The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., - *Editor and Proprietor*

ALLENTOWN, PA., SEPT. 21, 1870.

Republican County Nominations.

Congress,
JOHN H. OLIVER, Allentown.

Senate,
Dr. CHARLES L. MARTIN, Allentown.

Assembly,
SAMUEL A. BUTZ, Allentown.
EDWARD B. YOUNG, Allentown.

Jury Commissioner,
GEORGE ROTH, North Whitehall.

County Commissioner,
SOL. R. KLINE, Emaus.

Director of the Poor,
JOHN G. SCHIMPF, Allentown.

Auditor,
CHARLES E. BECK, Lowhill.

Trustees of Academy,
AARON RENINGER, Allentown.
L. E. BUTZ, Allentown.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

On Saturday the Republican conferees of the two counties composing this District placed in nomination John H. Oliver, Esq., of this city, for Congress. The nomination is undoubtedly the best that could have been made and is received with enthusiasm in Montgomery as well as in this county.

Mr. Oliver's father was a poor laboring man when he emigrated to this country, and by his hard work and economical habits succeeded in securing sufficient of this world's goods to give his son a good education. He graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, in 1853, when he entered the Union Law School, at Easton, then under the control of Judge McCartney, now deceased. He was admitted to the bar of Easton in 1856, and at once commenced the practice of the law in Allentown. In connection with his practice he was part owner of *The Lehigh Register* from 1858 to 1862, and under his editorial direction it was a live paper.

He belonged to an old Whig family and inherited those principles with all the conservative views of that party upon National affairs, embracing the doctrine of a high Protective Tariff begun by that party by Henry Clay. When the Republican party was formed he naturally fell into its ranks, and although he has always been an ardent and consistent member of the party he never shared in the views of the extremists, but on the question of a high Tariff his mind was not only fixed by inheritance but by a conviction wrought by his experience in after life. During the Rebellion he was an active and earnest supporter of the cause of the Union.

He is literally a self-made man. Starting in life his only capital was his education, and through unceasing labor he has worked his way in his professional career, until now he stands among the leading professional men not only of our city but of the State. His labors were not devoted alone to his success as a lawyer. He has always believed that there was something besides wealth and fame to live for, and taking advantage of the mind God had given him made himself one of the finest scholars in our midst. His intellect is one of solidity rather than brilliancy. As a public speaker he could hardly be called eloquent, but his mind is broad and sound; and logical as a reasoner, and possessing that well-balanced faculty which would never allow him to cant the intemperate phrases so common with most political orators, his speeches have always been noted for their healthful and lasting effect upon the people.

His geniality, warm heartedness and sympathy with the laboring classes have made him extremely popular at his home where he is best known. As an evidence of this when he was a candidate for Select Councilman from the Fifth Ward, he received a majority of the votes cast although the balance of the ticket was carried by the Democrats by majorities running above a hundred. Never forgetting the station in life from which he raised himself he has ever extended a helping hand to the poor and deserving who were struggling with the world. His many acts of kindness, done without ostentation, have won the hearts of the poor and lowly, and never will be forgotten by them or their friends.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator Dr. Charles L. Martin, of Second Ward of Allentown, has been nominated. He is a physician of large practice, a genial gentleman, has an extended acquaintance and host of warm friends. He is a popular candidate and will poll a heavy vote.

For Assembly we have Samuel A. Butz and Edward B. Young, both of this city. The former is one of our young and rising lawyers, a man of ability, and has a large circle of acquaintances throughout the county. Against Herman Fetter he will make a good run. The latter is a member of the hardware firm of M. S. Young & Co., is a man of practical views, excellent business qualifications and sound common sense. He is one of our most popular young business men and if the lower House had more men of his stamp in it the State would be benefitted by honest and practical legislation.

Mr. George Roth, the candidate for Jury Commissioner, will fill the position for which he is named with entire satisfaction to the people. Mr. Roth is well known to our people. He has always been an active and intelligent Republican.

Solomon R. Kline, (miller), who is named for Commissioner, is a very worthy citizen of our county, who has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors for many years. He will make an excellent Commissioner.

John G. Schimpf, the nominee for Director of the Poor, is a prominent and popular citizen of the First Ward, and is well qualified to fill the position for which he is named.

