The Lehigh Register.

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THE END DRAWS NEAR.

The armistice for three weeks which has been signed by the German and French leaders at Paris marks the near approach of the end of the European war. The beginning of that end was the surrender of MacMahon's army and of Louis Napoleon at Sedan, and what a world of suffering and loss of life would have been escaped had France been able and willing to see in that surrender a sure indication of what must inevitably follow the continuance of the war. The loss of men upon both sides since the war commenced will amount to fully half a million, and neither France nor Germany will recover from the effects of carrying on a struggle which has strained every nerve to the utmost until after the lapse of several years. War is a terribly destructive agent, and when two great nations concentrate their every energy in crippling and weakening one another all the employments and arts of peace suffer, and debts are piled up whose payment will tax the productive energies of generations. The capitulation of Paris will be received everywhere with feelings of congratulation and joy, not because it marks the complete humiliation of so brave and determined a people as the French have proved themselves to be within the past few months, but rather because it is the forerunner of peace. We can imagine something of the delight with which Emperor William's brief and concise dispatch to the Empress of Germany was received at Berlin on Sunday, and the whole world will fervently join with the Emperor in his wish that peace may soon follow. Says the dispatch: "Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be kept in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow." This dispatch is deserving of commendation for its freedom from any offensive boasting, and we can but feel that France will be much more kindly and mercifully treated by the victorious William than Germany would have been by Louis Napoleon had the French armies prosecuted their march to Berlin and secured the capitulation of the Prussian capital. Germany can afford to be generous in the final settlement of the terms of peace, and we believe that that generosity will be shown in making security for the future the main feature of the negotiations. The war has been a fearfully expensive one to Germany, and it is due to the German people, whose patriotism and self-sacrifice have prosecuted the war to a successful issue, that there should be full guarantees for a peaceful future. The reflections of the ex-Emperor of France, the man whose reckless ambition precipitated the war which has resulted so disastrously to the country which he professed to love so well, can hardly be very pleasant as he learns that Paris has capitulated, for the war which was started to uphold and perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty has resulted in its complete downfall. The France of the future will be freed from the crushing and demoralizing tyranny of the Napoleons, and although the war has humiliated France almost to the last degree there will yet be hope and promise for her in her freedom from the Imperial Napoleonic rule.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

The bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives at Washington to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States is a very important measure, and serves as a practical and direct refutation of the oft repeated saying that republics are ungrateful. The bill provides for homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres for any one who received an honorable discharge from the army or navy after ninety days of actual service during the late war, and in cases of the death of the persons who would thus be entitled to the land their widows or minor orphan children are to receive the full benefit of the act. The bill seems to have commended itself especially to the members of the House, for there were only two votes against it to one hundred and eighty-four in its favor. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Gibson of Virginia and Smith of Oregon, both of them Democrats. It was urged in opposition to the bill while its passage was pending that the effect of it would be to benefit land speculators rather than the soldiers, but Gen. Stoughton of Wisconsin, who introduced the bill, defended it from that imputation, and if the bill really serves as a benefit to the soldiers who saved their country and to their heirs there can be no valid objection raised against it. The opponents of the bill seem to have been either convinced or silenced by Gen. Stoughton's reasoning, for no one of the gentlemen who opposed the bill in argument voted against it. A wasteful prodigality in the disposal of our public lands is certainly to be deprecated, for, vast as is our public domain, we have no land to waste. But the Government can afford to be generous to those who are willing to act as the pioneers of civilization in settling hitherto unoccupied regions, and certainly no class of men has a stronger claim upon the generosity of the republic than the men who risked their lives in defending the existence of the nation from the attacks of red handed traitors.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The State Senate has passed Mr. Buckalew's bill for allowing cumulative voting, or minority representation, in the election of school directors. The bill provides that whenever two or more directors are to be chosen in a district for the same term of service each voter may give all his votes to any one of the candidates, or distribute them among the different candidates as he pleases. In case three directors are to be chosen for one, two or three years each, each voter is entitled to three votes of course, and he may give those three votes to one candidate, give two to one and one to another, or one to each of the three. Mr. Buckalew's idea in introducing this measure is to familiarize the people with the practical workings of the minority representation principle, and it argues well for the confidence the friends of the system have in it that they are so active in endeavoring to have it practically tried. There is no so good test for any theory as actual practice, and we hope that the House will concur with the Senate in the passage of this bill. The vote on the final passage of the bill in the Senate was twenty-three yeas to four nays. Of those voting in the affirmative twelve were Republicans and eleven were Democrats, and the four negative votes were all from the Democratic side, one of them being thrown by Mr. Albright of this city.

To an address from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gladstone lately replied that Her Majesty's Government had done everything it could to hasten a settlement of the Alabama Claims, and that it was disposed to continue those efforts in the future, believing that the long and unsettled controversy was a source of disadvantage to both the United States and England.

THE COAL SUSPENSION.

The suspension of labor in the Anthracite coal regions of this State still continues, and there is not a business interest in the whole Commonwealth which is not to-day more or less directly affected by the stoppage of the collieries. Particularly is this so in the Lehigh Valley, and the longer the suspension continues the more serious and disastrous will be its effects. Iron Companies are severely crippled in their operations at the different Blast Furnaces in the Valley by the scarcity of coal, and should there not be a tolerably speedy resumption some of the Furnaces will be compelled to "blow out" and suspend work altogether. Indeed, the work of "blowing out" has already been commenced in several cases, and if the suspension continues two or three weeks longer in the Lehigh coal region there will be but few Furnaces in operation throughout the Valley. And when once the Furnaces in this region are blown out they will be likely to remain quiet for some time, for there is not at present margin enough for profit in the manufacture of pig iron to cause the iron masters to care much whether they continue in blast or not. The profits of the pig iron manufacturers in this county were small in 1870, and as is well known, the tariff is less favorable to them now by two dollars per ton than it was last year. When there is added to the disadvantages of a low tariff and sharp British competition the further trouble arising from the frequent and long continued suspensions in the coal regions, it will readily be seen that the iron manufacturers have serious difficulties to contend with. We fear that these difficulties are destined to materially cripple the iron business in the Lehigh Valley, and with the crippling of the iron business there would be a prostration of every other industrial and business interest in this vicinity, which is very unpleasant to contemplate. We already know from personal conversation with some of our best informed and most successful iron masters that the comparative advantages of other localities for carrying on the manufacture of iron are being carefully and earnestly canvassed, and we very much fear that the inevitable result of a low tariff and the frequent and prolonged suspensions of labor at the coal mines will be to drive the iron business away from the Lehigh Valley. Should this be the result the coal operators and miners will seriously suffer in turn, for there are no better customers of the coal operators in the Lehigh and Hazleton regions than the several Iron Companies in the Lehigh Valley. They use hundreds of thousands of tons of coal annually, and the cash monthly payment of the bills contracted for supplying the numerous Blast Furnaces is no small advantage to the coal operators. Should that source of constant demand and reliable income be cut off it would make a great difference with those who mine coal, and we hope that the coal miners will exercise a little reason and common sense in this matter and not persist in "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." It is useless for the men who mine coal by the car to undertake to tyrannize over every industrial interest in a State like Pennsylvania, and the more they try to practice their tactics of force and violence the more they are damaging their own future. There are ups and downs in every business, and the coal miners must be willing to take things as they are, and not expect that they can make everything else bend to their wishes. One consequence of the periodical difficulties with labor in the anthracite regions has been to greatly increase the production in the bituminous regions, and the final result will be that every interest which can emancipate itself from a dependence upon the anthracite coal regions will proceed to do so. If the men who control the coal miners in their action as to suspension and resumption want to drive away all business which now depends upon anthracite coal as an element of consumption, as in the production of pig iron for example, they are proceeding in exactly the right way, but we should be glad to have them open their eyes to the natural effect of their action before that result has been reached. We do not want to see the business interests of this Valley driven away to other localities or forced into suspension and prostration, and we are sorry to see men so blind to their own best interests as to pursue the course which the coal miners in this State are now pursuing.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The continued decrease of the principal of the public debt is one of the most convincing practical arguments which could be advanced in favor of the Grant administration. The people certainly appreciate economy in the management of the affairs of the nation, and that economy is one of the cardinal principles which govern the policy of the present administration is shown by the monthly statements in regard to the public debt. The decrease of debt during January was $4,040,984, and the total decrease since March last has been $110,301,670. This is a very handsome reduction, and it is especially so when it is considered in connection with the fact that taxation has been very materially reduced during the past year. It requires careful management to reduce the debt principal and at the same time diminish the burdens of taxation, and we count it as one of the special popular features of the policy of the present administration that this has been done. From the day of President Grant's inauguration there has been a gradual wearing away of the debt burden which was forced upon the country by the traitors who sought to destroy the Government, and the people will be sure to remember this and to give the Republican party credit for this action on the part of the Republican administration. No administration since the formation of the Government has had a better record upon the matter of national economy than the administration now in power, and an administration which carefully consults the best interests of the people of the whole country will not fail to receive from that people the reward which follows a recognition of the duty well performed.

The Philadelphia Republicans deserve credit for having turned out in force on Wednesday on the occasion of the special election in the Seventeenth Legislative District. This district is properly a Republican one, but the Democrats carried it last fall through the apathy and divisions of the Republicans and elected Mr. Campbell, who died since the Legislature assembled at Harrisburg. The Republicans then nominated E. Howard Griffith, a man of good repute as a soldier in the late war, a lawyer and a citizen, and on Wednesday they took the trouble to go to the polls in sufficient numbers to elect him. There is nothing specially meritorious in voting for one's party candidate under ordinary circumstances, because that is a part of the duty owed to the party which represents one's political convictions; but our Philadelphia friends have been so much in the habit recently of accounting for the success of Democratic candidates by the negligence of Republican voters that we desire to give them full credit for their action in electing Mr. Griffith on Wednesday.

The Texas Legislature has elected Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds as United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. Gen. Reynolds is a Kentuckian by birth, and he graduated at West Point in 1843, in the same class with President Grant. He resigned his army commission in 1857, but entered the service as a volunteer when the rebellion commenced and served with distinction throughout the war. Since the conclusion of the war he has been in command of the military district in which Texas has been included, and he has also acted as Military Governor of Texas. Gen. Reynolds will succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, a brother of Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

MISTAKEN POLICY.

The General Council of the Miners' Union held a meeting at Pittston last week to consider the question of resuming work. The meeting was a private one, but it is understood that no steps were taken pointing to speedy resumption of labor. It is also stated that a motion made at this meeting to allow the Blast Furnaces along the Lehigh to obtain from the mines the coal necessary to keep their Works in operation was voted down by something more than a majority vote. This is an important practical matter, and if the Iron Companies in the Lehigh Valley are to be subject to the rule of the Miners' Union there is a new aspect given to the iron trade which cannot fail to affect it adversely. We have already alluded to the importance to the coal operators of the custom of the Iron Companies, and have expressed our fears that the persistent carrying out of the policy which has been inaugurated in the coal regions will prove seriously detrimental to the material and business interests of this Valley. The members of the Miners' Union are not obliged to mine coal unless they choose to, but when they take the position that they will not mine coal themselves, that they will not allow others to sell it, and that they will not allow coal already mined and ready for shipment at the breakers to be used in smelting iron they certainly assume a position which they cannot rightfully maintain, and which in the end will injure themselves. Our readers know the importance to this Valley of the iron business, and they know that the blowing out of the Furnaces along the Lehigh would be a serious blow at the prosperity of this whole community. The articles which we have published from time to time in regard to the Works of the various Iron Companies in this county have given some idea of the local importance of this business, and a general suspension of operations at the Furnaces would seriously affect every business interest in this section of the State. Since, therefore, the business prosperity of this region depends so directly upon the iron and coal trades everything which either favorably or unfavorably affects either one of these two great interests is a matter which directly concerns the people of this vicinity.

With the increased annual production of anthracite coal in this State one of the necessities of the trade would seem to be to increase the demand for it and enlarge the market. The manifest effect, however, of the position which has been taken by the leaders of the Miners' Union in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions is to diminish the demand and restrict the market, because all who can in any way free themselves from a close dependence upon the anthracite regions will be sure to do so. The use of semi-bituminous coal is already taking the place of anthracite in some of the rolling mills and iron manufactories in this immediate vicinity, and those who are interested in the development of the semi-bituminous and bituminous regions are making every possible use of the periodical labor disturbances which so seriously affect the anthracite trade. In persistently pursuing a policy which has a tendency in this direction the men are evidently taking a mistaken and unwise course, and it seems to us that all concerned in the coal trade who are endeavoring to accomplish by force what cannot be accomplished by the ordinary course of business are working against their own interests. It is reported that the men in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions are ready to resume work at one dollar per car, which is a reduction of thirty-one cents from the price paid by the large Companies there prior to December last. The aggregate reduction in the price paid for mining at that time was forty-six cents per car, and if the men are willing to go to work at a reduction of thirty-one cents they have gone considerably more than half way to meet the Companies. The Companies, it is reported, intend to have the whole reduction accepted or nothing, and it is understood that they are willing to have the suspension continue until the men are starved into compliance. This is not the right position for the employing Companies to take, and the present phase of this whole question affords one of the most convincing proofs that it is a mistake for labor to try to coerce capital and an equal mistake for capital to try to oppress labor. Each needs the other, and their proper relations are to mutually help each other rather than to assume a position of sharp antagonism.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The State Senate passed to its third reading on Thursday a bill providing for the transfer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in this State to the care of the Superintendent of Common Schools. These Schools are now under the care of Col. McFarland, and dissatisfaction with his management in some respects seems to be one of the reasons at least which have led to the introduction and passage of this bill. The care which has been taken of the soldiers' orphans in this State has been one of the best features of our State Government in recent years, and we shall be sorry to see anything done which will in any way affect the efficiency of the system which was inaugurated under Gov. Curtin and has been successfully carried out since that time. We know nothing of the merits of the objections which are raised against Col. McFarland's management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Department, but if Col. McFarland's administration has not been satisfactory it certainly is no reason why there should be a radical change in the system itself. Col. McFarland's nomination was not confirmed by the Senate last year, and he has since that time held the place under appointment from the Governor. It seems to us that the schools deserve the whole attention of a Superintendent, and if Col. McFarland is not the right man for the place let some other one be appointed. The Superintendent of Public Schools in this State has enough to do already, it would seem, in looking after the educational interests of so large a State as ours, and the additional care of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools would cause quite a material enlargement of his duties. The State of Pennsylvania has undertaken to care for and educate the destitute orphans of the men who gave their lives in defence of their country, and there should be no step backward taken in this movement. The Department which has this matter in charge should be made more efficient rather than less so, and we hope that the measure which has received so favorable consideration from the Democratic majority in the Senate will not be allowed to become a law. It looks as though it was the entering wedge for the abolition of the whole system, and against any movement tending to that result the great majority of the people of Pennsylvania will most emphatically and solemnly protest.

The Democrats in the Legislature are beginning to show their opposition to the general subject of constitutional reform. One of their number introduced on Thursday, a substitute for the bill reported by the committee placed in charge of the subject, and this substitute provides that the question of holding a Constitutional Convention shall be voted upon at the October election this year, and that, in case a Convention is ordered, the next Legislature shall arrange for the choice of delegates in 1872. This would throw the Convention over to 1873, a needless and useless delay. The people of the State are suffering every day from radical defects and imperfections in the State Constitution, and it is important that a Convention should be held very speedily, for the amendment and revision of the present Constitution. The people expect and demand that a Convention be held at once, and any such delay as is contemplated by this substitute will be nothing more nor less than directly thwarting the popular will and purpose in this matter.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Vice President announced the return from the House of the income-tax repeal bill, with an accompanying suggestion on the part of the House that under section 7 of article 4 of the Constitution the House had sole power to originate such measures. After some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Scott, Sherman, Williams, and Saulsbury, it was resolved to return the bill to the House, and a Committee of conference was appointed.

In the House, Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney General, to institute proceedings at law, or otherwise, to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida in the Bay of Japan, in January, 1870, by collision with the steamship Bombay. Passed. House resumed, in the morning hour, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans. A long time was spent in discussing the bill, which was finally passed. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back, with the recomendation that it do pass the Senate bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who had participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. Without disposing of the question, the House, at 4.30, adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Buckingham presented a remonstrance from the women of New England against female suffrage, protesting against the imposition upon them of burdens pelonging to the sterner sex. Mr. Pomeroy offered a substitute for his resolution of yesterday, preceded by a preamble expressing the sympathy of the American people with the suffering people of France and Germany, &c. After striking out the preamble and amending it to make it a concurrent resolution it was passed. The unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of Joshua Hill as Senator from Georgia, was taken up. After some objection it was adopted. Mr. Williams moved to proceed with the steamship subsidy bills. A discussion ensued as to which should have precedence, the appropriation bills or the steamship subsidy bills, after which Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, but again renewed it. Without voting on the pending motion the Senate, at 3.15, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill passed on the 22d of April last, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed in the act of 11th July, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. After a great deal of discussion the bill was passed, and it now goes to the President for approval. Mr. Loughridge presented the minority report on the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull for woman suffrage. Mr. Bingham asked to have the subject made the special order for the second Wednesday in February. Mr. Kelsey, of New York, objected. The report was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Saulsbury, addressing the Chair, said he rose for the first time in his life to a question of privilege. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Pomeroy's resolution of sympathy with the people of France and Germany was adopted yesterday, so that Senators might see whether it read better backwards than forwards, or whether there was any sense in it. Mr. Pomeroy announced himself as the author of the resolution, and he knew of nothing wrong about it. After some discussion a motion was made that a vote be taken, and the question being put, Mr. Saulsbury alone responded in the affirmative, to the great amusement of the galleries. The motion to reconsider was therefore lost. At 1.30 the Senate agreed—yeas 33, nays 14—upon the pending motion of Mr. Williams, to proceed with the bill subsidizing a steamship line in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Kellogg urged the claims of the Gulf States, in a lengthy speech, upon the liberality of the Government. Without disposing of it, the Senate at 3.30 p. m. adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill authorizing the issues of duplicate bonds of the United States under certain conditions in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed.

In the Senate, on Friday, a Conference Committee was appointed on the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral. The bill granting pensions of the Veterans of 1812 was passed.

In the House, the concurrent resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed, without result.

Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., has long had the reputation of being the best preparatory school for college in the country, and that reputation has been largely due to the rare scholarship and careful instruction of its principal, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor. The recent sudden death of Dr. Taylor removes one of the foremost educators in the country, and his decease will be sincerely lamented by thousands of men who were under his care during the nearly forty years of his connection with Phillips Academy. Dr. Taylor was a native of Derry, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, and he combined in an unusual degree all the elements and qualifications which go to make up an eminently successful and faithful teacher.

After a quiet of some weeks the reports of forthcoming Cabinet changes at Washington are revived. This time it is stated that Messrs Fish, Boutwell and Robeson will shortly resign their respective places, and it is also intimated that Mr. Akerman will not much longer occupy the place of Attorney General. Mr. Fish's resignation has so often been predicted that it is no novelty, and it is probable that so far as he is concerned the present reports will prove true. Senator Morton of Indiana is confidently mentioned as Mr. Fish's successor, and Gen Pleasanton and Ex-Gov. Morgan of New York are mentioned as candidates for the guardianship of the Treasury in case Mr. Boutwell leaves it.

One of the six gentlemen claiming to be United States Senators from Georgia has at last been admitted to a seat. This gentleman, Mr. Joshua Hill, was elected by the loyal Legislature of Georgia before the colored members were expelled by the Democratic members, and his claim upon a seat was stronger than that of any of the other applicants for the place. The other gentleman who was elected at the same time with Mr. Hill, Mr. Miller, has not been admitted yet, it being urged against his admission that he served as a surgeon in the rebel army.

The House of Representatives at Washington has refused to act on the bill lately passed by the Senate for the abolition of the income tax, on the ground that all bills relating to raising revenue must have their origin in the House, rather than in the Senate. A Committee of Conference has been appointed from both Houses to consider the question, and the chairman of the Senate Committee is Senator Scott of this State, who introduced the bill which was passed a few days ago by the Senate.

The Italian Senate has voted for the removal of the Capital from Florence to Rome on the 30th of June next. The independence of the Pope and the liberty of the Roman Catholic Church have been promised by the Italian Ministry and guaranteed by the Senate, and the Pope will probably remain at Rome. There is no reason why he should not do so at any rate, for the taking away of his temporal power and authority will not in the least affect his headship of the Catholic Church or infringe upon his authority as Pope.

Gen. Schenck seems to have reconsidered the determination which he expressed some time ago to partake of no complimentary banquets until he should have settled the Alabama Claims and return from the English mission. At any rate he was banqueted at New York last week by William M. Evarts, and among the guests were Edwards Pierrepont, Horace Greeley, William B. Astor, Gen. McDowell, Ex-Gov. Morgan and other prominent gentlemen.

Col. George F. McFarland has sent to Gov. Geary his resignation as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. The Governor has accepted the resignation, and has nominated Joseph P. Wickersham, the present State Superintendent of Common Schools, to be Col. McFarland's successor.

The foreign policy of the new Spanish Government, as announced by King Amadeus' Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a "desire to live at peace with all nations." That is an excellent policy, and we hope that the new King and his Ministers will have good success in carrying it out.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General will be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of March. The Convention will also take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Legislative District yesterday achieved a triumph by electing G. Howard Griffith to represent them in the Legislature. Mr. Griffith's majority is 450.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—In the State Senate yesterday the bill entitled "An act to authorize reformed voting in the election of directors of common schools was passed with the following amendments offered by Mr. Buckalew:

That in future elections of Directors of Common Schools in this Commonwealth, whenever two or more persons are to be chosen in a district for the same term of service, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in a board of directors shall whenever practicable be made from among the voters of the proper districts who shall have voted for the directors whose place is to be filled.

Sec. 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for director he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate, but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled shall be rejected.

Mr. Albright, Senator from Lehigh and Northampton, voted in the negative.

In the House, Mr. Woolever endeavored to have passed a resolution to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of an act to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness belonging to the State, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the public debt. After much discussion Mr. Woolever failed to carry his point, the vote on the question standing nine yeas to seventy-five nays.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

The Watchman Gagged by Burglars Dressed in Police Garb.

From The Philadelphia Star.

Thursday evening about five o'clock a man dressed in police uniform went to the Kensington bank, at 969 Beach street, and notified the cashier that there were some suspicious persons about the neighborhood, and that they should caution the watchman to be vigilant.

The cashier told the watchman to be careful, and on no account to let any one into the bank—this being a standing rule of the institution.

About 7 o'clock in the evening, after all but the two watchmen had left, two men in the garb of policemen came to the door and called to one of the watchmen by name, John Holmes.

The watchman went to the door and the "policeman" told him that two of them had been sent by the lieutenant to give their assistance in case of need.

One of them then asked for a drink of water. The watchman, Holmes, turned into the bank again, to get it, they accompanying him.

Just as Mr. Holmes was in the act of getting the water they seized and handcuffed him, at the same time drawing a rope tightly over his mouth.

On complaining of the severity of "the gag" they replaced it with a handkerchief, and tied his legs together. They then left him in this helpless condition, and seizing the other watchman named Morris Murphy, handcuffed and gagged him.

They then opened the door and admitted a number of confederates, the watchman cannot say how many, and placing one of their gang on guard over the two watchmen, they commenced operations.

They first broke open the outside fire-proof safe with cold chisels and other implements of burglary. Here they secured all the boxes of valuables and other securities which had been left on deposit for safe keeping.

They then tried to open the large safe, one of the Lillie make, which was inside. It contained all the property of the bank. It resisted all their efforts to force it open, and after working from about eight o'clock in the evening until about three in the morning they gave up the job in disgust, and left hastily, leaving the watchmen still bound.

After they were gone the two captives edged up towards each other, and managed to release each other's legs. Running down to a foundry in the vicinity, where men were at work, they were relieved of their fetters, and narrated all that had occurred.

As the depositors of the valuables had the keys of their boxes, the bank officers can form no idea of the individual losses. The bank loses nothing.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Wolbert, commission merchant, 1131 Marlborough street, for information of the above remarkable robbery.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

The statement subjoined is that given to another Star reporter by one of the bank officers, the chief portion of which was to him related by the watchman of the bank:

Towards five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man of medium build, and apparently in his 35th year, called at the residence of Wm. McConnell, cashier of the bank, and said that he had overheard a conversation between a party of suspicious characters, which led him to believe that they contemplated robbing the bank.

To give his statement a stronger semblance of truth he assured Mr. McConnell that Lieutenant Clark of the Police force had been made acquainted with the facts, and that he had been deputed by him to call and warn him of the danger.

Mr. McConnell despatched word to John Holmes and Thomas Murphy, the watchmen, with instructions that they should both go on duty at dark, and remain in the bank all night.

He also called their particular attention to the rules, which set forth that no person, excepting certain officers of the institution and the watchmen, shall be permitted to enter the banking house after 6 o'clock, P. M.

About 7 o'clock last evening a couple of men in police uniform rapped at the bank door on Beach street. The watchmen called out "who's there?" The fellow responded, "policemen sent here by Lieutenant Clark, to assist in guarding against the contemplated robbery."

Without hesitating, the inside guardians opened the door and permitted the supposed policemen to enter. The strangers walked to the rear of the room and took seats. They engaged in conversation with both Holmes and Murphy.

They talked of the contemplated robbery and of the officers who were outside watching the movements of the cracksmen, and so completely did they hoodwink the watchmen that in carrying out their designs they experienced but little trouble.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock one of the strangers asked Murphy to get him a glass of water. The hydrant is in the back part of the building. While Murphy was temporarily away, the fellow seized Holmes, and quickly applying a buck and rendered him speechless, and then pinioning his arms and legs, ran him into the President's room.

Murphy came hurrying to the apartment, one of the outlaws drew a revolver and bade him keep still. He was treated as Holmes had been, and was also seated in the President's room.

While one of the pair stood guard over their helpless victims, the other opened the iron door and permitted some four or five confederates to enter. The latter came fully prepared with burglarious implements. Without further ceremony the iron door of the vault was attacked and soon yielded to the blows.

Some fifty tin boxes containing bonds, mortgages, private papers and monies belonging to depositors were emptied of their contents, and what the thieves deemed of no value to them was scattered over the floor.

All of the unregistered bonds, bank notes and coin that the boxes held were stowed in the pockets of the operators. While some of the gang were thus employed others were hammering away at the safe in the vault. They succeeded in breaking a clever sized hole in the door, but failed to open it.

At 3 o'clock this morning they left the bank. The watchmen, after their departure, managed to loosen the ropes about their legs, and with handcuffed wrists walked to the rolling mill close by and had their shackles and gags removed.

The bonds and cash stolen will amount, it is said, to between ten and twenty thousand dollars. The bank will not lose anything as the boxes were simply placed there for safe keeping.

The Spring Trade.—Both wholesale and retail dealers in this line in New York believe there is a favorable prospect for an active trade. Thus far in 1871 the trade from first hands has been considerably in excess of 1870, especially in staple cotton goods, which have sold freely, because of limited production later in the season, anticipated on account of the drouth, which limits the production of the New England mills to 50 per cent. of their maximum capacity. Manufacturers, however, are making staple instead of other fabrics, considerable amounts of which were carried over from last season, so that "the fears of exhausting the supply are, at least, premature, and agents need not advance prices.

In woolen fabrics, too, the current trade has been greater than for some years at this season, and the supply, as that of cotton fabrics, will be limited. Manufacturers generally seem desirous of keeping up the market and preventing any accumulations of stock above trade requirements. One or two mills have already stopped work in spring goods, to start on heavy fabrics. Importers and jobbers are, apparently, well satisfied with the prospects for the season's trade in foreign goods, which will, it is thought, be a profitable one. The stocks ordered in European markets are not above the ordinary requirements of the trade. With the coming of peace and opening of French markets, values are expected to improve abroad, and this cannot but be beneficial to the holders of foreign goods in this country. The stocks of all classes of goods held by retailers are, almost universally, light, and, in view of the easy financial condition of consumers generally, this class of dealers are expecting a busy season.

The Census.—The agricultural statistics of the census returns will be ready for publication at an early day, and will show many interesting facts now not generally known. They will prove that there has been considerable decrease in the amount of live stock reised in New England since 1860, while the business of market gardening, in the vicinity of the cities and villages, has grown very rapidly. One consequence of this is a marked improvement in the style of living afforded by the middle classes, as shown in the greater variety found on the tables of mechanics and improved modes of cooking. It is thought that this will result in a noticeable improvement in the health of the people. The mortality statistics will be very much more complete than those of any previous census, and though the death rate of 1870 may appear greater than that of 1860, which was reported at 1 in 80, it is supposed that this will show rather a more faithful record than an increase of mortality. The bane of all vital statistics is the "unknown" column, and this Gen. Walker expects to reduce from 50 to 60 per cent. below that of 1860.

Special Notices.

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. ODEN, No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

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, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Eighteen years in service*, formerly of Leyden, Holland. No. 804 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mar22-1y

PAIN KILLER — PERRY DAVIS & SON'S PROVIDENCE, R. I. — 1840 1870

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY,

It cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., and Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

Cures Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sores, Sweeling of the Joints, Rheumatism, Worm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAIN KILLER

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions, which accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

PRODUCE GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS!

THE USE OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop's.

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 feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been fully diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida nights for boarders and patients complain of mine, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and the diseased lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or, as many call it, Hibernia, is one of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For the last fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to my certainty to judge fairly, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, the New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle State it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they let remain on them until it develops a fever, which will