The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., JOSEPH L. SHIPLEY.
Editors and Proprietors.

ALLENTOWN, PA., NOV. 9, 1870.

We have associated with us in the newspaper publishing business, J. L. Shipley, Esq., late Editor of the Scranton *Republican*, who will enter upon his duties this week. Mr. Shipley has had a long experience in the editorial profession. He received his editorial training on the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, where he occupied a prominent position for a number of years, after which he was engaged as editorial writer on the Boston *Journal*. He remained with this paper until one year ago, when he was engaged as editor of the first named paper, and his ability as a manager have assisted in giving that journal a leading position among the first-class dailies of the State. We believe that the coming of Mr. Shipley will be greeted with favor by those who have an interest in the progress of our own newspapers, and we hope with his co-operation to make the REGISTER a welcome visitor into every family in this locality, which has the desire to read a first-class newspaper.

The most startling announcement in political circles is that the Democracy is working upon a plan to defeat the Republicans, after the Republicans have won the election. The small Republican majority in the Legislature is, if possible, to be bought over to the opposition, and Democratic lobbyists and corruptionists are now traveling the State to accomplish that purpose. A part of the programme is that Gen. Harry White is to be defeated for Speaker of the Senate and any Republican who will do their bidding is to be voted for by the Democrats. The Democratic vote will also be cast for any Republican for State Treasurer who will secure to them enough Republican Senators and Representatives to so gerrymander the State as to throw the future Legislature into the hands of the Democracy, as well as to make the Congressional Districts to suit that party.

"To accomplish any or all of these things," says the Lancaster *Examiner*, "the Democratic corruption fund will be drawn on liberally. But one question remains to be answered. *will the Republican masses submit to being sold by any of their representatives.*"

LEADERS of Dickens Notes will remember the description he gave of a man whom he took for an average American, who asked all sorts of questions about his watch, watch, where he had been, was going, and asked this, that and the other thing. Here is the explanation, furnished by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*: "The man with a light, fresh-colored face, and a pepper-and-salt suit of clothes, who was the most inquisitive fellow that can possibly be imagined, lived here in 1842, and has since been Sheriff of Center county. He and a party of friends were returning home from Harrisburg, and, being naturally in a festival term of mind, 'made game' of Dickens the entire trip. The Sheriff was the leading spirit of the party, and furnished them uninterrupted amusement by his semi-idiotic manner and his persistent cross-examination of Dickens. The story as published is not too strongly drawn. The Sheriff played the native American to perfection, and, as the event showed, completely 'sold' the whole English party and returns. When the 'American Notes' first appeared the people about here recalled the Sheriff's original version of the incident, and were intensely amused."

The mail advices from China seem to discredit the rumor that a day is fixed for the massacre of all foreigners. The higher authorities have evidently come to a realization of the weakness of their position. This is indicated in the execution of several of those guilty of the Tien-Tsin murders. While the rulers have all along been averse to war, they appeared even more unwilling to make the sacrifice of pride or principle, seeming to be involved in a compliance with Count Rochechouart's demand, not for indemnity in lands or money, but for the execution of some of their guilty people. That the Chinese authorities have complied with this demand shows that they have got over their fancy of security against foreign invasion, and if they have advanced so far they have probably determined that it is wise to use the powers of the Government in protecting foreigners in the Empire.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from London, says: "The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyond question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically, it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker, knowing where to look, can at once detect that the bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters."

THE one thing we have heard against President Grant was his acceptance of gifts from friends. We don't know whether it is a bad practice or not, we have never tried it, but we do know that his Excellency has done a good thing for the people by giving them a sound, practical, economical administration. We have become so accustomed to talking about immense sums of money that we are liable to overlook the great work that has been done. In the year that closed with June 30, 1870, the amount saved for each working day over that of the preceding year was $222,440; being over $9,268 per hour, and over $154 per minute; being more than equal to the extra dropping of $2 50 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time.

THE Chicago people are now troubled about the meat they eat. The *Tribune* made some serious charges against it, and they have not been refuted. Nineteen-twentieths of the people of that city, it asserts, eat the flesh of cattle, hogs and sheep, that, when they are brought to the stock yards, would die on the road if shipped, or would be seized by the health officers in other cities as unsound. This sorry stuff pays about five times as much profit as prime beef, and as that fact is not local to Chicago, we can only hope that this horrid state of affairs does not exist in other cities.

DOWN South, some of the people who have had experience in Coolie labor, feel much disposed to go back to the African again. The thousand Chinamen who are working on the Chattanooga Railroad in Alabama do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section. The railroad men who employ them think they are neither better nor cheaper than negroes for the heavy work of railroad building.

THE Reading *Times* approves of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor.

—The public debt was reduced $5,129,206.78 during last month.

READING OUT OF THE PARTY.

Dr. Acker, having just heard of the reading out of the Kramers, has undertaken to pursue the same course towards those Democrats in Montgomery who did not second him in his aspirations for public life. We have not the least doubt the victims of his terrible scorings have the most sleepless of nights and the most miserable feelings by day, as they have always respected the wisdom and character of the Doctor! Their opposition to him did savor a little of selfishness, and indicated that they cared more for Protection to Home Industry than they did for mere party considerations. Probably when the Doctor grows to a ripe old age and the bitterness of his position shall have been softened by time, he will be able to see that his party was not so much at fault as the candidate.

He ought to accept the result philosophically. His election is sure; his noblest aspirations are reached; what more does he want? A larger majority could not have kept him in the office any longer, and his expressions of dissatisfaction against members of his own party will only heighten the hostility towards him and keep him out of a nomination for a second term. For the benefit of our readers we append his remarks upon this subject, which he publishes under the head of "Clear the Decks":

"In Montgomery county, there was a failure of duty on the Congressional vote. The Democratic candidate was cut about sixty-eight votes in Pottstown. He was cut in this Borough. Six or seven in Bridgeport; ten in Marlborough, also a small number in other townships. This was done by men, of whom several have become known to us. There were others who gave the Congressional nomination the cold shoulder from the moment it was made and would like to have seen the Democratic nominee *defeated*. They had not a word to say in behalf of the success of the party in that respect up to the election—on the contrary their talk was detrimental to the success of the candidate. Of these men, some have been well taken care of by the party, at the expense of better and more deserving Democrats. In respect to both classes it may be said, that persons who cannot vote on so important a position, as for a democratic nominee for Congress when the candidate has been a democrat all his life and regularly nominated, or urge his election, cannot make much claim to being democrats and the sooner they retire from the party the better. Supporting the ticket only when their friends are on the ticket is an unfairness that will not hold water. There has been too much of that already, and the Democratic party is now in a position, not to be satisfied with such a course of things. Wherever there has been a failure of duty, the decks must be cleared so that faithful and true men may take their proper places."

DEMOCRACY vs REPUBLICANISM.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says:—At last, one day before the election, we are able to print the figures of the City and County Debt. Here they are:

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT, OCTOBER, 1870.

Debt of the Corporation	$46,811,208 50
Temporary City debt	7,746,372 30
Funded County debt	21,447,918 94
Aggregate debt	$76,005,499 74

We were satisfied, from the care taken to keep the truth from the public, that the City Debt had largely increased, but were certainly not prepared for such a stunning blow. Controller Haws, at the close of 1863, handed over to his successor, Matthew T. Brennan, an aggregate debt of $42,581,724. This included nearly all the extra loans in consequence of the War. The debt has been raised under Messrs. Brennan and Connolly to the figure above given: over $76,000,000, an *increase* of $33,423,775 74 in less than seven years; or, to be precise, six years, nine months, and five days. This is an increase of debt (not counting street assessments and other heavy burdens) of *Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-seven dollars and Thirty-seven cents per day* for the entire period of Tammany administration of the city's finances! The aggregate debt is $82 per head for the entire population, and $535 for each voter just registered. The rate of tax this year is $28 per head for the entire population of the city; the public debt is rising at the rate of $564 an hour. Is it any wonder that the Controller has stopped giving the public annual reports? Yet these plunderers make the welkin ring with denunciations of the Federal Administration for heavy taxation and extravagance. The city is rapidly increasing her debt; the nation is rapidly decreasing the general burden; Tammany increases taxation by millions every year; the National Government has taken off much of the war tax, and it is daily lightening what remains; Tammany calls for $28 per head from every inhabitant to run her machine; the Administration pays all the running expenses of the nation for considerably less than $2 per head. Is it not about time to try some less expensive local government than that given us by William M. Tweed?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY appeared at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, as one of the Star lecturers. The audience was very large. His subject was, "In Search of the man of Sin." He said: I do not wish to be considered egotistical, for of all the failings of human nature egotism is to my mind the most ridiculous. He who stands as perpendicular as the letter I, with an exclamation point after it, to call attention, is an unmitigated nuisance to society at large. Honest merit is always retiring and shrinking, which explains the reason of my being so little known. I have lived for many years in a small village in Vermont, and there I am a man of considerable note. I have a farm and stone quarry, but it would be hard to tell where the farm begins. The existence of sin, even at a distance, worries me, and to obtain knowledge I left my home in search of the man of sin. I hardly knew at first where to go. He that goes in search of sin purchases a ticket for New York, that is if he desires to see the improved article in all its fierceness. Desiring to see the largest specimens, I visited there, and found the railroad president, the Wall street broker, the politician and the burglar, and was well satisfied. I have seen in the south judges on the bench who at one time had been hostlers in some of the stables of the north, and whose knowledge of the criminal law was obtained while standing in the prisoner's dock; then I visited Washington and have seen the way in which things were done there; the bartering of cadetships, the creating of offices for the mere purpose of filling them with the friends of the elected. I have seen the nation made absurd in the eyes of the world. I stayed in Washington long enough to see an attempt made to reduce the franking privilege and see the civil service bill introduced, I then left and went to Trenton, believing that the members of the Legislature from the rural districts would be virtuous. I remarked that if the rule that compels a Japanese official to commit suicide the moment he commits a crime or a blunder were in force, there would not be many members left. I found some on all sides, and on my way home I stopped in a camp of reformers; they were balloting for President, and sixty-nine, not counting myself, were present. When the votes were counted each man had one vote, excepting the one I had voted for, and he receiving his own and my vote was declared elected. The society broke up in a row, and each one left, saying that they would start one of their own. When I returned to my home I found many changes, and at last I have succeeded in finding the man of sin. It was myself. The speaker concluded by saying all of his hearers who try hard enough, and have patience, may some day become as good as me, and the reward is great enough to justify them in making the trial.

AFTER THE DELUGE—WHAT?

The French Republic has every reason to pray to be saved from its friends. Here is a sketch of the trifling task which one of the most respectable and consistent of its organs, the *Siecle*, prescribes for it: "At the present hour the Republic ought to be able to save the country without it costing us one inch of territory, a single stone of our fortresses, or a penny out of our purse." These be "prave 'ords," as *Fluellen* says, and will be found in a marvelously attenuated copy of the Parisian journal now being published at Poitiers, and bearing a date about three weeks ago. Similar sentiments pervade such of the liberal journals as now find their way out of France, and are evidently shared by the republican masses of Paris and of the other great cities. It is perfectly patent to every intelligent onlooker that the Committee who now rule France as a Provisional Government are as utterly incapable as any other Government would be of saving their country on any such terms. "Let us not forget," adds the *Siecle*, "that a war indemnity granted to our enemies would cost us more dearly than the struggle continued to the bitter end. To support any such humiliation would be to acknowledge our defeat. That we will only do when France has no longer a single city or a single soldier left." These, be it noted, are the words of a journal that never raved like the *Gaulois*, nor shrieked *a Berlin*, like the *Liberte*, which condemned the war from the moment of its inception, and advocated peace up to the very hour of the fatal declaration. When their best friends place before them a programme like this, it is not difficult to understand the hesitation of the Provisional Government in accepting any terms of peace based upon territorial concession. They are compelled to form the connecting link between a past system that has shamefully broken down, and a new one which is but beginning to be organized. The Empire leaves them a heritage of disaster to repair, and a population enervated by years of "paternal government" out of which to form the structure of the new Republic. The demands pressed by their friends will not be likely to be neglected by their enemies, and their failure to accomplish the impossible will with unfailing certainty be made an article of indictment against them.

But, presuming that the impassable gulf which at present separates France from peace could somehow be bridged over, the inmates of the military prisons of Germany present a very substantial danger to the young Republic. The men who laid down their arms at Sedan and Metz, besides those who have been otherwise captured, cannot number less than three hundred thousand. In a country where the citizen and the soldier are synonymous terms, the difficulty of absorbing such a force, as we ourselves have experienced, need not be very formidable! But in France the army has been for many years sedulously kept apart from civilian influences, and the history of eighteen years of Imperialism has shown that the inmate of the barracks has little sympathy with the political aspirations of the workmen and the shop-keeper. The Republic, what ever else it may be, will be a Government whose policy will be peace, and one of whose principles will be the abolition of standing armies. One of the problems in the immediate future of France will be how to avert the danger of some new master employing its own soldiers to aid in the demolition of its newly-acquired liberties. Complicated as is the task before the Provisional Government, and the duly confirmed Republican regime that will replace it, there is comfort for all friends of free institutions in the thought that for restored Imperialism or Monarchy the prospects are far more hopeless. Self-government is the only possible alternative when all others have so dismally failed, and in one way or other France would doubtless find its way to a stable and orderly Republic.—*N. Y. Times.*

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has truly said that the records of all wars have been frightful records of preventable suffering. The latest story of the war between France and Germany comes to us from the surrender of the city of Metz, in which, although there has been but comparatively little suffering known to the outside world, were found nearly twenty thousand sick and wounded in hospitals, and the new-made graves of thirty-five thousand dead. And now in Paris the victorious Prussian Generals see that "hunger is their best ally," and that the wounding of tens of thousands and "the starvation of hundreds of thousands" will be the inevitable result. The Germans certainly have succeeded wonderfully well in giving surgical care and very wide distribution to the vast number of the wounded. But now they are some four hundred miles away from the home base of supplies, and, as the iron-nerved Bismark says in his note to the German Embassadors, which we published recently, even when Paris capitulates, "it will be an absolute impossibility for the German commanders, when that case occurs, to provide one single day's rations for a population of nearly 2,000,000. The environs of Paris, to the distance of several days' journey, since the stores there are necessarily required for the German troops, will then offer no resources." The German-born portion of our population has done nobly in sending timely contributions for relief to the sick and wounded within the lines of Prussian army. It is earnestly hoped that they will keep up their contributions until the war is ended and the hospitals closed. And, now, the time has come for our native citizens to join in the international movement for giving aid to the sick and wounded as permitted and asked for under the German treaty. The American branch of this authorized work of humanity in war appears to be efficiently organized. Its Committee, a recognized branch of the International Committee, announces in our columns a call for contributions, and the Geneva Central Committee of International Relief telegraphs across the Atlantic to the American Association that "the want of money is certainly great." Liberal contributions should now be forwarded, for, in whatever way this terrible struggle may end, it will be amid frightful sufferings, while vast numbers of sick and wounded will die for want of timely relief.—*Tribune.*

VON MOLTKE'S FORESIGHT.

Among the recently printed documents discovered in Paris after the flight of the Empress, is a curious despatch, dated Forbach, April 9, 1869, and addressed by a certain Capt. Samuel to the Minister of War at Paris. Capt. Samuel telegraphs, "Since Monday I have followed Gen. Moltke, who is visiting the frontier of France and studying the positions. On Monday I overtook him at Mayence. Tuesday he stopped at Berkenfeld and took notes of the heights near the ruins of the old castle. He slept that night at Saarbruck and has taken the dispositions of defence at the station and the canal. Yesterday he was at Saarlouis, where he is now. This morning, in spite of the bad weather, he went out in a carriage to visit the heights surrounding Vaudevange and Berns. I suppose, from information, that he will go to-night or to-morrow to Treves, where he will descend the Moselle. Is it necessary to follow him? Address reply to the telegraphic office at Forbach." Accordingly the reply was sent, "Follow him;" but the further results of Capt. Samuel's vigilance are not known.

The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the government of national defence resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government.

THE WAR AND SILK GOODS.

Probable Scarcity of French Silks—Stimulated Production Elsewhere—Effect on Our Own Country.

The war in France will effect not a little the supply of silks suitable for the spring trade of 1871. Workmen at Lyons have been required for the defense of the city; but as much of the industry in silks is conducted by women and children, at least to the extent of preparing the raw material for the weavers, and as many of the latter, by reason of age, are not subjected to conscription, the work to some extent goes forward. In Zurich, the Swiss suffer in the same way, inasmuch as a force for the defense of the borders had to be raised; but contracts for the supply of silk fabrics are taken without condition in Zurich at a slight advance over *ante bellum* prices.

Silk goods, after the defeat of the French at Weissenburg, fell off in Zurich; but not only has the amount been regained, but an addition of from five to ten per cent. is now asked. It seems probable, unless there shall be an early peace, and an immediate restoration of this great industry in and about Lyons, that the supply for the spring will not be adequate to the demand.

When the Huguenots were driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the workmen of that description who manufactured silk goods went, some of them to Germany and others to England. At Crefeld and Elberfelt, in Rhenish Prussia, the manufacture which thus arose still goes on, and at Crefeld particularly very elegant silks are made. This industry in Spitalfields, England, which had the same origin, was in the main profitable until the Cobden treaty was made with France. After that it languished, but at present the turmoil in France will be advantageous to the silk weavers of all other countries. To some extent it will stimulate the manufacture in the United States, Although there are several establishments in the United States for making silks for ladies' dresses, yet the only one on a large scale is that of Cheney Brothers, near Hartford, whose establishment—which makes over a million dollars worth per annum—will be increased, if it is possible to do so, so as to be capable of making double the present quantity. They are "sold ahead" constantly. But their manufacture differs from that of France. This enterprising firm uses what in Germany is called *schappe* and in France *fantasie*, which is principally what is left of the cocoons which cannot be unwound. This material by means of a new invention is converted into a thread, spun like that of cotton fabrics, which is woven into silk cloth by power machinery; whereas the French use the silk as it is unwound from the cocoon—several threads being combined into one—and thus preserve its natural and elegant luster. This luster is partially lost in the process of making a new thread, but a substantial material for ladies' dresses is made from such thread, quite excellent in appearance, free—owing to its cheapness and durability—from the competition of French manufacturers, and beneficial to the country.

REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

What can justly be said of France in this matter, can be said as justly of the other great peoples of Europe. Republican institutions are as impossible in Spain and Italy as in France. A Republic in France, holding its life for a year, would inevitably create great popular disturbances in the countries named, but they would be disturbances that could lead to no great results for liberty. The strength of the republican element in Spain has already shown itself, and is found to be inadequate to inspire and mould the national destinies. Italy is weaker than Spain. Both countries are cursed by a priest-ridden peasantry, of whom it is not possible to make the material of a republic. Why should Americans rejoice to witness these popular uprisings for free institutions, when they know that their only result will be the closer enslavement of the masses, and the martyrdom of the few who have the intelligence to know the right, and the faith and heroism to give their lives to it? Before a permanent republic there must come education, morality, religion. The old ideas of military glory, of governmental pomp and pageantry, and of caste and class distinctions, must be superseded by an intelligent apprehension of the glory of peace, a healthful love of simplicity, and a thoroughly practical recognition of the equality of men. There will be spasmodic revolts against tyranny in all countries, and republics will rise for a day on the ruins of despotic power, but such ruins alone make no fitting foundation for free governments. "*Vive la Republique!*" "*A bas l'Empire!*" till the Republic dies a natural or a violent death, and then "*Vive*," whatever may come.—*From "Topics of the Time," by J. G. Holland, in Scribner's Monthly for November.*

The King is expected to return to Berlin on November 11, and great preparations are being made to welcome him as Emperor of Germany.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all specifies, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, whoever, of the first failure of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

We have used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in our family for over ten (10) years without any repairs, doing sewing of all kinds, from the *coarse* to the *finest*, and still continue to use it. Would not exchange it for any other. THEO. F. SCHEFFER.
Harrisburg, Sept. 6, 1870.
Peterson & Carpenter, Agents, No. 25 East Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.

A Body and Mind Disease.—Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this delectable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transitional. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and anti-bilious properties of the preparation are equally secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is healthy vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his services to the afflicted, more especially to those suffering from Chronic Diseases. He will be glad to see and talk with them. It is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so. In those cases which he undertakes he guarantees to do all that can be done by unremitting attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by many years of practice in treating diseases in its various and most malignant form. That his skill has not been exerted in vain, numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, will testify. A few names are selected for publication, which are known to citizens of this county. No feeling of egotism prompts their publication, but they are published rather as an evidence that many who have deemed themselves hopelessly afflicted have by a proper application of the resources of medical science, been restored to health and the enjoyment of all its blessings:—

Mrs. Ellis Weggant, Johnson Corners P. O. Cancer of the Breast.
Mrs. Ely (Rev. Ely), Allentown, Pa. Cancer of the Face.
J. J. Johnson, Allentown. Skin Disease.
Milton G. Sassaman, Hanover. Chronic Bronchitis.
Henry Gabriel, Allentown. Deafness.
Mrs. G. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Dech, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh.
Jaure Mean, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J Barner, Sallsbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Hartacher, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minich, Salisbury. Fem. Com. and Epilepsy.
E. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. E. B. Serfass, Shallington. Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weindont, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face.
John Mean, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose.
Mrs. Fogleman, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Hokendauqua. Tumor.
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Selnsgrove. Tumor.
Catharine Hareman, Weatherly. Cancer of the Nose.
The above persons may all be referred to, or certificates may be seen at Dr. Longaker's office, 513 Spring street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown, Pa.

Physicians recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to prevent greyness, and to heal eruptions of the scalp.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!
READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tacony, 23d Ward, Phila.
JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Felix H. Matschke's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad splint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.
JOSA. P. IREDELL
April 3, 1868.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 6th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. G. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

Special Notices.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

PAIN KILLER
PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1840 1870

FOR THIRTY YEARS
Has this well-known, standard, and popular family
PAIN KILLER,
manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., been before the public, and in that time has become known in all parts of the world, and received the approbation of millions.
It remains, to-day, that sovereign of all the remedies. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned it world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. Numerous imitations and a wide-spread sale of it have led to much counterfeiting. The various bills for which the Pain Killer is compounded, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Evil Effects 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 25-1y**

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Evil Effects of Solitary Vice, sent free, in sealed envelopes, to those who need it. Send for the Report of Investigation and Advice to the Afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes, address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 9-6m**

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 B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the same success by Dr. ISAAC S. HAYS, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, *the specialty in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 13 years experience, and formerly of London, Paris and Vienna. Consultations free, at his office, or seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets to sell. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. Aurifocals for examination.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOBBS of the University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is the total elimination of cancerous growths, so that they shrink, crumble and disappear and will not return. All Physicians are invited to call on the Professors Buchanan & Dobbs, University, or address, No. 514 Pine street, Philada.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.
aug 24-1y

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 dreadful disease, consumption, has 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.

THE DOUBLE-OVEN
SUNNYSIDE COOK OF 1870
IS CONSTRUCTED ON
ENTIRELY NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, with SYPHON FLUE, guaranteed to do cookery best two ovens, and six pot holes, with two heads the fuel used in the single oven Cook Stoves.
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 has was the fault of this Stove need no comment.
Our celebrated
SUNNYSIDE FIRE PLACE HEATERS,
among its many PREMIUMS also received of the FIRST PREMIUM at the *Maryland Institute at Baltimore*, in 1869, although subjected to the most severe test of any Heater of the Baltimore Heater. This is the only truly heat fire-place Heater in the market, and takes the regular built fire brick fire-place.
Send for Circulars and testimonials.
STUART, PETERSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
For sale by O. R. HOFFMAN, Allentown, Pa.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
WOMANS' RIGHTS WASHER!
PRICE ONLY TWO DOLLARS!
DELIVERED FREE!
Active Canvassers wanted of either sex for this neighborhood. Terms Liberal. Address C. M. JONES, Wilmington, Del. sep 14-1y

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held by the members of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Amandus Heimberger, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county (Walbert's station), for the election of Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors
JONAS HARTZELL, *President.*
WILLIAM TOBIT FOGEL, *Secretary.*

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PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
have no competition. There never was a book published like it. Anybody can sell it. Everybody wants it. Many agents are now making from $200 to $250 per month using this wonderful book. 32 page Descriptive Circular sent free on application. We want good live Agents; men who can fully appreciate the merits of the work, and the fact that it meets a universal want. Agents who desire to do good as well as make money. Address
WELLS & COFFIN,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1810.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
J & W. JONES,
No. 432 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Crape and Merino shawls cleansed to look like new. Also, Gentlemen's Apparel, and Curtains, cleansed or redyed. Kid Gloves cleansed or dyed to look like new. *By* Call and look at our work before going elsewhere. sep 7-2m

A. K. WITTMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

T. B. LEISENRING
INSURANCE AGENT, FIRE, LIFE, AND LIVE-STOCK

WITTMAN & LEISENRING,
Real Estate Agents and Scriveners.

PARTIES desiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call. We have among our books a list of the most desirable property in this city, which will be sold at low figures, among which are:
No. 1. A two-story brick dwelling house, and lot of ground 23 feet front by 286 deep, on 7th street between Chew and Gordon streets. Will be sold cheap.
No. 2. A two-story frame dwelling house and lot of ground 16 feet 9 inches front by 150 feet deep, on Ninth st., between Allen and Liberty. Price $1200.
No. 3. Two-story brick dwelling house and lot of ground 18 feet front by 150 feet deep, on North 10th street near Turner. Terms easy.
No. 4. A two story brick dwelling house 18 feet 9 inches front, and lot of ground 15 feet 10 inches front by 150 deep, lot in fine order, on South 11th st., west side. Cheap.
No. 5. Two-story brick house, suitable for a bakery or grocery, on Linden street, between 4th and 5th, lot 23 feet front by 150 deep. Well planted with fruit trees, grapes, etc. Price $3200. Terms easy.
No. 12. Two-story frame dwelling house, west side of 6th street, above Gordon. lot 16 by 128 feet.
No. 13. Two-story frame house with 4 rooms, on west side of New street.
No. 15. The property on the northeast corner of 5th and Turner streets. House three-story, 32 by 30, with brick kitchen attached, well papered throughout, in good order. Lot 29 by 110 feet, suitable for business house.
No. 16. Frame dwelling, 2-story, 35 by 20 feet, 4 rooms and basement. Lot 50 by 250 feet.
Vacant lots of ground situated in the following streets:
Sixth street, corner of 8th and Allen streets; west side of Lehigh Valley Railroad, Sixth Ward, price $2 per foot, terms easy. Lots on 10th, Chew and Gordon streets, upon the most reasonable terms; 10 lots on Tilghman and 8th streets; lot 34 feet front on 9th street, between Hamilton and Linden. All very cheap and terms easy.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.
He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.
The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 103 Broadway, New York.

Hair Renewer.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR BY A NEW DISCOVERY.
Dobbins' VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER
A Color and Dressing that will not Burn the Hair or Injure the Head.
It makes Hair soft and fine, restoring its natural color without dyeing, by imparting a healthy and vigorous growth.
IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
PREPARED ONLY BY J. H. DOBBINS,
426 North Eighth St., Philada.
Price $1.00, large bottles.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
None genuine without my signature, and I put my name to no goods that are not of surpassing excellence.
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New Instruments.
OCTOBER 7, 1870.
J. & P. COATES' CELEBRATED ORGAN STOP
THE BEST
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
FOR SALE BY ALL MUSIC DEALERS.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.—THE [illegible] Farmers [illegible] Fruit-Growers [illegible] Price $1.25 per annum. Specimen copy sent on application. Liberal terms to Agents and Canvassers, with only $2 dollars. Address PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box 1, Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

HOMES, HEALTH, HAPPINESS. [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS' PLANTING SEEDS, APPLE SEEDS AND TREE SEEDS, AT THE GREAT DESMOINES NURSERY. [illegible] The most Christian Grounds in the World. Date from the years of Northern winter, and are [illegible] Vineyards and orchards in bearing. Large Descriptive catalogue, [illegible] Address, J. C. BERRY, Augusta, Iowa.

$25 A WEEK SALARY!—Young [illegible] and traveling salesmen. Address [illegible] R. H. WALKER, 3 Park Row.

REGAL SAVANNAH LOTTERY.—[illegible] Drawing guaranteed by U.S. Urban Guards. [illegible]

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.—By sending [illegible] 25 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. WM. FOX, P. O. Drawer 26, Fulton, N. Y.

HARRIER.—I suffered with Catarrh for years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy. Will send the receipt, postage free, for the benefit of others. Address, REV. W. H. HARP, Drawer 120, Syracuse, N. Y.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Fifteen Cents. Married Ladies, or those contemplating Marriage, will find something to their advantage. Send for two stamps. Address, Dr. H. MILLER, Hoosick