For Auditor, Charles E. Beck, of Lowhill, has been nominated. He is a citizen of honor, integrity and strict business ideas, and has a host of friends in the upper end. He would make an excellent officer.

For Trustees of the Academy two of our most popular and widely known citizens have been nominated, Aaron Reninger and L. E. Butz. They are too well known to require lengthy notice and will undoubtedly poll a heavy vote.

THE ISSUE.

The Congressional elections this Fall are of incalculable importance to the laboring man, the farmer and the man of business. A powerful effort has been made, by means of British gold, to overthrow the power of the Protectionists in Congress, and the same element will be at work in every Congressional District in the coming elections to defeat every Tariff candidate for Congress. This is not a mere party question. We trust that our readers have too much intelligence not to attach sufficient importance to the issue. When our pocket books, our rights, our very existence is at stake we must lay aside party considerations for the moment and examine into the principles of the candidates before we cast our votes. If Pennsylvanians are true to the interests of our Commonwealth not a man, whether he be Republican or Democrat, will be sent from this State to the next Congress who is not known to be a firm, earnest and hard working Protectionist. We appeal to the people of Lehigh county to make this the only issue in the coming election, and remember that John H. Oliver is the Tariff candidate for Congress and that Dr. E. L. Acker is now and always has been a Free Trader.

It may be urged that Dr. Acker is mentally weak, that he could have no influence whatever in Congress. Listen to no such stuff. We admit the Doctor's record for wisdom is not very good, but remember that if elected his vote will count one and we need every vote we can get to give security to our industrial interests and the future welfare of the commonwealth. England with her impoverished millions, reduced to their present condition by her Free Trade policy, sees no hope for salvation anywhere else than in this country. Germany, believing it necessary for her own prosperity to manufacture whatever she can, has a Protective Tariff, and England is virtually shut out from that market. Belgium manufactures her own iron and whatever else she can and she has grown prosperous and her people are happy and contented. France has done the same thing, and no one of these Nations can be induced to make the laboring men of their countries miserable for the sake of enriching England. Here in this country she sees party spirit running so high that the most prominent enemy of the country can be elected to office. It is by means of money she expects to elect a majority of Free Traders to the next Congress and should she succeed the Tariff will be abolished and England will thrive again while America starves.

Demagogues assert that Protection is a tax upon the people, that it gives a monopoly to the manufacturer in this country and enables him to command his own prices. This is not so. Under a Protective Tariff, American manufacturers compete with each other, and the demand and supply regulate the prices. There is less importing done and more American goods are used. Our money goes into the hands of our own workmen, producers and manufacturers, and thence circulates through the ordinary channels of trade, making our country prosperous and richer year by year, instead of going into the hands of the British manufacturer, making England richer and our own country poorer. Under Free Trade, prices are no lower, and in many cases not as low, when England has supreme control of our markets, than under Protection. Under the former policy the market is liable to be overstocked at any moment by sudden and heavy shipments from England, and business becomes so ruinous by its uncertainty that our manufacturers are compelled to close up.

Even if the theory of Free Traders, that Protection imposes high prices, is correct, how would it benefit us if goods are sold ever so cheap, and we have no money to purchase them with. Imagine the Lehigh Valley under Free Trade, with all her iron works lying idle, her workmen out of employment and on the verge of starvation, and no money in circulation, what difference would it make to our people whether our merchants sold broadcloth at three cents or three dollars a yard when they have no money to buy it with?

But we have had stronger proof of the wisdom of Protection in the past ten years than can be shown in argument. It has been brought into the household of every inhabitant of the State. The people of Lehigh County have become one of the most prosperous communities in the country under a Tariff, and we believe they will cast their ballots in their own interests, on the second Tuesday of October, by voting for John H. Oliver, the Tariff candidate for Congress.

SHIELDING CRIMINALS.

It is too common a practice now-a-days for newspapers to cover up from the public eye the record of criminal offenses, out of regard for the family of the rogue. One of the worst forms of punishment a man with any respect for himself can undergo is the publishing of his crime in the newspaper. He is often more willing to undergo imprisonment than to have his name coupled in the newspaper with criminal actions, and read by those who were his friends and who respected him in the good old time when his name was unblemished and he was an honest man. We feel that we fell into the common error last week in withholding the name of a man charged with the high crime of abstracting funds from a money drawer during the temporary absence of the proprietor. We hoped that the case would be settled and that it would turn out to be a small affair. Even if our hopes had been realized our duty was the same.

