The Lehigh Register.

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THE NEW GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The new Government bonds authorized by Congress for refunding the public debt will be placed upon the market early next month by Secretary Boutwell. They bear interest at five, four and a half and four per cent., and it is an interesting question as to how extensively they will be taken. At the time the bill authorizing the issue of these bonds was passed, Secretary Boutwell was understood to have had reliable assurances that the entire loan could be easily negotiated abroad. The events of the past few months have, of course, very materially changed the aspect of affairs in Europe, and the Secretary's principal reliance now must be upon the capitalists and people of our own country. A Washington dispatch states that the United States Consul at Berlin lately wrote to Secretary Boutwell that he was confident that a market for the new bonds would be opened in Germany as soon as the war closed. We have not supposed that the bonds would be taken abroad to any very large extent, on account of the Franco-German war, but it is possible that the return of peace will brighten up the German money market and turn the attention of all classes of financiers toward our new bonds. But for the war these bonds would have been largely subscribed for in Germany, for American securities have always been popular there. It is at once an advantage and a disadvantage to have our bonds largely held abroad; an advantage, since foreign investors are satisfied with smaller rates of interest than Americans are, and a disadvantage, because it obliges us to ship large sums of gold out of the country for the payment of the interest. We should much prefer to have all our bonds held in this country, but our previous loans would have been much less quickly taken had the sole reliance for subscriptions been upon the citizens of the United States. The German investors in the five-twenties did a good thing for themselves, of their investments, but they also did an excellent thing for the United States Government in providing it with the sinews of war at a critical and important period, at a time too when many citizens of the loyal States did not hesitate to freely predict national bankruptcy. The national credit has so far been maintained without even the shadow of a stain, and but for the monetary disturbances which have been caused in Europe by the war the new bonds would be in urgent demand in Germany and elsewhere. As it is, however, they are likely to be pretty much left to the people of the United States, and we hope that Secretary Boutwell's appeal to the American public for taking the bonds by which he proposes to reduce the interest upon the public debt will be promptly and generously responded to. The annual saving which will be made to the Government by the exchange of the five-twenties for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest will be very considerable, and as whatever lightens the pecuniary burdens of the Government directly benefits every citizen and every business interest in the country it is a matter of self-interest, as well as of patriotism, that the new bonds should be promptly and readily subscribed for.

THE COAL SUSPENSION

The suspension of labor in the coal regions still continues, though from a different reason than that which caused the suspension at first and continued it up to the 15th inst. The miners of the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions stopped work in January because the General Council of the Miners' Union told them to stop, and when the General Council gave them liberty to go to work again they supposed they had nothing to do but to indicate their disposition to resume mining. But the experiences of the past few days have shown the men that there is another party to consult, and with chagrin and disappointment they begin to see that what was called the Workingmen's Benevolent Association has been working directly against the interests of labor. The leaders of the W. B. A. have done their best to arouse sharp antagonism between the miners and their employers, and the men are probably convinced now that they have had unwise advisers and have been influenced directly against their own interests. Labor has its rights and privileges, which should always be respected, but when labor undertakes to absolutely control capital, to dictate when coal mines shall and when they shall not be worked, and to control the prices at which the coal is to be sold, it assumes a position which it cannot sustain, and from which it must sooner or later recede. The coal operators and the transporting companies now say to the miners, "you have undertaken to control our business for some time past, and now we propose to try managing our affairs for ourselves. You have caused us trouble and loss by your frequent suspensions of labor, and now we propose neither to mine nor ship coal until we have assurances that you will not only go to work but remain at work." This position of the operators and forwarders is entirely unexpected to the men, but they cannot fail to see that it is a logical deduction from the course which they have themselves been taking. They have undertaken to control the whole anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, to commence and stop mining whenever they chose; but they find now that the operators and transporters hold the balance of power, and that they cannot resume work until the collieries and the officers of the carrying companies are ready. The railroads leading from the coal fields have doubled their tolls, and will not reduce them until they have guarantees that work at the mines will be regularly and steadily carried on. When the men are willing to go to work and agree to remain at work the collieries will resume operation, and that time is probable not very far distant. We fear, however, that the suspension will continue long enough to oblige the Iron Furnaces in this vicinity to blow out, and that will be a serious calamity to the business interests of this region. Blowing out and blowing in again involve large expenditures, and the present condition of the iron trade is such that if the furnaces are once blown out it is doubtful if they will all be relighted again, even when the coal question is satisfactorily settled. Could arrangements be made, however, which would prevent the recurrence of these suspensions in the future a new and more hopeful phase would at once be given to the iron business and indeed to every department of business dependent upon coal. The frequent and serious labor disturbances which have occurred within a few years past in our mining regions have embarrassed and impeded business of all kinds, and they have also brought great discredit and odium upon our State at large. It is essential to the business prosperity of this region, and indeed of the whole State, that these labor disturbances should be avoided in the future, and some means must be adopted to bring about that result. Whether the operators and transporters have taken the best way to bring about this much desired result is a question upon which there may be difference of opinion, but the men have no reason to complain of the position which has been taken by their former employers, since it is precisely the same position which they have taken themselves in times past.

SIR JOHN ROSE of Canada has declined his appointment as one of the English members of the High Commission which is to meet at Washington. Sir Stafford Northcote has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and is now on his way to Washington from London.

NAPOLEON AND FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people from his place of captivity urging upon them the re-establishment of the Empire, as the only remedy for the present troubles in France. He whines considerably about being "betrayed by fortune," and about his hopes that the enemy would be finally repulsed by "the patriotic devotion of the children of France," but his proclamation is not likely to have the effect which the ex-Emperor desires. Exactly what will be the future government of France it is difficult to foretell, but it is sure that there will not be a very strong movement in favor of the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. So far as the returns of the elections to the National Assembly have been received they indicate a large majority of monarchists elected. This was to have been expected of course, but the election of monarchists to the Assembly is hardly more favorable to Louis Napoleon's wishes that the election of Republicans. The elections at Paris have resulted in the choice of Henri Rochefort, Garibaldi, Gambetta and others. They will see to it that the cause of Republicanism has a hearing at least, and they will clamor vigorously for the right of the French people to decide for themselves as to what kind of a government they shall have for the future. Should the question be submitted to the popular vote, as it most likely will be, the voting will be attended with great interest to the whole world. The Republicans will hardly prove in such a minority in a popular vote as they appear to be by the elections to the Assembly, and the fact of having a free vote in regard to monarchical or popular rule will be a great triumph for France. At some of the last elections held under the Emperor the popular verdict was barely in his favor, and he may rest assured that there will be but a small party now who will pin their political faith to his fallen fortunes. The days of the Napoleonic dynasty in France are evidently numbered, and whatever the future may bring forth for the French people that certainly is a gain which will go a good way toward compensating France for the loss and suffering caused by the recent war.

M. GREVY, who has been elected President of the French Constituent Assembly, is a lawyer by profession, and has been quite prominent in French politics. He was born in 1813, in the department of the Jura, and went from college to Paris, where he studied for the Bar. He took part in the Revolution of July 1830, and was one of the combatants who captured the Babylone barracks. He was admitted to the Paris Bar, and soon distinguished himself in defending political prisoners, and notably by his defense of the companions of Barbes, who were tried in 1839. In 1848, he acted as Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and gave general satisfaction by his prudent and conciliatory conduct. Owing to his great popularity, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly of 1848, by 65,000 votes, and was thus the first on the list of the eight representatives from the department.

In the Assembly, he served on the Committee on Justice, and acted as Vice President. He spoke frequently from the tribune, and was regarded as one of the ablest and most forcible of the orators of the democratic party. While he maintained an independent position between the socialist and Mountain parties, he usually voted with the ultra radicals. He became remarkable by an amendment which he proposed to the Constitution, giving the Executive power to a citizen, to be known as the President of the Council of Ministers, who was to be elected by the National Assembly for an unlimited term, but removable at pleasure. This amendment was rejected at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, by 648 to 158 votes. After the election of Louis Napoleon, he continued in opposition to him, and disapproved of the Roman expedition, and after Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* he withdrew to private life. Two years ago he returned to public life, and he was elected to the Corps Legislatif by so large a majority that at the next election the Government placed no candidate in nomination against him. M. Grevy is popular with the French people, and he will be faithful to what he believes to be the interests of the people in discharging the duties of his responsible and important position.

THE Harrisburg Journal in discussing the probabilities of a long session of the Legislature says: "Now that the Legislature is about to adjourn over for five days, it may not be inappropriate to consider the chances of an early or late final adjournment—a short or long session. All the tendencies are in favor of the latter. Really, none of the great business of the session of 1871 has yet been transacted, though the Legislature has now been in session for seven weeks. Indeed, this business is not even prepared for the action of the respective Houses. There is no appropriation bill, there is no Constitutional reform bill yet in shape, the revised civil code, a volume of 347 pages, making great changes in our civil statues, lies upon members' desks still awaiting the most initial action; and the political diversity of the two Houses only renders a final disposition of these and other questions of public moment and governmental necessity the more distant. Add to this the fact that the annual appropriation bill is yet to be introduced and discussed, and the end seems farther off. In a debate, which arose in the Senate, Thursday, Senator Rutan said he believed the Legislature could not adjourn *sine die* before the 1st of May, at the earliest, and Senator Turner, in another discussion, let slip the observation that the Legislature would probably remain in session some three months from this date."

A WASHINGTON correspondent, in speaking of the Woman Suffrage movement which has been made this winter in Washington, says: "The anti Woman Suffrage people are contemplating a popular flank movement, by supporting a bill looking to the equality of women in pay and position in all branches of the civil service. Mr. Bingham has agreed to introduce a bill first presented by Mr. Arnell, as an amendment to the majority report of the Judiciary committee, rejecting the Woodhull Memorial. By the terms of this bill, there shall be no distinction of pay on account of sex among Government clerks and employes. No discrimination on account of sex is to be allowed in the matter of such employment, and all the distinctive grades and positions, from chief clerks down are to be open to any man or woman who possesses the required qualifications. Examinations are to be the same for applicants of either sex, and the bill is to apply only to vacancies. It is understood that this measure has the support of such ladies as Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Sherman, and others who agree with them." This is a good move to make, and we hope it will succeed. When a woman does the same work which a man would do, and does an equal amount of it equally well, she certainly ought to have equal pay. That she should be thus paid is plain justice and hard common sense, and it is high time that this step was taken.

COL. THOMAS E. CHICKERING, the head of the firm of Chickering Brothers at Boston, died a few days ago from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. During the war Col. Chickering commanded a Massachusetts regiment, and he won commendation for himself by his bravery and by his able discharge of several difficult and delicate trusts. It is a little singular that the respective heads of the two great piano manufacturing houses—the Steinways at New York and the Chickerings at Boston—should die so near each other, the death of the elder Mr. Steinway having occurred but a few days before that of Col. Chickering.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate, on Thursday, the Committee on Naval Affairs reported, without amendment, the House bill providing for the recovery of damages for the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Oneida, and for the enlistment of 300 additional seaman in the U. S. navy. A bill was introduced to encourage the laying of ocean telegraph cables and to secure the same to the United States. A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States and in the construction of said road, was agreed to. The legislative appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee to increase the salaries of United States district judges. The section increasing the judicial salaries was adopted—yeas 35, nays 26. The following is the scale of salaries: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $8,500; associate justices, $8,000; Chief Justices of the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, $6,000; associate justices of said courts, $5,500; United States district judges, $5,000. In the House the report of the Military Committee on the West Point troubles was considered. Mr. Johnson's resolution directing a court of inquiry on the conduct of the officers of the Academy, was agreed to, after further debate, by a vote of 85 to 42. The first resolution of the committee, directing the restoration of Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Flickinger, was agreed to without a division. The second resolution of the committee, directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators of the first-class, and the court-martialling of the others, was agreed to—yeas 113, nays 89.

IN the Senate, on Friday, the House bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska was reported on adversely. The Military Committee reported without amendment the House bill to protect national cemeteries, and for other purposes, and the bill to provide for the selection of cadets for the Military and Naval Academies. The consideration of the Legislative, Executive and judicial appropriation bill was proceeded with. In the House, the army appropriation bill, appropriating $27,475,080 for the support of the army, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The report of the conference committee on the bill creating a Territorial government for the District of Columbia was taken up and agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. The bill to provide a uniform system of education for the District of Columbia, and one giving right of action in the District of Columbia and Territories to any person suffering from injury to person or property or means of support on account of intoxicating liquors being sold to a husband or father, were laid on the table.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of various petitions for female suffrage. Also, from the consideration of numerous petitions praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Christian religion. It provides that that part of the act of July 8, 1870, which requires that applications by assignees for the reissue and the specifications sworn to by the inventor of discoveries, if living, shall not apply to patents issued or assigned prior to July 8, 1870. The Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was proceeded with. Various amendments of minor importance were acted upon, including one for a general increase of salaries of heads of bureaus and other officers in the executive departments which after lengthy discussion, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30. Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 4.45, after a short executive session, adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Loughridge in the chair, on the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered on Friday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to the national cemeteries. The amendment was rejected, and the bill was laid aside be reported to the House. The Committee next took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier General Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains, and appropriating $100,000 annually for the expense of the work.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial says that there is a grand scheme on foot for giving the political control of Pennsylvania to the Democratic party. The Tammany leaders of New York, like Alexander of old sighing for other worlds to conquer, have fixed their greedy eyes upon Pennsylvania, and have undertaken to show the leading Democrats in this State how the thing can be done. Some idea of the plans on foot may be obtained from the following dispatch sent from Philadelphia on the 14th and published in the Commercial on Wednesday: "Hon. Wm. M. Tweed arrived here yesterday, ostensibly to lend his presence to the American Club's ball, but the real object was to meet the "rings" who had fixed up the commissions. If this gigantic scheme is carried out, it will hand the State over to the Democracy in 1872, and it is supposed that the cash on hand at present is half a million of dollars. The meetings to consummate the plans have been held from time to time in the office of the two ex-District Attorneys. Tweed can furnish all the funds needed, for, if his plans are consummated, it will only be through purchase, thereby giving his party control of the General Government. Many would-be leading Republicans are connected with the proposed swindle under cover. We will send the names of the parties and the main features of the bill to be introduced into the Legislature. They cover all the departments of the City Government and aim at placing everything in the hands of the Democracy."

SOME of the United States Senators are in trouble in regard to the statements contained in the recent annual report of the Commissioner of Education, Gen. John Eaton. Mr. Bayard of Delaware, for instance, thinks that the Commissioner has slandered Delaware in the account which he has given of educational matters in that State. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, on the other hand, thinks that Commissioner has given a fancy sketch of educational matters at large, rather than the facts, and his stricture upon the report is that it is altogether too flattering. Probably the Commissioner got as near the truth as he could in all cases, he could have no especial object in either underestimating or overestimating the educational advantages afforded by the several States. The truth of the matter is, however, that there is a great field for educational reform and advancement in this country, and anything which will awaken the people to action upon this point will be a public benefit. There is too much ignorance in every State, and a regard for the safety of our popular institutions calls for the advancement of education in every possible way in every part of our common country.

A COMMITTEE appointed at the last general yearly meeting of the Friends at Philadelphia is at Harrisburg, representing the Friends in seeking prohibitory legislation in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor. A memorial has already been presented to the House of Representatives, asking for the passage of a perfectly prohibitory law.

THE PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, which was held on Thursday evening, Mr. Eckley B. Coxe read a paper upon "The Amicable Adjustment of the Wages Question," with particular reference to the Present State of the Anthracite Coal Trade in Pennsylvania. He spoke at some length of the "Boards of Arbitration" to which are referred the matters in dispute between employers and employes in the mining and manufacturing districts of England and urged the expediency of a trial of this system here. The conclusion of his paper was devoted to a statement of the present condition of the anthracite coal trade in Pennsylvania, and we give that part of his paper in full:

"In conclusion, I will venture to make a few remarks upon the present state of the anthracite coal trade, and will endeavor to show, from the facts I shall refer to, how important it is that boards of arbitration, or at least some institution of an analagous nature, should be introduced among us for the purpose of bringing about a better feeling between the operators and the miners, and of putting an end to the strikes and suspensions which occur so frequently.

The mining of anthracite coal is one of the great industries of Pennsylvania, and at least fifty thousand men are employed in and about the mines. The total production, in 1870, was about sixteen million tons, but the mines could have produced twenty-five per cent. more without overworking them, as there was a strike in Schuylkill county, one in Luzerne county, and one in Carbon county, during that year. It is difficult to say how much the production was diminished in consequence of these stoppages, as many of the miners belonging to the regions on a strike worked in the mines in other parts of the State, and thus increased the out-put from the operations which did not cease working. I think, however, that at least twenty million tons could have been mined and carried to market in 1870, had there been no loss of time in consequence of strikes, by the mining and transportation companies which were in operation in that year, and if the coal could have been sold. The effect of these interruptions to work was not only a diminution in the quantity of coal sent to market, but also an increase in the price at which it was sold. It is undoubtedly true that individual operators were in some cases benefited by the latter result, but at the same time it is very probable that on the whole the trade and the transporting companies suffered by it. The iron trade is probably the largest consumer of coal, and upon that industry the increased price and the great irregularity and uncertainty of the supply have had a most pernicious effect, occurring as they did at a time when the price of iron was low. We hear on all sides that furnaces are being blown out, and that bituminous coal brought from the western part of the State is now being used, instead of anthracite, in rolling mills located but a few miles from mines of the latter fuel.

The owners of iron furnaces are growing tired of being obliged to pile up from five to thirty thousand dollars' worth of coal every time a report is circulated that there is to be a strike or suspension, unless they are willing to run the risk of being forced to blow out their furnaces for want of fuel. This "stocking coal," as it is called, is very expensive; in the first place there is the additional cost of unloading and loading it in places not intended for that purpose, as much space is required to pile up five thousand tons of coal; then there is loss in the coal-dust produced by the extra handling of coal when exposed to the weather, and the fact that when a strike is anticipated the ironmaster is often obliged to buy much coal of inferior quality, which he would not otherwise consent to receive. The interest on the money required to purchase the coal kept on hand is also an important addition to the cost of production of the iron. Such useless expenditures benefit no one, and add greatly to the running expenses of a furnace. The same remarks apply to a greater or less extent to all industries which use large quantities of hard coal. In many places soft coal or wood is burned instead of anthracite, although the latter would be cheaper if the quantity required could always be obtained at the ordinary price. If consumers could always be sure of procuring a regular supply of anthracite at a price which would leave a fair profit for all concerned in sending the article to market, and which, at the same time, would vary but little, there would be but little trouble in disposing of all the mines could produce at present. Larger quantities would be burned where it is already in use, and it could compete with soft coal and wood at a much greater distance from the mines that at present. Is it possible to bring about such a state of affairs by adopting boards of arbitration? I think it is, for if by introducing them we can do away with strikes—and such has been found to be the effect wherever they have been tried—the operator will be able to increase his yearly production very materially, and, therefore, to diminish the expense of mining and loading each ton. If a colliery is idle for a portion of the year, many of the expenses are about the same as if it was running uninterruptedly; for example, insurance, interest on capital, taxes, salaries of clerks and foremen, pumping, watchmen, and feeding of stock. If, therefore, one hundred thousand tons are mined instead of seventy thousand, there is not only the additional profit on the extra thirty thousand tons, but there is also a great diminution in the cost of production as far as the above items are concerned. The same holds good for the transporting companies, if they carry two million instead of one million of tons—the expense is only about thirty to forty per cent. greater. If the men are sure of having steady work throughout the year, at a fair rate of wages, they can work for a little less, live better, and save more than when they are idle one-third of the time, even though they may receive a little more per day during the eight or nine months they are at work under the old system. In addition, they would have but little to pay to their union, as the only expenses would be the salary of the officers, since there would be no need of levies to support other men on a strike.

We can now see how, by doing away with strikes, we could very sensibly diminish the price of coal; for the workmen could afford to take such wages as would render the average cost of coal twenty-five cents less, the operators could take twenty-five cents less for the general expenses and profit, and the railroad and canal companies could carry the coal for twenty-five cents less. Thus the price of coal would be diminished seventy-five cents, and everybody would be better off and better satisfied. I use these figures merely as examples; they are probably not correct, either absolutely or relatively.

That any arrangement by which the cost of coal to consumers could be diminished seventy-five cents, would be of the greatest advantage to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, no one familiar with the present condition of the coal and iron trade in those States would doubt for a moment, and, judging from what has already been accomplished in England, boards of arbitration would, I think, tend to bring about this much-to-be-desired result. If there is no remedy for the present disorganized condition of the coal trade, the manufacture of iron with anthracite coal will soon cease to be one of the great industries of our Commonwealth.

Ironmasters have already begun to turn *their* attention to those parts of the South and West where coal, iron, and limestone are found in the same vicinity, and where they can have the mines under their own control. If the present state off affairs continues, they will soon bid farewell for ever to Eastern Pennsylvania. Protection will not save us from such a fate. It is time that all those interested in mining and transporting coal, whether as operators, miners, or railroad companies, should recognize the fact, that the present system of keeping up prices by strikes and suspentions is all wrong, and that however great the temporary benefit may be, the penalty must one day be paid in the gradual extinction of the iron and the other industries which use large quantities of anthracite coal for fuel.

But why should we not pause, and before it is too late, make an honest effort to try these boards of arbitration, which promise to be of such great benefit to the miner, the operator, and the transporting companies, without doing injury to any one, and whose good influence, if they should prove successful, will be felt not only in every large manufactory, but also in the humblest cottage in which anthracite is used as a fuel?"

IN the United States Senate, a day or two ago, Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas reported back from the Committee on Public Lands the bill lately passed by the House enabling soldiers and sailors, their widow and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. As the bill passed the House, it was a nullification of the homestead law, to the extent of allowing soldiers and sailors who served ninety days or more in the late war to patent lands of all descriptions, including school lands, and the time of their service in the army or navy to be deducted from the usual time of settlement required to perfect title. The bill also provided for the assignment of any interest which might be acquired in pursuance of the act. As reported in the Senate this bill has been thoroughly modified and revised. The first section, relating to lands which may be pre-empted, has been so amended as to exclude lands otherwise appropriated, which is meant to exclude school lands specially. The provision giving settlers the right to assign their interest before perfecting their titles has been entirely stricken out, as also the section which confers powers upon the settler to make settlement by attorney where he has been personally disabled, &c. As the bill now stands, it but re-enacts the provision of the homestead law, with the exception that it gives to soldiers and sailors the benefit of the time which they devoted to the public service, the same to count as actual settlement in case they otherwise meet the general preemption requirements.

THE simple statement by Secretary Robeson that it was not expected that any extraordinary means would be adopted to send news of the arrival of the steamer Tennessee at St. Domingo puts at rest for the present the anxiety which has been felt for some days in regard to the safety of that vessel. News of her arrival can only be received by vessel from St. Domingo or by telegraph from Havana, several hundred miles from the port at which the Tennessee would probably stop. The trade between St. Domingo and Cuba, in the present disturbed condition of both islands, is not large enough to employ a great deal of shipping, and so several days might elapse before an opportunity presented itself for sending a dispatch to be forwarded from Havana. We trust it will prove that the Tennessee has reached her destination in safety, and if this is the case the steamer Tybee due at New York from St. Domingo on the 22d or 23d inst. will bring news to that effect.

A MEASURE has been introduced in the State Senate by Gen. White of Indiana county, making the mode of collecting and assessing the school taxes uniform throughout the Common wealth. By this bill each county is required annually to make an examination of the number of children in her public schools, and forward the same to the Auditor General. The tax each year will then be based entirely upon the number of pupils in the schools, the Auditor General to apportion the amount among the several counties in direct proportion to the numerical strength of their schools. The bill also provides that the common schools in no locality shall be open for a less period than five months in the year. This supplement to the school law is called forth because of the large number and diversity of local laws upon the subject, and it is an important measure relating to a matter of general interest. The bill has been favorably reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and it is likely to become a law.

OUR Pennsylvania legislators seem to hold the memory of George Washington in very high esteem. The anniversary of the birth of "the Father of his Country" occurs on Wednesday of this week, and the Legislature proposes to do reverence to the occasion by adjourning over from Friday until Thursday of this week. That is quite a vacation to take in the midst of the labor of the session, and we greatly fear that veneration for Gen. Washington's memory is not the only reason which prompts the members to take this respite from their labors. After so protracted a recess their constituents will expect them to attack the public business with renewed activity, and if the recess brings about that result it will not have been in vain.

ANOTHER effort is being made to secure the pardon of Dr. Schoeppe, who is under sentence of death. Several thousand citizens of Carlisle and other places in Cumberland county have signed a petition for the Doctor's pardon, basing their action upon evidence which was brought to light after the Doctor's trial and conviction, and upon his present ill health. The petition has not yet been presented to Gov. Geary, but the leading movers for a pardon are at Harrisburg and will file their petition very soon. The case of Doctor Schoeppe has been a singular and extraordinary one, and few cases in the entire history of Pennsylvania criminal law have caused so much and so diverse action and speculation as this has done.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, one of the oldest officers of the United States Postal Service, died at New York on Sunday, aged 71. He was a native of Trenton, N. J., where he was employed in a post office when a boy. He obtained a place in the New York post office in 1822, and remained in the office with very slight exceptions until his death. He was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Buchanan, and held the place for about a year, but most of his service in the office was either as Chief Clerk or Assistant Postmaster. He resigned his place in the office twice to engage in stock speculations, and each time lost all he had saved.

PRESIDENT ANGELL of the University of Vermont at Burlington has finally accepted the Presidency of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which was tendered him some time ago. The Michigan University has been for a long time without a head, but it has gotten one worth waiting for in President Angell. He is a Rhode Islander by birth and education, and was formerly a Professor in Brown University and editor of the Providence Journal. He is a throughly educated man and a thorough educator, things which do not always go together.

ALICE CARY, a well known contributor to papers and magazines and the writer of several published volumes, died at New York, on Sunday aged fifty. She was the daughter of an Ohio farmer, but for the last twenty years had resided in New York with her sister Phœbe. The two sisters have published several works together, and they have both become widely and favorably known by the productions of their pens. They have written many pleasant things, and they have had a cheerful home which was the delight of their literary friends.

Gov GEARY has appointed Henry Souther of Elk county Additional Law Judge for Schuylkill county. Judge Souther was last fall nominated by the Republicans of Elk county for President Judge of that judicial district, but in the convention of conferees he withdrew in favor of L. D. Wetmore of Warren. The appointment is regarded as a good one.

GOV. ALCORN, who was some time ago elected United States Senator from Mississippi, to succeed Senator Revels, has decided to resign, and another election will have to be held to fill the vacancy. Senator Revels' senatorial term will expire in March, and he will then travel through the country delivering temperance lectures under the auspices of the National Temperance Association.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tacony, 2d Ward, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Felix H. Matschke's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad spline, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.

April 4, 1869. JONA. P. IRDELL.

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

Special Notices.

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, diseased and debilitated. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 receipt 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 (perfect confidence) JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

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) to the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Eighteen years practice*, (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. mar23-ly

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.

MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC TONIC and ALTERNATIVE remedy of this well known well is composed of *Prickly Ash and other vegetable compounds*, and is being proved by the unerring test of time and trials, as one of the best remedies for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaints, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption, in its early stages, Leucorrhœa, Infectious Disorders, and General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended by Physicians*, and the testimonials of its cures, speak its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $1.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

The HEALING INSTITUTE at DAVID'S WELL is designed to accommodate invalids during all seasons of the year, who prefer drinking the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL.

Jan 18 6m

PAIN KILLER

PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.

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THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

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

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

Cures Felons, Wounds, Boils, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm 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'rs.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted his whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I under-stand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a fearfully diseased lung 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 badly diseased, healed up, under the combined influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a place which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melonville and Enterprise are on the lake, and 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 fables in Florida I can not believe, and hence complain of times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally improve in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be advantageously recommended to consumptives in winter. My reason for saying so is that I know the climate to be reliable to take cold there. Those who have been in a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person can keep himself or herself from taking cold, there is no danger of dying. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of sudden changes of winds and keep out of malaria, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are not too far gone, and if afflicted 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 fifteen years prior to 1861 I was professionally in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 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 un-derstand the disease fully, 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, in New England, one third, at least, of the population are liable to die of this 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 cautious about in regard to taking from cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slight yet, is to take a course of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend this particular medicine because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give time to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens, the night sweats and the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and unnerve, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly 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 strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this 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 facts stand undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from