The Lehigh Register.

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[Editors

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THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

The Democrats are building largely upon their party prospects for the next presidential election, basing their plans and calculations upon what they term the wonderful political reaction shown by the elections of 1870. It seems to us that they are in error both as to their calculations in regard to the future and in regard to the reasoning upon which those calculations are founded. There has been, in fact, no reaction at all shown in the result of the elections of 1870, and we believe that the Republicans have more chance of carrying in 1872 several of the States which have recently voted in favor of the Democrats than the Democrats have of carrying any one of the States which voted for the Republicans in 1870. A few States which have for several years past voted with the Republicans have recently been carried by the Democrats, but there has been no popular reaction against Republicanism, and the Democrats know very well that they cannot count upon those States to vote with them again. The Democrats, for example, have recently gained a victory in Missouri, but it was brought about by local troubles in the Republican ranks and by Republican votes. The Republican party in that State got the idea that it was large enough to make two parties, and the result of carrying out that policy was to give the Democrats a temporary triumph. The election of Frank Blair to the United States Senate will probably be sufficient to convince the Republicans in Missouri that their wiser course is to close up their ranks and present an united front against their common enemy. The result of the Missouri election was not due to a reaction against Republicanism, but rather to an internal revolution in Republicanism, and the same is true of the few other Democratic victories which have been gained in localities usually Republican. The Republican party's very strength and numbers have proved elements of weakness in some of the recent elections, but the defeats which the Republicans sustained in 1870 through their own faults and mistakes are not likely to be repeated in 1872. Should a President be chosen on the basis of the elections of 1870 the Democrats would be some distance in the minority as will be seen by the following tabular arrangement of the States carried by each party during 1870, together with the number of electoral votes belong to each State:

Republican.	*Electors*	*Democratic.*	*Electors.*
Maine	6	Connecticut	6
Massachusetts	12	New York	31
New Hampshire	4	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	3	Maryland	7
Vermont	4	Virginia	10
New Jersey	8	North Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	25	Georgia	10
South Carolina	6	Alabama	9
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	5
Louisiana	7	Kentucky	10
Florida	3	Tennessee	9
Texas	7	Indiana	13
Ohio	20	Nevada	3
Illinois	16	California	6
Michigan	10	Oregon	3
Wisconsin	9	Missouri	13
Minnesota	5		
Iowa	10	Total	147
Kansas	5	Republican maj.	32
Nebraska	3		
Arkansas	5		
Total	179		

We venture the prediction that at the presidential election in 1872 the Republicans will carry more States than they did in 1870, for they certainly stand more chance of winning from the Democratic column of States than of losing from their own column. This State cannot be counted on now as absolutely sure for the Republicans in 1872, but neither can New York for the Democrats; and we reckon ourselves as carrying both. Indiana, California, Nevada and Missouri are more likely to go Republican than Democratic two years from now, and several other States in the Democratic column are certainly among the "doubtful" ones. The elections of 1870 have not been, upon the whole, unfavorable to the cause of Republicanism, and the Democrats are rather premature in their rejoicings over the victory which they expect to gain in 1872. The next two years will witness many changes in different parts of the country, but we have confidence enough in the justice and merit of the principles of the Republican party to believe that the social and material changes which will result before the next presidential election will only place that party in a stronger position with the American people than ever before.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The semi-annual Convention of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania was held in this city yesterday, and it was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State. These Conventions are occasions of great enjoyment to the members of the order, and we hear the opinion freely expressed among the visiting delegates that their meeting in Allentown was one of the pleasantest ever held in the State. The resident veteran soldiers did all in their power to make the Convention a success, and we feel assured that the delegates present from the different sections of the State will carry away with them pleasant impressions of the hospitality and kindness of their Allentown comrades. The Grand Army of the Republic is essentially a benevolent and social organization, and it aims simple to perpetuate the friendships and associations which were formed during the war, and to render pecuniary relief to disabled comrades and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of their country. There is certainly nothing to criticise or to fear in such objects as these, and the petty slurs which are sometimes thrown out against this organization as having been formed and carried on for political and personal purposes have their origin either in malice or ignorance. The Grand Army has no other political creed than loyalty to country and fidelity to duty, and there is no distinction of creed or party policy recognized among its members. We are glad to know that the order in this State is in a flourishing condition, and the names of the department officers elected yesterday furnish a sufficient guarantee that its immediate future will be as successful and prosperous as its past. There is nothing dangerous to the republic in talking over army experiences and relieving the wants of disabled comrades and soldiers' widows and orphans, and although our military friends do not choose to open wide the doors at their periodical gatherings we think they may safely be trusted to talk over their camp, field and hospital experiences and do their deeds of kindly charity in their own way and at their own pleasure. There is no treason or danger to the republic in organizations formed for the purposes of friendship and charity for which the Grand Army of the Republic has been established, and the Grand Army of Pennsylvania deserves the best wishes and kindly sympathy of every citizen of the State.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg spent some time on Thursday in debating Mr. Mann's bill for holding a Constitutional Convention. The only point which was reached in the discussion was in regard to the section providing for a special election in June, and without settling the question of time the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Thursday. Several members opposed the idea of holding an election on purpose for the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, basing their opposition on the alleged facts that such an election would cost the State fully one hundred thousand dollars, and that the vote brought out at such an election would be very much less than what could be obtained at the regular fall election.