When a poor man, without influential friends, gets into a similar scrape, his name is generally paraded in print, for he never thinks of asking an editor to withhold *his* name, and when he sees the crimes of his more fortunate neighbors covered up in silence, a natural grumble of discontent arises, and well it may, for it is unjust to the poor, and unjust to the public, who have a right to know the names of offenders against the law that they may be on their guard against their depredations. If any one is to be shielded it should be the poor man. So often, impelled by devouring hunger, he takes his first step in crime and the force of conscience unveils to light his guilty act. If his crime were shielded, and he received the helping hand of his more fortunate neighbor, he might be made a good citizen, and forever after lead an honest life. But the man of means has no such excuse. If publishing his name brings unendurable disgrace upon him, the ends of justice are satisfied after he has paid the legal penalty of his crime. He can flee from the torment of a disreputable name, and take up his home where his reputation will not be known. But poverty binds the poor man to the spot, and he is compelled to eke out his miserable existence with the knowledge that everybody knows him as a thief.

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

Vice-President Colfax's late speech to his neighbors in exposition and commendation of the principles and acts of the Republican party is—in so far as it discusses the Tariff question—distasteful to *The Chicago Tribune*. That journal kindly suggests a way in which he might have treated that question that would have been satisfactory to it; but that, of course, differs widely from Mr. Colfax's way. It says:

"Mr. Colfax selects the article of Pig Iron to prove that manufacturers have prospered greatly since 1861. It is true that the production of Pig Iron has increased very largely. Mr. Colfax is undoubtedly aware that for several years past the Government has been stimulating the production of Pig Iron, not only by a prohibitory tariff, but by donating its public lands by millions of acres to railroad companies, upon the express condition that they shall use only American iron. In other words, we have been transmuting the public domain into Pig Iron. It would be surprising if the production of that article, under such exciting stimulants, had not largely increased. But the American people have paid for all this iron nine dollars per ton, in gold, more than it is worth; and every branch of manufactures to which Pig Iron is a raw material, has been correspondently depressed and discouraged."

Comments by The Tribune.

I. A great many Railroads in the Western States have been constructed by the help of lands granted for the purpose by Congress. The Illinois Central was the pioneer; but Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, &c., have been largely favored by these grants. Their greatest beneficiary is the city of Chicago, which probably has 100,000 more inhabitants and one-third more wealth than if this landgrant policy had not been inaugurated. Yet she is a focus of the demagogue clamor that the National policy, under Republican rule, has constantly aggrandized the East at the expense of the West! No matter; we deem that policy wise, benignant, and cannot doubt that our country is to-day more populous, stronger, and richer, than it would or could have been in the absence of these land-grants.

But were the grantees required to use only American Iron? Not at all! The *Pacific* Railroad, built mainly by Government subsidy or upon Government credit, *was* required to lay American rails; but the impression conveyed by our Chicago namesake that *all* land-grant railroads were subjected to this requisition is mistaken.

Nor is it true that the only Pacific Road yet constructed has been tracked exclusively with American Pig Iron. If we are not misinformed, immense quantities of worn-out European rails have been exported to this country under the low duty on Scrap Iron, and have been rolled into American rails for the Pacific Union and Central Companies, together forming the line from Omaha to Sacramento. This may have been or not been good policy; it certainly is not "transmuting the Public Domain into" *American* "Pig Iron."

II. The Chicago *Tribune* coolly asserts that "the American People have paid for all this (home-made) Iron nine dollars in gold per ton more than it is worth." How so? Why, because the duty on imported Pig Iron has been $9 per ton. Well; suppose it had been $90: what then? Should we have paid $90 per ton more for all the Iron smelted in this country? If you say yes, what if the duty had been $900 per ton? Can't a man evince *some* common sense, even though he *is* a Free Trader?

Let us call attention to a few items, which seem to us pertinent to the main question:

1. The duties levied on Iron of every description were raised by the Protective Tariff of 1828—that on Pig Iron from $10 to $12½ per ton. Of course, says a Free Trader, our people had to pay $2½ more per ton for Pig Iron. But *Niles's Register* states that not only was this not the case, but that Iron was actually *cheaper* in this country after than before that increase of duty, and *especially cheaper in those districts furthest from the seaboard.* What do you say to that?

2. The duties on imported Copper Ore, Sheathing, &c., were considerably increased by a special bill passed some two years ago. "We shall have to pay 25 per. cent. more for Copper," sang the Free Traders in chorus, before and just after the passage of that bill. What has been the fact? Has not Copper been cheaper here ever since? Has one Free Trade journal quoted its price to prove what they so confidently predicted? Not one.

3. We printed, last Winter, the circular of a British house largely engaged in the exportation of Iron, and especially of Rails, to the Iron-masters of Great Britain. That circular, after giving the product, exports, and prices, of British Iron for the preceding year, stated that the hopes of an advance in the prices of British Iron rested wholly on the prospect of a reduction of the American Tariff. If we reduced our duties, the British Iron-masters might advance their prices; if not, not. Is not this pertinent to the main question? If not, why not?

4. Congress, at its last session, saw fit to increase the duty on Steel Rails, to the extent of at least $5, and perhaps of $10, per ton. Of course, we are now paying so much more for Steel Rails, according to Free Trade and the Chicago *Tribune*, but not according to the facts. On the contrary, the great Bessemer Steel works at Cleveland are supplying Steel Rails to all applicants at $104 per ton—which is lower, we believe, than they were ever afforded, whether from American or British works, before the late increase of duty.

5. Perhaps Mr. Clay's exposure of the futility of the fundamental Free Trade assumption is as cogent as any other. "My friend," said a Free Trade canvasser to a rough customer who was listening to his speech, "do you know that the Tariff makes you pay six cents per yard more for that shirt you wear than you would under Free Trade?" "Well, I suppose it must be so, since you say it," replied the countryman; and yet, I don't quite see through it, since I only paid five and a half."

And this brings us to the point we have had in view all along—that of the need of a genuine Bureau of Statistics at Washington one that simply records, and condenses, and submits to Congress, periodical statements of Products and Prices from every part of the country and the world—not selecting those which are supposed to favor a particular theory, but collecting and preparing all the facts, leaving every one free to compare and use them as he shall see fit. An official tabular exhibit (for instance) of the prices of Wheat, Corn, Beef, Pork, Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Cheese, Tea, Pig Iron, Rails, Steel, Sheeting, &c., at each of the ten or twelve principal cities of the Union, on the 1st or 15th of each month, would not cover many pages, how instructive it would prove after a few years? Yet it need not cost $5,000 per annum.

The failures of Delmar and Wells should not prejudice such a Bureau. Delmar would fail anywhere; and Wells undertook to lecture where he should have been content to collect and compile. Take one instance of his fairness and candor; He is confronted by the awkward fact that the Savings Bank of Massachusetts had a large increase of deposits between 1860 and 1867, whereas he wanted to prove that the Laboring Class were less fairly recompensed under Protection than they had been under Free Trade. What is he to do? Why, he tells us that the currency is so depreciated in 1867-8 that the Ninety Millions in the Savings Banks in 1860 are not equal to the Seventy-five Millions that were there in 1860. Very well: The premium on Gold had fallen, next year, from 40 (or thereabout) to 16; and now, according to his logic, the depositors in the Saving Banks were Twenty Millions richer than they had been the year before; but this didn't appear in Mr. Well's Report. We instance this only to show that the head of our Bureau of Statistics should not be allowed to compile annually a partisan missle or manifesto, but required to confine himself strictly to a compilation of essential facts.—*Tribune.*

MAINE.

The election on Monday resulted, of course, in the success of the Republican State and Congressional tickets by large majorities. Perham's majority will reach nearly seven thousand. All five of the Congressional districts, the closest being won by 1400 majority, have been carried. We have an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, and elected county officers in every county except two. This result has been achieved without effort and without any canvass of the State.

Benjamin Nathan's Will.

The will of the late Benjamin Nathan, whose tragical death is yet fresh in the minds of the community, has been made public. It is dated the 31st day of December, 1869. The testator's sisters are remembered as follows: Clara, $5000; Elvira, $1000; Myrtilla, $5000; Rebecca, $5000; Grace $5000; Ravenna, $15,000, and Heltz, $1000. The following are the charitable bequests: Mount Sinai Hospital, $11,000; Blind Institution, $1000; Hebrew Relief Association, $1000; Ladies Benevolent Society, $500, and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2000. To each of the sons $75,000 is left, and the same amount to each of the daughters. In regard to the amount of $75,000 left his son Washington, the willit directs the money to be held in trust until he attains the age of 25 or marries a lady born in and professing the Hebrew faith, with certain restrictions.

THE complaint is general from Eastern Virginia, and especially from the tide water region, of excessive drought. Around Richmond the gardens are burnt up, and fall vegetables have almost disappeared from market.

JUDGE Bedford, of New York, sentenced Pat. Egan for complicity in the robbery of the broker, Jackson, to eighteen and a half years in States Prison, remarking that an effort would be made at the next session of the Legislature to have the penalty increased to life imprisonment.

SHERIDAN ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin sends an extract of a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Rheims, 8th inst., as follows: "There seems to be but little of the war left except the siege of Paris, and that will not save France. It is possible that French troops have not done so well, as I think they are capable of doing, on one or two occasions which I witnessed, from the fact that the poor fellows found themselves so badly handled by their commanders that they could see no equivalent to be obtained by sacrificing their lives. All men like to have an equivalent for their labor, and especially is it so with soldiers, who require success where many lives have to be sacrificed. The French generalship put this out of the question in every battle which I have witnessed."

THE FIRE FIEND.

Great Fire on Staten Island—A Hundred Families Rendered Homeless.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 12th.

A fire occurred on Staten Island this morning destroying a large amount of property, and rendering homeless nearly one hundred families. The scene of the conflagration was the village of Edgewater on the North shore of the Island. The flames were discovered about 2 o'clock issuing from the stables of the Staten Island Horse Railroad Company on Minthorne streets.

The flames spread with great rapidity, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, which drove the sparks in every direction. An alarm was at once given but by the time the firemen arrived the fire had obtained such headway that the total destruction of the village was imminent.

The alarm was sent to other parts of the island, and the fire companies of Factoryville, Port Richmond, and other places promptly responded. Owing to the distance they had to come, however, it was some time before they could get fairly to work. The flames communicated to the adjoining buildings, and in a brief interval several houses were on fire.

It is believed that nearly one hundred families were rendered homeless by the conflagration. An entire square was burned.

A TALKING MACHINE.—On Aug. 27 an exhibition of quite a novel character was opened at the new building called the Palais Royal, Argyll street, Oxford Circus. It is an exhibition of a talking machine, which by mechanical appliances is made to give forth utterances resembling those of a human being. It is the invention of Professor Faber, of Vienna, and has been constructed and patented by him, and is certainly a wonderful specimen of human ingenuity. It is true, the question may arise, where is the utility of it, seeing that every man, woman and child possesses a talking machine, more or less perfect, of his or her own. But the machine has its utility nevertheless, for it illustrates a much neglected science of acoustics. Moreover, it is highly interesting as showing how far ingenuity may go. The machine has a mouth with tongue and lips, which are set in motion by a mechanical apparatus which sets free a portion of air from a large bellows, and so controls it as to produce the sound required. It pronounced with great clearness, every letter of the alphabet, many words, and a few sentences perfectly; not merely set words, but any words the audience choose to name. It also laughed and uttered other cries expressive of human passions, to the astonishment, apparently, of every one who heard it.

THE LEHIGH PRESBYTERY.

Mr. Editor:—The Presbytery of Lehigh has just closed its first regular session in the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, where it convened on the 13th inst. This Presbytery was constituted by the Synod of Philadelphia, at its sessions in June last, and consists of all the Presbyterian ministers and churches in the counties of Monroe, Northampton, Berks, Lehigh, Carbon and Schuylkill, and in that part of Luzerne south of the Wilkesbarre mountain, in all 38 ministers and 36 churches. It contains within it the dignity of age, the vigor of manhood and the freshness of youth, some of its churches dating their origin in the very beginning of the last century, and others having been organized within the last year. Its territory is sacred to Presbyterians by the memory of the labors of Tennent and Blair, and the self-denying and successful missionaries, David and John Brainerd.

Its central line is the two great railroads of the Lehigh Valley, and every part of it is traversed by railroads connecting with these. Its territory is one of the richest in the country in iron, coal and limestone, as well as in agricultural productions, and the rapid growth of the various interests which this suggests, makes the field one of great importance, to which Presbyterians are becoming fully awake. Its importance and its power for good are greatly increased by the existence within its limits of LaFayette College, which the new Presbytery finds in all the vigor of an active maturity, challenging comparison in its location and faculty and method of instruction with the first colleges of the land, and inviting the liberal to continue to employ it as a means of making their money a blessing to the living and to generations yet to come.

The recent session of the Presbytery was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Eckard, of Easton. Rev. E. S. Newlin, D. D., of Hazleton, was elected Moderator and Rev. David M. James, of Bath, temporary Clerk.

The various subjects of missions, education and church extensions for the carrying forward of which the Boards of the Presbyterian church furnish so efficient an agency, each received attention and plans were inaugurated by which the Presbytery expects to secure the faithful co-operation of all the churches under its care in these great schemes of benevolence and church advancement.

The Five Million Memorial Fund which the General Assembly has proposed to the churches as a thank offering to God for the blessing of reunion also received consideration, and the stated clerk was directed to prepare a circular in reference to it to be sent to the Pastors and Sessions of the Churches.

The Church of Bethlehem was warmly commended to the sympathy and aid of all the churches. Arrangements were effected with entire unanimity which it is expected will contribute largely to the prosperity of the churches in Pottsville.

The pastor of the church of Allentown and the good people under his care entertained the Presbytery with a generous and cordial hospitality of which all have taken very pleasant memories to their homes. While each will specially treasure the memory of the family whose hospitality he enjoyed, all will think often with sadness and satisfaction, too, of the visit to the County Prison and with unmingled pleasure of the social gathering at the pastor's house. May he long preserve his youth, and may he and his, in common with all the Ministers and elders and their respective charges, share abundantly in that blessing for which fervent prayers were daily offered—the reviving of the Holy Spirit.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—DeHaven & Bro., Brokers, No. 40 South Third Street, give the following quotations up to 2 o'clock to-day:

	Buying	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	113¾	114
" " '62	112¾	113
" " '64	111¾	111¾
" " '65	112	112¼
" " '65, new	110⅝	110¾
" " '67	110⅝	110¾
" " '68	110¾	111
10's, 10-40's	106¾	106⅞
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	111⅜	111⅝
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	805	820
Central Pacific R. R.	885	895
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	725	750

Allentown Produce Market.

Corrected Daily by Weinsheimer, Neuhard & Co.

Wheat Flour, per bbl	$7 50	selling
Wheat, per bushel	1 40	paying
Rye	1 10	"
Corn	1 05	"
Oats	55	"
Flaxseed	1 80	"
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3 00	"
Clover Seed, "	7 50	"
Wheat Flour, per cwt	4 50	selling
Rye " "	3 75	"
Corn Meal, " "	3 00	"
Butter, per pound	40	paying
Lard, "	20	"
Tallow, "	10	"
Ham, "	25	"
Eggs, per dozen	20	"
Potatoes, per bushel, new	60	"
Dried Apples, per bushel	2 00	"
Dried Peaches, "	5 00	"

THE Richmond, *Whig* however learns, notwithstanding the drought, the corn crop above tide water is a pretty fair one, and the tobacco, which requires less rain, is very fine in some districts. In consequence of the injury done to vegetation by the drought, the Virginia Horticultural Society will hold no exhibition this fall.

The *Sun* editors would be without resource if Greeley should die. Why doesn't Mr. Dana take out a policy on the old man's life. Greeley cannot last always, and when he dies who will be left for the *Sun* to blackguard.

Marriages.

TREXLER—KNAUSS.—On the 15th inst., by Rev. N. S. Strassburger, Mr. Walter S. Trexler and Miss Lizzie Knauss, both of Hanover, Lehigh county.

CLOUS—BICKLEY.—At the house of C. S. Bickley, Esq., at Reading, Pa., on the 13th of September by the Rev. A. S. Leinbach, Mr. John D. Clous, to Miss Emma Bickley both of Reading. Miss B. was formerly a resident of this city.

KECK—SEEM.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Bowman, Mr. Solomon G. Keck, of Hazleton, to Kate E. Seem, of this city.

RORDER—CRAIG.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. Swindells, Mr. James B. Roeder to Miss Mary Alice Craig, both of this city.

CRABTREE—GINKINGER.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Sands, Mr. Thomas Crabtree to Miss Maggie Ginkinger, both of Allentown.

Deaths.

STAEHLY.—On July 21st, at Lockport, Cornelia Alice Jane, daughter of Bennerville F. and Lydiahn Staehley, aged 2 years, 9 months and 20 days.

SCHAEFFER.—On August 9th, near Lockport, Preston Putnam Jefferson, child of Jefferson Newhard and Mary Schaeffer, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

EDELMAN.—On August 13th, at Moorestown, James David, son of Edward and Amanda E. Edelman, aged 1 month and 28 days.

MILLER.—On September 11th, in Lehigh, Andrew, infant child of Thomas and Mary Miller, aged 1 year and 23 days.

SCHIFFERSTEIN.—In this city, on Thursday evening, Mary Schifferstein, aged about 45 years.

NONNEMACHER.—In this city, Susannah, widow of the late John Nonnemacher, aged 58 years, 4 months and 18 days.

SHIMER.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Annie daughter of J. O. and E. D. Shimer, aged 12 years and 6 months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Noteworthy Business Union.—Mr. William G. Fischer, a prominent dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, &c., at 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, has formed a copartnership with Mr. J. E. Gould, also a dealer in Music at 923 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The firm will henceforth be known as Gould & Fischer, and will occupy both warerooms. In union there is always strength, and the joint efforts of these gentlemen will afford the musical public unprecedented advantages in procuring the choicest instruments made. Find their card in another column and cut it out for reference when you visit Philadelphia.

Within the Whole Range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. Internal weakness of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

Cancers, Tumors and Swellings of all kinds warranted cured without using the knife, giving pain or drawing blood. See testimonials.

This is to certify that I had been troubled for about three years with a swelling or tumor on the large flap of my right hand, which had been operated on at one time without any benefit; after which the tumor commenced to grow and enlarge very fast. I consulted Dr. H. D. Long, Kent, and was induced to undergo his treatment, by which I was removed without using the knife or drawing blood, and causing me but little inconvenience while under treatment.

I can from my own experience recommend Dr. Longker's treatment to all persons suffering from swellings, tumors, cancers or any old or chronic diseases, with the assurance that in my case (which I considered no trifle, it being pronounced by Doctors Leidy and Pancoast to be cancer) he gave perfect satisfaction and effected a cure in a very short time. THEODORE BURTZ.

HOKENDAUQUA, Lehigh Co., Pa.

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

What Does Reason Say?—The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies, let you monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory results, leads us to believe that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possesses strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same proportions in any other preparation extant. This, therefore, is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when we feel ourselves exposed to the influence of a malady, which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional, or engendered with our habits, occupation and surroundings.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insidious enemies, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a state of siege. The best of all means of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invigorates energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

The "Phœbe Baker" Salve.

★★100 years a secret—

★★Cures as by magic—

All Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Pleurisy, Cancers, Sore Nipples, and Broken Breasts, Chapped Lips and Hands, Bruptions, Chilblains, Bites or Stings of Insects, &c.

★★A WONDERFUL CURE FOR PILES.★★

★★SOLD everywhere.

"PHŒBE BAKER" " and take no other.)

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminators

"Costar's" (liquid) Bed-Bug Exter.

"Costar's" (pure) Insect Powder.

Use this (only pure) Insect Powder for Moths in Furs and Woolens, for Bed-Bugs, Insects, etc.

"Costar's" (only sure remedy) Corn Solvent.

★★SOLD everywhere.

★★Ask for "Costar's" (and take no other).

$1, $2, $3 and $5 sizes sent by express.

Address "COSTAR" CO., 13 Howard St., N. Y.

LAWALL & MARTIN, SCHMIDT & CO., Agts., Allentown, Pa.

PILES.—Look at those features and see the agony depicted in the face. It cannot be helped while the trouble remains. The suffering from piles seems to be of a very aggravated description, but it cannot walk or sit with comfort; you cannot ride in peace; you cannot sit with ease, and the suffering when attending to nature's call is almost unbearable, and causes such a feeling of dread that it is put off at great sacrifice to health and comfort, in many instances the difficulty is an alarming one. Dr. Bricker's Pile Remedies according to directions to cure internal, external, itching or bleeding piles. They are mild and reliable, and warranted as represented. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS & CO., Newark, N. J.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—How many thousands of the most refined ladies of the land are slaves to various diseases in various forms—trembling, twitching, jerking of the nerves, headache, hysterics, sudden outbursts of temper upon trivial affairs, nervousness, a feeling of depression, despondency or fear, &c. In many unhealthy condition of the nervous system, Briggs' Allewanter has absolute control over the nerves, creating a radical change and positive cure. Sold by Druggists.

DR. J. BRIGGS & CO., Newark, N. J.

★★If with Catarrh, that distressing disease,
You are afflicted, and wishing to cease,
Use no snuffs that induce you to sneeze,
They surely increase, not relieve the disease.

Briggs' Allevanter will relieve in a trice,
You also shall find it fragrant and nice:
Go try it, your friends please entice,
Gladly they'll thank you for the advice.

Sold by Druggists.

THE experience of medical men is that the physician who treats special diseases has better success than those in general practice. It is a fact worthy of recollection that nine-tenths of all new remedies discovered are from men that practice and give their attention to a particular branch of the profession. The treatment of diseases of females is a branch of the medical profession that I have given special attention to for several years, and would say to ladies suffering from weakness, falling of the womb, chronic or acute inflammation of that organ, to suffer no longer. My office hours daily from nine in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening.

DR. W. A. HASSLER,
d&w Chew St., bet. 5th and 6th, Allentown.

CORNS.—How they sting, throb and ache, smart and burn upon our feet! In vain we beg, we threaten, we curse, we plead! the effects of their deeds, we burn, we cut, hack, hew and fell, and still the pesky corns remain a thing of misery. Bunions are outcastes, tears, curses, groans; nothing can remove our corns but Briggs Curative, a sure cure for Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and all ailments of the feet. Sold by Lawall & Martin, Joseph Stoffet, Lewis Schmidt & Co., J. B. Moser, Dr. W. A. Barnes & Son in Allentown, John Black, Jr., Catasauqua, and by druggists generally, and sent by mail for 60 cents, by Dr. Briggs & Co., Newark, N. J.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

MR. JAMES G. WELLS—Sir: Your Prussian Liniment will do all it is recommended to. I have a mare that was sweenyed badly (a case of two years' standing), and one bottle of your Liniment made a perfect cure. I would recommend it to all persons who have the care of horses, as it is the best offered to the public. Yours truly,

Wilkesbarre, May 22, 1869. T. SHRIVER.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, S. E. cor. of 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

THE DOUBLE-OVEN

SUNNYSIDE COOK OF 1870

IS CONSTRUCTED ON

ENTIRELY NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, with SYPHON FLUE, guaranteed to thoroughly heat two ovens, and six put holes, with two-thirds the fuel used in the single oven Cook Stove.

We are still manufacturing our long and favorably known

BARLEY-SHEAF COOKING STOVE,

so highly esteemed by the public for several years past.

THE JUNIATA,

Our great double-heating PARLOR STOVE, has been much improved and beautified this year. Where known the merits of this Stove need no comment.

Our celebrated

SUNNYSIDE FIRE PLACE HEATERS,

among its many PREMIUMS also carried off the FIRST PREMIUM at the *Maryland Institute at Baltimore*, in 1869, nothough subjected to the most severe tests at the home of the Baltimore Heater. This is the only true hot-air fireplace Heater in the market, and like the regular built cellar heater loses no heat.

Send for Circulars and testimonials.

STUART, PETERSON & CO.,
sep 7-3m PHILADELPHIA, PA.
For sale by O. R. HOFFMAN, Allentown, Pa.

Special Notices.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University; or address, No. 511 Pine Street, Philada.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

august 10 —1y

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

★★ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN H. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

★★ WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Roll of Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. May 19-1y*

★★ HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring Unfortunates, and Young Men in American Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL LIFE, with sanitary and free advice, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa