lip, and laid it on the hilt of down with steam up, fires burning, and the his monstrous knife. furnace and bridge wall nearly red hot. It will be seen at once that such practice cannot but injure a boiler; for as the water is blown when several caught him and held him back, out the sheets become very hot, and any sediment that remains in the boiler will become

hard and fixed on the sheets. Many boilers are ruined in this way. First draw the fires and then open furnace doors and allow a current of air to pass through the flues or tubes of the boiler. Blow off with little or no pres sure of steam. Parties who are troubled with leaky boilers, and loose tubes, will doubtless find on examination that the boilers are blown thought, even by the liberals themselves, to be with steam up, and fires on the grates. Blistered Plates, 39-2 dangerous. Cases of Inof External Corrosion, 28-5 dangerous. Internal Corrosion, 6-2 dangerous. Guages out of order, 24-4 dangerous. Blow

opment of civilized society, would have pointed out Apparatus out of order, 9-2 dangerous Safety Valves over-loaded, 45-6 dangerous. Pressure Gauges out of order, 80-6 danger-Braces and insufficient Staying, 9-3 dangerous, Boilers condemned, 3. We are not little surprised at the gross carelessness found as to inform us what is your busines with the in the management of safety valves. They present meeting?" were often put in most accessible places, as though they were of little or no account; was resting upon the level in such a manner that no pressure of steam which the boiler was camble of sustaining could have raised that no pressure of steam which the boiler was capable of sustaining could have raised the valve. This is the only one of many similar instances which have come under our notice. Engineers; should, for their own credit and the safety of those who are employed in manufactories, examine frequently and care fully all the attachments to their boilers, and

> GERMAN papers are indignant at the meanness of Minister Von de Heydt, the former Prussian Minister of Finance, a man who has acquired millions in the service of the State. He subscribed only one hundred dollars for the German War Fund. On the other hand, at Hamburg, a proposition was made to contribute half a million of marks to the Sanitary Fund. (A mark is worth about thirty cents.) "Gentlemen," remarked the rich merchant need the aid of a cecond ?" Schroeder, the Peabody of Hamburg, "make

especially the safety valve.

by the vices which the French Empire fostered | DEAF SMITH, THE CELEBRATED TEXAN SPY.

> About two years after the Texan revolution, difficulty occurred between the new government and a portion of the people, which threatened the most serious consequence-even the blood-shed and horrors of a civil war. Briefly, the cause was thus: The constitution had fixed the city of Austin as the permanent capital, where the public archives were to be kept, with a reservation, however, of a power in the President to order their temporary removal in case of danger from the inroad of a foreign nemy, or a force of a sudden insurrection. Conceiving that the exception emergency had arrived, as the Camanches frequently committed outrages within sight of of the capitol itself, Houston, who then resided at Wash-

send the State Records to the latter place which he declared to be, pro tempore, the seat of government. It is impossible to describe the stormy ex itement which the promulgation of this flat raised in Austin, The keepers of hotels, poarding houses, groceries, and fare banks, vere thunderstruck, maddened to frenzy ; for the measure would be a death-blow to their prosperity in business, and accordingly they etermined at once to take the necessary steps to avert the danger, by opposing the execution of Houston's mandate. They called a meeting of the citizens and farmers of the circum

ington, on the Brazos, dispatched an order

commanding his subordinate functionaries to

acent country, who were all more or less in terested in the question; and aftermany flery speeches against the asserted tyranny of the dministration, it was unanimously resolved o prevent the removal of the archives by ope and armed resistance. To that end they or ganized a company of four hundred armed en, one party of whom, relieving the other at regular periods of duty, should keep constant guard around the State House until the period passed by. The commander of this considerable renown in the war for indepenence, and had still more recently displayed desperate bravery in two desperate duels, in

both of which he had cut his antagonist nearly to pieces with the bowie knife. Indeed, from the notoriety of his character for revenge or The New York Herald gives the following | courage, it was thought that President Housarchives as soon as he should learn who was the leader of the opposition. Morton, on his part, whose vanity fully qualled his personal prowess, encouraged

and justified the prevailing opinion by his boastful threats. He swore that if the President did succeed in removing the records by the march of an overpowering force, he would then himself hunt him down like a wolf and or to wagon, Dutchman, under saddle, Bea. shoot him with little ceremony, or stab him in ation. He even wrote to the hero of San Jacinto that effect. The latter replied in a note Dexter's best three heats in a race, July of become brevity :- "If the people of Austin come and take them; and if Col. Morton car

On the reception of this answer the guard was doubled around the State House. Chosen sentinels were stationed along the road leading to the capitol, the military paraded the streets from morning till night, and select caucuses held permanent session, in the city

Fastest half mile in harness, Pexter, Fash- hall. In short, everything betokened a coning tempest. One day, while matters were in this precarious condition, the caucus at the city hall was Fastest mile in narness, Dexter, at Bullato, Angust 14, 1807, against time, 2:17\(\frac{1}{4}\).

Fastest mile in harness, contending against other horses, Lady Thorn, at Narragansett, other horses surprised by the sudden appearance of a admission at all : but climbing unseen a small

through a lofty window. He was clothed altogether in buckskin, carried a long and very Valuable Hints to Steam Boilers heavy rifle in his hand, wore at the bottom of his left suspender a large bowie knife, and had The Report of the Hartford Steam Boiler in his belt a couple of pistols half the length of Inspection and Insurance Company, for the his gun. He was tall, straight as an arrow, month of May, has lately appeared in print, active as a panther in his motions, with darkand shows a curious state of things existing ened complexion and luxuriant jetty hair, with in the steam generating world. The last a severe, iron-like countenance, that seemed item of intelligence which it conveys would never to have known a smile, and eyes of in be ludicrous, did it not involve danger to tense vivid black, wild and rolling, and piercing as the point of a dagger His strange ad During the month, 495 visits of inspection | vent inspired a thrill of involuntary fear, and

"Who are you that thus presumes to in trude among gentlemen, without invitation?" 50 were regarded as dangerous. These de- demanded Col. Morton, ferociously essaying out of shape, 27-3 dangerous. Fractures in | The latter returned his stare with compoun

" Who are you? Speak! or I will cut an answer out of your heart !" shouted Morton almost distracted with rage by the cool, sneer-

The fiery colonel then drew his dagger and was in the act of advancing upon the stranger, remonstrating.

"Let him alone, Morton, for God's sake Do you not perceive that he is crazy ?" At that moment Judge Webb, a man o shrewd intellect and courteous manners, step ped forward and addressed the intruder in most respectful manner-

" My good friend, I presume you have made a mistake in the house. This is a private meeting, where none but members are ad-

mitted." The stranger did not appear to comprehen crustation and Scale, 78-4 dangerous. Cases the words, but he could not fail to understand the mild and deprecatory manuer. His rigid features relaxed, and moving to a table in the entre of the hall, where there were materials and implements of writing, he seized a per and traced a line: "I am deaf." He then held it up before the spectators, as a sort of ous. Boilers without Gauges, 1. Broken natural apology for his own want of politeness Judge Webb took the paper and wrote t question: " Dear sir, will you be so obliging

The other responded by delivering a letter inscribed on the back, "To the citizens of they become corroded in their seats, and of no Austin." They broke the seal and read it practical value whatever. We recently found aloud. It was from Houston, and showed the one on a steam pipe directly underneath a usual terse brevity of his style:—

> end of that time you will please vour decision. . After the reading, the deaf man waited a ew seconds, as if for reply, and then turned and was about to leave the hall, when Col. Morton interposed and sternly beckoned him back to the table. The stranger obeyed, and

Morton penned: " Name your terms."

place, the left bank of Colorado, opposite back again with all their might, and saw from dred yards. Do not fail to be in time !" He then took three steps across the floor,

"What!" exclaimed Judge Webb, is it pos tarnish the lustre of your laurels."

ton. If I had the good fortune to kill him, I nels, think it will tempt the President to retract his yow against venturing any more on the field of honor.' "You know the man then. Who is he?

Who is he?" asked twenty voices together. "Deaf Smith," answered Morton cooly. was slain at San Jacinto," remarked Judge Webb. "There, again, your honor is mistaken, said Morton. "The story of Smith's death

was a mere fiction, got up by Houston, to save the life of his favorite from sworn vengeance

"If what you say be true, you are a madmar yourself!" exclaimed Webb. "Deaf Smith was never known to miss his mark. He has a distance of two hundred and fifty yards!" "Say no more," answered Col. Morton, in ones of deep determination: "the thing is already settled. I have already agreed to meet There can be no disgrace in falling be him. fore such a shot, and if I succeed, my triumple will confer the greater glory !"

Such was the general Habit of thought and force was one Col. Morton, who had achieved | feeling prevalent throughout Texas at this Towards evening a vast crowd assembled at the place appointed to witness the hostile meet

ing, and so great was the popular recklessness

as to affairs of the sort, that numerous and considerable sums were wagered on the result. At length the red orb of the summer sun ton would renounce his purpose touching the touched the curved rim of the western horizon, covering it all with crimson and gold. and filling the air with a flood of burning glory; and then the two mortal antagonists. armed with long, ponderous rifles, took their station, back to back, and at a preconcerted signal-the waving of a white handkerchiefwalked slowly and steadily off in opposite directions, counting their steps until each had measured fifty. They both completed the given number about the same instant, and then they wheeled, each to aim and fire when he chose. As the distance was great, both paused for some seconds—long enough for the beholders to flash their eyes from one to the other and mark the striking contrast betwixt band is imposed by the German government them. The face of Col. Morton was calm and smiling, but the smile it bore had a most murderous meaning. On the contrary the and smiling, but the smile it bore had a most

murderous meaning. On the contrary the countenance of Deaf Smith was stern and passionless as ever. A side view of his features might have been mistaken for a profile done in cast-iron. This one, too, was dressed in the richest cloth, and the other in smokepassionless as ever. A side view of his fea-tures might have been mistaken for a profile done in cast-iron. This one, too, was dressed in the richest cloth, and the other in smoke-

in the richest cloth, and the other in smoke-tinted leather. But that made no difference in Texas then: for the heroic courage were all considered peers—the class of inferiors em-braced none but cowards.

Presently two rifles exploded with simula neous roars. Col. Morton gave a prodigious bound upwards, and dropped to the earth a corpse. Deaf Smith stood erect, and immedi-

companied by Deaf Smith and t n more men, appeared in Austin, and without further opposition removed the state papers.

The history of the hero of the foregoing unecdate was one of the most extraordinary ever known in the West. He made his advent in Texas at an early period, and continued to reside there until his death, which happened some few years ago; although he had many warm personal friends, no one could ever ascertain either the land of his birth, or a single gleam of his previous biography. When he was questioned on the subject, he haid his fingers on his lips; and if pressed more urgently his brow writhed, and his dark eyes seemed to shoot sparks of livid fire. He could write with astonishing correctness and facility, considering his situa

fire. He could write with astonishing correctness and facility, considering his situation; and although denied the exquisite pleasure and priceless advantages of the sense of hearing, nature had given him ample compensation, by an eye quick and far seeing as an eagle's and a smell keen and incredible as that of a raven. He could discover objects and that of a raven. He could discover objects when the form of fraction when moving miles away in the far-off prairie, when others could perceive nothing but earth and

invaluable service to Houston's army during the war of independence. He always went alone, and generally obtained the information desired. His habits in private life were equally singular. He could never be per-sunded to sleep under the roof of a house, or even to close a tent cloth. Wrapped in his blanket he loved to lie under the blue canopy of pure ether, and count the stars, or gaze with a yearning look at the melancholy moon. When not employed as a spy or guide, he subsisted by hunting, being often absent on solitary excursions for weeks or even months together in the wilderness. He was a genuiterent of nature, a grown up child of the together in the wilderness. He was a genuine son of nature, a grown-up child of the
woods and prairie, which he worshipped with
a sort of Pagan adoration. Excluded by his
infirmities from cordial fellowship with his
kind, he made the inanimate things of earth
his friends, and entered by the heart's own
adoption into brotherhood with the luminaries of heaven. Wherever there was land or
water, barren mountains or tangled brakes of
wild waying cause, there was Deaf Smith's

A MONSTER.

The largest of the Western Norwegian isles, Sartor, which is three Norwegian miles in length, has a mysterious inhabitant, of whom strange things are told by trustworthy people. There is on the isle a body of water called the Kurele; it has out of the way with the farmsteads far apart from each other on its margin. People tell of the depth of that water, as of several Norwegian lakes, that it is in some places fathomless; but another thing they tell of it too, which is far more remarkable. For during a long series of years, after various and uncertain intervals, there has been observed a monster, which rises his arched back above the dark, lonely lake, and remains there lying like a holm. Its upward movements the property of the world, but those of great Britain also. A country which is in this position will soon be in the far better one of being almost beyond the probasity for protective during the protection of the protect Morton wrote: "You were brave enough to linsuit me by your threatening look ten m'a ward the shore, but then it becomes quiet, and ward the shore, but then it becomes quiet, and lind we in this country been blessed with

denly the smooth holm lay there; the rowers had their backs toward it, and almost touched the rowers with ears. One may insulate their backs toward it, and almost touched by civil war and five more of civil strife which iger traced without a moment's the animal with oars. One may imagine their were brought upon the country by the British "Time, sunset this evening; horror when they perceived it. They pulled free-trade Democracy.—The Press. The stranger traced without a moment's the animal with cars. One may imagine their

Austin: weapons, rifles, and distance a hun- the shore the immense mass dive down into

NEW DESIGNS

the depth. There has never been an attempt to describe and disappeared through the window as he other parts of the monster but that arched back which always appears. They never highten the wonder of apparition with any fancy sible Colonel Morton, that you intend to fight | colors, but all the witnesses tell the same story. that man? Me is a mute, if not a positive And this, at all events, is a favorable feature maniac. Such a meeting, I fear, will sadly in the tradition, when compared with others about similar beings. What are we to believe? "You are mistaken," replied Morton with The tale is stranger than that told of the sea smile; "that mute is a hero, whose fame serpent and the kraken; for those have the stands in the record of a dozen battles, and wide ocean for their playground, whereas the half as many bloody duels. Besides he is the leviathan of the Sartor Isle is confined within favorite emissary and bosom friend of Hous- a prison, where rocks stand around as senti-

The Real Source of German Nation-

ality and Power. Profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the position which has been reached by the "Why, no, that cannot be. Deaf Smith great Germanic Empire, we have seen in the history of its rise and progress during the past forty years the most instructive lesson in regard to the course of the development of national power and civilization which has ever been given to mankind. Few events in the annals of the world can be compared with the of certain Texans, in whose conduct he had steady, onward development of that country, acted as a spy. I fathomed the artifice twelve crowned, as it has been, by the extraordinary campaigns of 1866 and 1870, and the bound by which it has won for itself and taken the

leadership of Europe. To us it has been as clear as the noond w often brought down ravens in their most rapid sun that these results were traceable solely to flight, and killed Comancaes and Mexicans at the extraordinary development of a diversified industry in Germany, and that to the protective features of the Zollverein tariff was that development duc. Hence we have endeavored to impress upon and carry home to our readers the lesson which this history teaches. A prominent Democratic paper of Pennsylvania, however, dissents from our opinions and takes issue with us in the choice sentences which we quote below. These, with others of a like character, it presents without a shadow of evidence in their hehalf, being con tent with its own assertion.

The paper in question says:

The Press, still relying on the ignorance of its readers, and vided considerably by its own, insists that the presperity of Germany is due to a "protective tariff," and continues to pervert the meaning of the Zoliverein, which is a compared by in part for protection, but to commercial union, not for protection, but to ecure uniformity in duties on imports. In Germany there is no such thing as a "protec e tariff, as understood by the m this country. Such burdens would not be tolerated with a title of the patience exhibited by the people of the United States. Revolution terrible and complete, would be the result of any attempt on the part of Bismarck to estab-lish such duties as the Bessemer steel monoeration are collected on a few articles of gen-era consumption, most of them luxuries. On era consumption, most of them luxuries. On these the lowest rates consistent with the purtion, no longer capable of meeting the demands of an enlighted and progressive age.

Now, what are the real facts in the case? The policy of protection in Germany was first carried into practical operation in Prussia by Frederick the Great, "who was greater by crick William II., "tried his best toundo the grees almost entirely abandoned, and after the downfall of Napoleon, in 1815, and the rising of the Continental blockade, English competition was permitted to overwhelm Prussion manufactures. It was not until 1818 that the cries of the people brought them a tariff which met the wants of the country and protected them against this competition. From this date and this event may be traced the history of the Zollverein. The following year Prussia induced Mechlenburg, Saxe Weimer, and other States, to join in a union with them. Other such unions were effected in Germany, and finally in 1831 was formed the

eminent and popular political economist, were nationality for his native land and the others could perceive nothing but earth and sky; and the rangers used to declare that he could catch the scent of a Mexican or Indian at as great a distance as a burzard could distinguish the odor of a dead carcass.

It was these qualities which fitted him so well for a spy, in which capacity he rendered invaluable service to Houston's army during the war of independence. He always went the tariff gave the protection required, as well were as to the result of it, there can be no more competent authority than he. Of the tariff. writing in 1841, he says:

"We hesitate not to say it affords a protection from twenty to sixty per cent, on manufactured goods," and adds: Germany in the unactured goods, and and S. Germany in space of ten years has advanced a century in prosperity, in self-respect, and power. How so? The suppression of the barriers and custom-houses which separated the German States has been an excellent measure; but it had borne bitter fruit if home industry had been expected to foreign competition. The had norne outer truth it nome industry had been exposed to foreign competition. The protection of the tariff of the Customs Union (Zollvereign) extended to manufacture products in general use has accomplished this wonderful change." (See Pol. Econ., Am. ed., p. 459.) But, fortunately, we are not alone confined

wild waving cane, there was Deaf Smith's to the testimony of List, as to the history of wild waving cane, there was Deal Sinta shome, and there he was happy; but in the streets of great cities, in all the great thoroughfares of men; wherever there was llattery of fawning, base cunning or craven fear, there was Deaf Smith an alien and exite.

Strange soul! he buth departed on the long it is a street of the publication of that volume was Deaf Smith an alien and exite. journey, away among those high bright stars which were his night lamps; and he has either solved or lecased to ponder the deep mystery on the magic word "life." He is cead; therefore let his errors rest in oblivion, and his virtues be-remembered with hope. which duties, without a single exception, is specific, not an advalorem being in the entire tarig. This embodies the feature, so long contended for by American protectionists, as of

liability to fraud.

New tarilis have from time to time, at stated periods, been enacted : one as lately as the present year, the duties of which are lower, with more articles on the free list. This fact taken in connection with the actual condition of German industry, is neither more nor less than an endorsement of the position maintained by all protectionists, that protection is the true and only road to genuine free trade. Germany is, in fact, by means of the many years of continuous protection she has enjoy ed, driving England out of not only the mar-

ward the shore, but then it becomes quiet, and one sees only a kind of trembling around its sides, like as when the soft Medusa basks on the surface of the water.

The stranger penned his reply: "I am at your service."

Morton wrote again: "Who will be our seconds?"

The stranger rejoined: "I am too generates of the monster, and have waited many days on the coast; but this being keeps no computation of time, and it may delay its computation. The source of virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, and indeed of all of the Southern States, and would have advanced towards peaceable and gradual emancipation prior to 1860. Then