THE INCOME TAX.

The United States Senate voted on Thursday by a majority of one to abolish the present income tax. The vote was preceded by a pretty full discussion of the question on Wednesday and Thursday, which was participated in by a number of Senators. The points made in opposition to the continuance of the tax were that it was unconstitutional, burdensome, and not large enough to pay the cost and trouble of collection; while it was urged by those who opposed the repeal that the amount at present covered by this tax would have to be raised in some other way, and that it would be in effect a vote of "want of confidence" in Secretary Boutwell to repeal the tax in opposition to his wishes. The movement in favor of repeal was largely led by Senator Scott of this State, who introduced the bill which was finally passed, and the leading speeches in favor of the continuance were made by Senator Sherman of Ohio and Senator Morrill of Vermont. Mr. Scott claimed that the repeal of this tax would enable the dismissal of five hundred assistant assessors at once, but Mr. Sherman maintained that the abolition of the income tax would not cause any diminution in the expense of carrying on the Internal Revenue Department. The decisive vote in favor of the repeal was given by Senator Cameron, and the question is now to be acted upon by the House. The fate of the bill in the House is somewhat doubtful, as the Ways and Means Committee to whom it will be referred is divided in opinion upon the expediency of passing the measure. There is also a strong difference of opinion among those gentlemen who have the best opportunities for forming intelligent opinions in regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the tax. Gen. Pleasanton, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, takes strong ground in favor of repealing the tax, while Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, is equally strong in advocating its retention. We have previously referred to Gen. Pleasanton's arguments in support of his position, but the figures which he has recently submitted to the Ways and Means Committee do not sustain the statements made by him a short time ago. He then claimed that the tax did not pay for collecting, but his figures now show a probable income to the Government of about fourteen millions of dollars if the tax is retained as it at present stands. Secretary Boutwell estimates the cost of collection at about half a million dollars, and we think there is force in his argument that we cannot at present afford to do without the amount which would be realized from this tax. As we have previously remarked, the income tax does not affect the masses of the people at all, and if the amount which has been raised from this tax must be provided for in some other way we do not see the wisdom or the policy in abolishing it. The Government must get hold of a certain amount of money with which to pay its regular bills, and we do not see that the income tax is any more offensive in its character than many other taxes. No one without money is called upon to pay an income tax, and to those who have money the income tax as it now stands cannot be so very burdensome.

THE investigation which has been going on recently at New York in reference to the case of Dr. Lanahan, Assistant Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, has been closed for the present, and Dr. Lanahan has been reinstated in his former position. Something over a year ago Dr. Lanahan made public some charges against the management of the Methodist Book Concern, alleging that there had been heavy losses incurred through gross mismanagement of its business affairs. Dr. Lanahan has all along stoutly maintained his ability to prove the truth of the charges which he then made, and the result of the various investigations which have been made in the case has been to sustain the Doctor's side of the case. Some months ago the Doctor was removed from his position and serious charges of inefficiency, neglect, &c., were preferred against him, but, as we have said, he has now been reinstated in his former position, and the charges which he has made against the general management of the Concern have been referred to a special Committee, which is to probe the matter to the bottom and report upon it in February of next year. The whole affair has been an unfortunate one, as it has caused dissensions and differences among those who should stand together, and the result thus far has proved that it is always easier to give currency to unpleasant suspicions than to allay them or prove them to be without foundation when once they are started.

WE mentioned a few days ago that General Thomas L. Kane, President of the Board of State Charities, had presented a report to the Legislature, criticising and condemning the action of the other members of the Board, and urging the Legislature to abolish the Board entirely. The General claimed that the members had not attended to their proper duties, and that the money paid them in salaries had been practically wasted. A reply to the charges contained in this report has been submitted to the Legislature this week by the other members of the Board, George L. Harrison, G. Dawson Coleman, Charles A. Wood and Wilmer Worthington. These gentlemen claim that they have endeavored to faithfully discharge their duties during the few months since the Board was organized for work, and they seem to think that Gen. Kane's special grievance is the fact that the other members of the Board refused to submit themselves completely and entirely to his will and direction. The quarrel is largely personal, and the general public has no especial interest in it only so far as the legitimate work of the Board of State Charities is affected by these differences between the members.

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives has decided to report a bill giving a gold medal and $5,000 to George F. Robinson, for his bravery in saving the life of Secretary Seward when he was attacked by Payne on the night of President Lincoln's assassination. Robinson was a convalescent soldier detailed from the hospital to take care of Mr. Seward, and although unarmed at the time Payne made his attack he did not hesitate to engage the assassin and was undoubtedly the means of saving Mr. Seward's life, although he was badly wounded himself. At present Robinson has a clerkship in one of the Departments of Washington, and it is proposed to make recognition of his bravery by the gifts to which we have referred.

GEORGE L. WOODS of Oregon has been nominated for Governor of Utah by President Grant. Mr. Woods has been prominent in Oregon politics, and in 1866 was elected Governor of that State. The position of Governor of Utah is an important one, and it is a difficult place to fill satisfactorily and successfully. The Mormons are many of them full of rebellious inclinations in regard to the United States Government, and the safety of the non-Mormon population can only be secured by the firm and judicious administration of the laws by the Executive officer who represents the authority of the United States. We hope that Gov. Woods will prove the right man in the right place.

THE new Senator elected from Nebraska, Phineas W. Hitchcock, is a strong Republican, although he was elected in opposition to Senator Thayer, who was the Republican candidate for re-election. Mr. Hitchcock was born in New York and graduated at Williams College in Massachusetts, but he went to Nebraska soon after finishing his legal studies, and has remained there since. President Lincoln appointed him United States Marshal for Nebraska in 1861, and he held that position until he was elected Congressional Delegate in 1864.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Any one who carefully and candidly follows the reports of the daily proceedings of our Legislature at Harrisburg will very soon be convinced of the necessity of Constitutional reform in the matter of legislative work. A great majority of the matters that are acted upon there are matters of no public concern at all, and it is altogether ridiculous that the State should be required to pay men for legislating upon purely local questions which could much better be attended to by the County Courts. As the case stands now the members of the Legislature are profoundly ignorant of the character and scope of a majority of the bills which they pass, and they know nothing at all about the necessity or fitness of many of the measures for which they vote. For example, Mr. Smith of one county introduces a bill to enable the people of some township in his district to open a road between certain points. Mr. Smith's introduction of the measure brings it before the Legislature, and by it is promptly passed. Probably no other member than the one who introduced the bill knows anything of the merits of the case, for in so large a State as ours, or even in a smaller one for that matter, it is simply impossible that the local wants and needs of one section should be intimately known and thoroughly understood by the legislators from a remote section. Such matters as that which we have cited as an example are taken entirely upon the authority of the member who presents them, and they are voted for and passed as a part of the routine business of the session, the members neither knowing nor caring anything about the merits of the bills. When men begin to pass bills about which they know nothing they have commenced a dangerous work, and this simple fact, that so many really necessary bills must be voted for and passed on trust, is the source from which arises so much legislative corruption. There is nothing very bad in a bill enabling certain school directors to borrow money to build a school house, but when it comes to passing scores of bills by their titles merely, without having them read at all, it is not strange that there is much objectionable legislation. The Legislature ought to be relieved from jurisdiction in all these petty local matters, and this is one of the things which will demand careful attention from the Constitutional Convention. There is no reason why the Legislature should be cumbered with business which can be done better in every way by other means, and we are persuaded that all local questions can be more wisely and satisfactorily acted on by other tribunals than the State Legislature. It is essential for the wise decision of any question that there should be some knowledge of the matter to be decided upon on the part of those who are called to decide it, and it certainly is not wise to send men to Harrisburg to decide upon matters about which it is entirely impossible for them to have any intelligent knowledge. It will surely be a step in the right direction to take away from the Legislature all this special legislation business, and when that has been done there will have been a very decided movement made toward preventing the objectionable legislation which is every year becoming more and more of a feature of the work done at Harrisburg. The legitimate business of State Legislatures is to act upon matters which pertain to and affect the welfare of the people of the State at large, and legislators should devote their time and attention to that class of business and should be held strictly responsible to their constituents for doing their work faithfully and well.

CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY JANUARY 24.

In the Senate the House substitute for the bill to provide a Territorial government was debated during the morning hour. It was [illegible] to it, to a committee of conference. The bill declaring the meaning of the act of July 14, 1870, was reported and passed. The civil-service bill of Mr. Trumbull was then taken up and discussed, but no final action reached. At 3.30 P. M., in accordance with previous notice, Mr. Ramsey announced the death of his former colleague, the Hon. D. S. Norton, who died at the close of the last session; he submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect, which, after eulogies of the deceased by Messrs. Vickers, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, and Bayard, were adopted. Adjourned.

In the House after a personal explanation Mr. Orth relative to certain statements of Mr. Cox during the San Domingo debate, which gave rise to a lengthly debate, Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the contested-election case from North Carolina that Nathaniel Boyden, the contestant, was not entitled to the seat, and that Francis R. Shober, the sitting member, was entitled to it. The resolutions were adopted. The bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes was recommitted. The presentation of the credentials of Mr. Corker, of Georgia, gave rise to a long and animated debate, Mr. Butler objecting to their reception on the ground that the seat was contested. Mr. Corker was finally sworn in. A conference committee was appointed to consider the bill to create a government for the District. The House then considered the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill until the hour of adjournment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the income tax. Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, argued to show the inquisitorial, unconstitutional, unjust, and unnecessary character of the income tax. He was replied to by Mr. Sherman. After listening to a personal explanation, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, extending the benefits of the act establishing the national asylum for disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican war, was passed. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dawes stated that if the next Congress met on the 4th of March, it would sit until the middle of April, or the 1st of May. The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,359,409. The usual discussion about the opposing policies of feeding and fighting the Indians was carried on for a considerable time, Messrs. Sargent, Dawes, and Beck taking the feeling side of the question, and Messrs. Fitch Cavanaugh, and others the fighting side.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Thurman, chairman of the select committee to consider Mr. Sprague's resolution for an investigation into allegations of that Senator's complicity with blockade-runners in the rebellion, said committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and take testimony. At 1.30 o'clock Mr. Trumbull's bill looking towards civil service reform came up as unfinished business and was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the Indian appropriation bill was passed. A bill was passed to the effect that the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7, article 1, of the Constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures.

THE contract for printing the Legislative Journal, to be published at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, has been finally awarded to Messrs. Carson and McCleary of Philadelphia, at the rate of $14 per page. Six thousand copies of each issue are to be printed, and it is expected that the entire cost to the State of publishing the Journal will be about $10,000.

THE Miners' Journal of Saturday has the following in regard to the present condition of the coal trade and the prospects of resumption: "The quantity of Coal sent to market by Railroad during the last week was 6,800 tons, against 29,378 tons for the corresponding week last year. The quantity of Anthracite sent to market for the week was 29,698, and of all kinds 38,166 tons, against 183,260 tons for the corresponding week last year. The Executive Committee of the W. B. A. had a meeting on Thursday, and adjourned Friday. We have not heard what transpired, nor had any of the operators up to this writing. There is no demand for coal on the line or at Philadelphia, except at one or two points for small quantities. In Rhode Island they are a little short. New York has a supply of coal in first hands that will last from 15 to 20 days. The supply in the yards of many retail dealers will last much longer. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are sending East from their stock at Honesdale, which laid over on account of the low water in the Canal. At the close of navigation this stock was about 80,000 tons. We presume it has been reduced to 50,000 tons now. They are also sending North on the Carbondale and Albany Road, which is now under their control and completed, several thousand tons of coal a week. If the Delaware should keep open at Port Richmond, and vessels could be obtained, the surplus coal at Port Richmond could be shipped to New York and the East, and also South, to supply the markets that are short. This is the state of the coal market, and both the consumers and dealers can see that there is no necessity to run the price of coal up to higher figures than it is selling at at present. We give it as our opinion that the suspension will end here as soon as there is a demand for Schuylkill Coal".

THERE are some rather singular circumstances connected with the recent elections of Gens. John A. Logan and Frank P. Blair to the United States Senate, the former from Illinois and the latter from Missouri. Both these gentlemen fought gallantly during the war of the rebellion, and each of them commanded a corps of Gen. Grant's army at Vicksburg. Logan went into the war a Democrat, but came out a Republican, and has been elected first as Congressman and then as Senator by the Illinois Republicans. Blair was the leader of the Free State men in Missouri for some time before the war broke out, and he was an ardent Republican when he entered the army. He came out of the war a Democrat, and since that time has been the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency and has now been elected to the Senate by the Missouri Democrats. The political opinions of men often undergo very decided and radical changes, and this is certainly a prominent case in point.

GOV. HOFFMAN of New York has suddenly awakened to the fact that money is sometimes used in procuring nominations and controlling elections in the State over which he presides. The Governor has been connected with the Tammany Democracy long enough to know whereof he affirms, but we have not much faith in his party associates taking very active measures to prevent the use of money at elections. The Governor suggests that the State Constitution be amended so as to provide for the punishment of those who buy votes at the primary elections and at the polls, and he really professes to feel very badly to think that politicians should be so wicked and corrupt.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, formerly of Columbia, Lancaster county, this State, has been elected United States Senator from Kansas to succeed Mr. Ross. Mr. Caldwell was formerly a resident of the District of Columbia, and during his residence in Kansas he has been actively connected with all movements and enterprises looking to the development of the State. Prior to the war Mr. Caldwell was a Democrat, but for the last ten years he has been an active and earnest Republican.

JUDGE KELLEY of Philadelphia has a speech favoring the annexation of St. Domingo, and a Washington dispatch states that the House will hold an evening session on Friday to give him an opportunity to present his views. He claims that annexation will benefit both the people of this country and those of St. Domingo in a commercial way, and that it will be a decisive step toward the complete abolition of slavery in the West Indies and in South America.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER of Tennessee has lately been on trial at Washington for forgery. The charge was that he procured the payment of a pension certificate by placing the name of a soldier's widow upon the back of it, but Mr. Butler convinced the Court that he was acting as the widow's attorney and he was decided to be not guilty.

VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Vinnie Ream's Statue of the late President Lincoln was unveiled last week in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The rotunda was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, one made of California silk being suspended over the statue. President Grant, Vice President Colfax, General Sherman, Judge Davis, the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the orators of the occasion occupied seats on the platform. There was a large audience, including Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Congress with their families. After music by the Marine Band, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, proceeded to unveil the statue, which was covered with a national flag. As soon as this was done the assembly broke forth in applause. Addresses were delivered by Senators Trumbull, Patterson, Carpenter, and Representatives Cullom, Banks and Brooks, of New York, eulogistic of Mr. Lincoln, and congratulating the success of Miss Ream.

Many Europeans of distinction petted Miss Ream while she was with them. She is a Mason, and is the only woman in America who has taken eight degrees. Before going to Europe she was given a certificate of her advancement and a very handsome Masonic badge. Cardinal Antonelli, noticing the medal hanging from a ribbon thrown around Miss Ream's neck, asked what it was. She told him, and said she believed he disapproved the order. "In your country," he replied, "the society does good deeds, in ours not." He afterwards gave her three cameos, two having heads of the Virgin Mary, the other that of Christ. Gustave Dore presented her with an original sketch of Judith holding up the head of Holofernes, and Pere Hyacinthe wrote a very beautiful exhortation in her Protestant Bible, commending the contents of the book to her careful study.

ROLLING RAILWAY AXLES.—A communication was recently made to the British association upon a method for shaping railway axles by rolling pressure, instead of by hammering, the result being accomplished in two minutes, instead of half an hour, as required by the usual method, the axle, at the same time, being not only superior in quality, but more uniform in size, and of course capable of being produced more cheaply. The machine consists of three rollers, regulated so as gradually to press more closely together, thus reducing the diameter of the bar, and extending its length until shaped to the size required. Axles of any length can be rolled in this manner with collars at any part. The rollers are geared to revolve all in the same direction, their friction imparting motion to the axle. It was thought by the author of the communication that the rolling process would tend to obviate those flaws in axles which so frequently cause disasters on railways.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALKS ABOUT PEOPLE'S STOMACHS is a very sensible and practical work, written by Dr. Dio Lewis and published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. Dr. Lewis believes that health is wealth, and he believes also that health is within the reach of almost every person who will take proper care of the body. He places great stress upon both the character and quantity of food eaten, and a large part of the "Talks" is devoted to telling what should be used for food and how it should be prepared. We have already given given some extracts from the work, showing how a person may live healthfully and well at a very small cost, and we most heartily and earnestly commend the book to the attention of all our readers. Those of them who have strong stomachs will learn from this work of Dr. Lewis how to keep them so, and those who have overtaxed that very important organ will find many helpful suggestions which, if followed, will materially lessen their dyspeptic pains. Dr. Lewis has two meals a day, taking the second one about noon, and he recommends a general abolition of suppers to all persons who wish to have the best possible health. Eat two meals a day, avoid drinking at meal time, drink cold water before retiring and after rising, go to bed early, exercise freely in the open air, let the sun shine freely upon your person and into your sleeping room—these are some of Dr. Lewis' directions to those who wish to enjoy good health and avoid the pangs of indigestion and the payment of physicians' bills. A dollar and a half will purchase this book, and it will be a good investment for any one. For sale at Moss'.

POEMS BY BRET HARTE is a nicely gotten up book of one hundred and fifty pages, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. It contains between thirty and forty poems, many of which have already become familiar to magazine and newspaper readers. "Plain Language from Truthful James" has been widely published and universally admired, and the good thing about this and about Mr. Harte's writings both in poetry and prose is that the more they are read the better they are liked. In connection with this notice of Mr. Harte's last volume, the following brief description of the author as he appeared to a recent visitor will be of interest: "I spent a portion of two days with him a short time since in San Francisco. He is a little below the medium stature, well proportioned, has a forehead more high than broad, thin brown hair, a fair complexion originally, but his face is now badly pitted with small-pox; eyes remarkably soft and brilliant, and an indescribable expression of countenance that indicates a spirit in complete sympathy with all that is beautiful and all that is good. His voice is peculiarly sweet and musical, his powers of endurance not over large; he is firm in his opinions, but in the expression of them modest; shuns rather than seeks society; never courts but avoids notoriety; is a delightful companion; does far more work than he ought; understands what he can do, and never attempts what he cannot; and, in general appearance, more nearly resembles that poet, and scholar and gentleman, Donald G. Mitchell, than any person with whom I am acquainted on this side of the continent."

VAGABOND ADVENTURES, written by Ralph Keeler and published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, is a pleasantly written history of several years of wanderings. It is divided into three parts—"Among Wharves and Cabins," "Three years as a Negro Minstrel," and "The Tour of Europe for $181 in Currency." Mr Keeler has certainly seen a great deal of life for a man of his youthful years, and he has a pleasant and gossippy way of stating his adventures which gives the book all the interest of a romance, and all the value of a statement of facts. His experiences show that the will makes the way, in very many cases at least, and the victories which he has won at different periods over very adverse and unfavorable circumstances will carry with them valuable practical lessons of perseverance and energy to those who shall read his book. For sale at Moss'.

EVERY SATURDAY, which has recently been very much enlarged and improved, promises to grow in interest and value as time passes on. The publishers announce in the last number that they have in preparation and will shortly produce a series of papers illustrating points of scenic and industrial interest in the United States on a grander scale than has ever been undertaken by any pictorial newspaper. The first of the series will be entitled. The Taking of Pittsburg, by Mr. Ralph Keeler, with original designs by Mr. Harry Fenn. The narrative, extending through several successive numbers of Every Saturday, will give a vivid description by pen and pencil of the route to Pittsburg, of that picturesque city itself, and of the coal and oil regions. Both these gentlemen have been on an extended tour of the country which they are to depict, and the reputation of each in his peculiar line is an earnest of the admirable manner in which the work will be done." There is nowhere in America a better field for obtaining valuable illustrated papers than in Pennsylvania, and we suggest to the publishers of Every Saturday that they take a look at our Lehigh Valley and give the public an illustrated idea of what is to be seen here.

The first book sent us by the new publishing firm of J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, successors to Fields, Osgood & Co., is "Woven of Many Threads." It is a paper covered volume of one hundred and twenty-eight double columned pages, and those of our readers who have a taste for a good novel will find this to their liking. It is one pleasant peculiarity of this publishing house that it gives to the public no poor literature, and in these days of almost countless books this is no small recommendation. Osgood & Co. have in preparation an excellent list of works, as will be seen by the following extract from their announcements for the present year:—A new volume of Essays, by Emerson. "Parnassus," a selection of poems, edited by Emerson. "John Woolman's Journal," edited by Whittier. "Poems of Childhood," collected by Whittier. "Two volumes of Whipple's Essays." "My Study Windows," by Lowell. "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. "How to Draw," by Charles A. Barry. "Biography of W. W. Seaton," by his daughter. "The Silent Partner," by Miss Phelps. "Topics of the Times," by James Parton. "The Ten Great Religions of the World," by James Freeman Clark. "Faust," second volume, translated by Bayard Taylor. "Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens," by Kate Field. "Italian Journals," by Hawthorne. "The Odyssey," translated by W. C. Bryant. "Old Town Fireside Stories," by Mrs. Stowe.

The Atlantic Monthly for February has a good table of contents. Mr. Fields' "Whispering Gallery" will be turned to first by most readers, and they will find in it a delightful article upon Hawthorne. John Hay, formerly one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, has a second paper upon "Castilian Days." J. W. DeForest has the second instalment of "Kate Beaumont"; Dr. Samuel A. Green writes "The Story of a Famous Book"; Dr. Henry W. Williams gives good advice as to the care of the eyes, and there are other interesting articles in prose and verse.

Scribner's Monthly for February shows continued progress and improvement in the elements which make up a popular and valuable magazine. The opening paper is a very readable and valuable illustrated article upon "The New York Mercantile Library," and the other illustrated articles are "The French Conquest of Alsace and Lorraine," "Something about Balloons," and "Weather Telegrams and Storm Forecasts." George McDonald's "Wilfred Cumbermede" is one of the best of his always good stories, and Edward Eggleston, the author of "Huldah the Help" in the December number, has a charming little story entitled "The Story of a Valentine." Among the other contributors there are Richard H. Stoddard, Gail Hamilton, Alice Cary and others, and the articles throughout are both valuable and interesting.

THE Connecticut Republicans have renominated their last year's candidates for State officers, the list being headed by Marshall Jewell of Hartford. The ticket is a good one and ought to be elected, and we hope it will be.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Paris has fallen. The terms of capitulation were signed on Friday. The Army of Paris surrenders, and a National Assembly will be summoned to consider the German terms of peace.

The command of the French army and the presidency of the government have been separated. Trochu retains the latter office; Vinoy commands the forces. A number of political prisoners have been liberated by a mob. There were 11,180 officers and 333,885 privates of the French army prisoners in Germany on January 1. Segre, twenty-seven miles southwest of Le Mans, has been occupied by the Germans. Manteuffel's army occupies St. Vit, Guingey, and Monchard Junction. General Clenchard has succeeded Bourbaki in command of the First Army.

Bourbaki has been relieved from his command. His recent defeat so affected his mind that he attempted suicide. His army is withdrawing to Besancon along the left bank of the Doubs. Manteuffel is operating in its rear. The French loss in the attack on Von Werder is estimated at 10,000.

Fridherbe is at Dunkirk preparing to defend the city. The Prussians are before Mauberge, and its bombardment is expected. Cambrai also is getting in readiness for German shells.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Steamer W. R. Arthur blown up near Memphis—Eighty-seven Lives Lost—Many Badly Injured.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, which left here late last night, exploded her boilers 14 miles above this city at 1½ this morning, tearing away the forward part of the cabin and texas. The boat then took fire and burned until the bow sunk. The night was very dark, and after the explosion most of the passengers rushed down to the lower deck, many in the confusion jumping into the river. When the bow sank, the waves swept from the lower deck all who had gathered there.

Five of the passengers took the life-boat immediately after the explosion, went ashore, and then turned the boat adrift. They were afterwards picked up by the steamer Excelsior, but were strongly denounced by the remaining survivors, who talked of lynching them.

It is believed that eighty-seven lives have been lost by this terrible disaster. The wounded are all doing well, and it is believed none of them will die. The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, says everything was working well up to the time of the explosion, and that the boiler was carrying less than 120 pounds of steam, and was allowed 126. He had just tried the water, and found it all right. One of the boilers was blown aft the rudder post and smashed the yawl, while the other, it is believed, was driven through the mud, causing the vessel to sink.

PILES—Do not give it up and say they cannot be cured, Dr. Bigelow's Pile Remedy will surely and speedily cure you. Sold by Druggists.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Toronto, 23d Ward, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Peter H. Metschke'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.

April 3, 1868. JONA. P. IREDELL

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. CHARLES WELLS, Jr. & E. C. ATKINS & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 10 South Wharves, S. E. cor. of 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHWEYER & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

Special Notices.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I deem it my duty to direct the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of disease of the lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places and the most convenient for this purpose is Florida. Well done in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern climates. Palatka is what I now recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons of bad chronic lungs had been very diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

Those who have not the means to go to Florida, or even to Cape May, in the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regular at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by the system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The best family medicine on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of the most confirmed hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumpt who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave no one of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have been taken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrake will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrake every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those exposed to damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

Sheriff Sales.

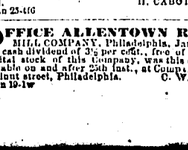
GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, discovered and debilitated. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear, this specialty*) *in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. Opening per se, one month's use of Inhaler, Portland,) No. 595 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar25-1y

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



*THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICIN