THE LEHIGH REGISTER, ALLENTOWN, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 5, 1871.

The Lehigh Register.

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

ALLENTOWN, PA., APRIL 5, 1871.

MR. SUMNER UPON THE DOMINICAN QUESTION.

Senator Sumner made a long and exhaustive speech in the Senate on Monday in opposition to the annexation of St. Domingo. The speech would have been quite as effective if it had been delayed until after the presentation of the report of the Commissioners who are now at Washington, but Mr. Sumner had taken the pains to fully prepare himself and he did not choose to "hold fire" any longer. In opening his speech Mr. Sumner stated the grounds of his opposition to the pending measures in favor of annexation, and he did not hesitate to charge the United States Government with having acted unfairly and ungenerously in attempting to sustain President Baez and secure the control of the Dominican republic. Upon this point he thus expressed himself: "On evidence now before the Senate, it is plain that the Navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence, and of belligerent intervention, being war, without the authority of Congress. An act of war without the authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean Sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti. Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the Navy, which has been the agent, for the sake of the Administration under which the Navy acted, for the sake of Republican Institutions which suffer when the Great Republic makes itself a pattern of violence, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and also in the light of precedent, so far as precedent holds its torch. When I speak for Republican Institutions, it is because I would not have our great example wenkened before the world and our good name tarnished. And when I speak for the Republican party, it is because from the beginning I have been the faithful servant of that party and aspire to see it strong and triumphant. But beyond all these considerations is the commanding rule of justice, which cannot be disobeyed with impunity. The question which I present is very simple. It is not, whether the acquisition of the Island of Santo Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language, and institutions, is desirable; but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition. This question is essentially preliminary in character and entirely independent of the main question. On the main question there may be difference of opinion—some thinking the acquisition desirable and others not desirable; some anxious for empire or at least a *sanitarium* in the tropics, and others more anxious for a black Republic, where the African race shall show an example of self-government, by which the whole race may be uplifted; some thinking of gold mines, salt mountains, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee, and boxes of cigars; others thinking more of what we owe to the African race. But whatever the difference of opinion on the main question, the evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified."

His speech, therefore, was rather a criticism of the means which have been employed to further annexation than a discussion of the feasibility or desirableness of annexation itself, and in the course of his remarks he made some sharp criticisms upon the action of the President. His remarks in this connection, however, were entirely courteous and respectful, and those who had expected that he would strongly attack the Administration and perhaps denounce the Republican party were doomed to disappointment. It is the privilege and prerogative of every Senator to criticize the Administration provided it is done in a proper spirit, and the fact that a strong Republican Senator has deemed it his duty to reprove the Republican Administration for its position and action upon the Dominican question proves the strength rather than the weakness of the Republican organization. The Democrats have endeavored to encourage themselves into the belief that Mr. Sumner would make war upon President Grant and his supporters, but he has done no such thing, and they will be inclined now to recall the words of praise which they have lavished upon him during the last few weeks. It is a characteristic of the Republican party that it believes in and encourages freedom of discussion, and that it tolerates differences of opinion among its members upon non-essential questions. We do not anticipate that the Dominican question will be pushed any further at present. The Commissioners will soon present their report, and their views will be entitled to respectful consideration. But the great question after all is, are we not better off as a nation without the Dominican republic than we should be with it? Undoubtedly it would be an advantage to the people of St. Domingo to be annexed to the United States, but we do not live altogether for others, and our first and greatest national duty is to ourselves. When we have outgrown our present national limits and are obliged to enlarge our borders we can look at St. Domingo, but there are many things more urgent and pressing now than to enlarge our territory by the acquisition of the Dominican republic.

THERE seems to have been something of almost royal magnificence connected with the recent marriage ceremony and reception of Chief Justice Chase's youngest daughter at Washington. The correspondents describe the whole affair as one of great brilliancy, and the bride and her sister, Mrs. Senator Sprague, were gorgeously attired. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio performed the marriage ceremony in a church rich with floral decorations and crowded with guests, and the reception at Senator Sprague's was attended by about two thousand invited guests. The toilets of the bridal party are thus described by one correspondent:—"The bride's dress was white illusion, with vail of the same, falling over the face and around the form. The dress was looped with exquisite white flowers, and a wreath of the same was worn on the head. The bridesmaids were all dressed alike in white French muslin with ruffles, trimmed with white satin pipings top and bottom, bodies heart-shaped and trimmed to correspond with the skirts, natural flowers in the hair and dress looped with white flowers. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses, all except one, who work black velvet around the throat. Mrs. Sprague's dress was of rib green silk with court train of pink silk. An elegant white point lace shawl was draped about her shoulders and worn as a head dress."

THE members of the Joint High Commission appointed to consider the differences between Great Britain and the United States are pegging away at their work in Washington, and they keep their own counsel so completely that but little is known of their movements. Some of the Washington correspondents profess to give the opinions of the Commissioners upon the various subjects under consideration, but no one supposes that the members of such a Commission as this make public the results of their deliberations in advance of their final report.

THE COAL INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee at Harrisburg has completed its investigation of the coal question, and the final report—a preliminary one having already been made—will be presented in a few days. The investigation has occupied so much time and the examinations have taken so wide and extensive a range that it is well to recall the object which has been aimed at. After the recent advance in coal freights to such a point as prevented the resumption of work in the coal regions by those who were inclined to go to work after the General Council of the W. B. A. announced that labor might be resumed, the miners petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a law limiting the railroad companies to certain rates in their charges for transportation. These petitions were signed by large numbers of the miners, and were referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. The miners and the transportation companies have each been represented before the Committee by counsel, and the investigation has embraced the reception of testimony from a large number of persons, including coal operators, iron manufacturers and miners, and the summing up of the testimony by the lawyers representing the several parties. Each party has of course endeavored to free itself from blame and to hold the other responsible for the suspensions and periodical labor troubles, and no effort has been spared to make out a strong case both for the miners and the railroad companies. The preliminary report of the Judiciary Committee, to which we have previously referred, recommended a resort to arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties between the miners and the operators and the transportation companies, and it is not likely that any legislative action will be recommended or taken. The best and most satisfactory settlement will be one that is arrived at by a mutual regard to each other's rights, and we see no reason why coal mining cannot be carried on without trouble between employers and employes as well other kinds of industry.

We have little doubt but that the system of arbitration now in use in England, or something like it in its main features, will ultimately be adopted in the anthracite coal regions of this State, and, judging from the beneficial effects of arbitration in England, it will be a fortunate thing for all parties concerned when arbitration is resorted to here. The labor and capital question is most emphatically one of the most vital questions of the day, and it is a question too which must be frankly met and cannot be ignored or evaded. Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, a coal operator who has given the matter considerable attention, has suggested a plan for the application of arbitration to the Pennsylvania coal fields, and we give below the outlines of the plan which he suggests. His idea is "that three coal boards of arbitration be selected—one for the Schuylkill, one for the Lehigh and one for the Wyoming region. Each board, it is recommended, shall consist of twelve delegates, six by the workmen and six by the operators—each party being free to choose such persons as they please. The twelve members of each board shall then meet, and at once, before proceeding to business, select an umpire, who should be well known to both parties as a man of ability and integrity. The three local boards, it is further recommended, should each select four of their number, that is, two delegates from the workingmen and two from the employers, as delegates to a general board, of twelve members, for the entire trade of the three regions. Each local board, it is advised, should proceed to discuss and settle all questions now in dispute in the region it represents, and each party in such region should present in writing the terms upon which they are willing to resume work. Should the local board, after hearing arguments, fail to conciliate the disputants, the umpire should be called in, and in the event of not harmonizing the views of the contestants, should give a final and binding decision. After arranging amicably all existing disputes, the local boards should appoint certain days for holding regular meetings to consider all subjects likely to result in trouble before they become of sufficient importance to cause a strike. Sub-committees, each consisting of two workmen and two employers, should also be appointed, to whom would be referred respectively the determination of the monthly price of coal and the settlement of all disputes between individual operators and their men. In case of the non-agreement of a committee, the matter should be referred to the local board, in which the voters of at least two-thirds, or four of each party, should be necessary to decide the question. The functions of the general board, it is stated, would be to consider all questions of interest to the three regions in common, and the most important at the present time, it is said, will be the determination of the exact relations of the workmen to their employers, involving the question of the interference of the former in the management of the mines."

THEY have a criminal in the Connecticut State Prison who is one of the most desperate villains ever locked up in a cell. He was originally placed there for stealing from a dry goods store, and one Sabbath afternoon he sent for the warden of the prison and stabbed him to death with a shoe-knife which he had managed to get possession of. For this cold blooded crime he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung in October next. He has sworn terrible oaths that he will never pay the penalty of his bloody crime, and on two or three occasions he has deliberately undertaken to starve himself to death. His last experiment in this direction was undertaken last week, and for about six days he persisted in his voluntary abstinence from food. The prison physician had him placed in a straight jacket on Saturday and injected a quantity of beef tea into his stomach and repeated the application on Sunday. This brought Wilson to a sense of the pleasantness of food and he sent the warden a note of "capitulation" and asked for milk porridge and crackers. He will not be liely to resort to starvation again, for it is a long and tiresome process of wearing out one's hold upon life, and his repeated failures have shown that he has not pluck enough to carry out his often expressed determination. He still persists in declaring that he will never be hung, and the prison authorities have arranged to keep a close watch upon him day and night to prevent him from taking his own life. He can hardly be blamed for his disinclination to a death upon the gallows, but so brutal a murder as he committed deserves swift and effective punishment, and the prison authorities will be justified in carefully watching and guarding him until the time arrives for his execution.

ONE of the exciting questions before the British Parliament for several years past has been in regard to repealing the bill forbidding marriage to a deceased wife's sister. The House of Commons has repeatedly passed the bill for the repeal, but the House of Lords always refuses to concur. This year a more determined struggle than ever has been made by the friends of repeal, but the House of Lords still refuses to allow the bill to be repealed. There have been several debates upon the measure in the Upper House, and some of the Lords have taken strong ground in advocacy of repeal, but the final vote was taken on Monday and resulted in its rejection. The English people generally regard the present law upon this subject as an unreasonable and unnecessary one, but they are obliged to expatriate themselves in order to evade its provisions. Rev. William Morley Punshon, who came to America a few years ago to reside, left England on account of this law, and shortly after his arrival in Canada was married to his sister-in-law. Precisely why the Lords should be so much opposed to the repeal of a measure which is at once unnecessary and ill advised we do not know, but they are bound to prevent marriages with sisters of deceased wives as long as they can. But the repeal movement is growing stronger every year, and it will be carried by and by.

THE SAN DOMINGO DEBATE.

Mr. Sumner's San Domingo resolutions were discussed on Wednesday by Senators Schurz, Morton and Harlan, the first named gentleman sustaining Mr. Sumner's position and the other two opposing him. Senator Schurz claimed that the President had greatly transcended his proper powers in the efforts he had made to carry the annexation project, but he indignantly repudiated the charge that he had any wish or purpose to break down the Republican party. Senator Morton claimed that President Grant's action toward Hayti was precisely analagous to the attitude of John Tyler's administration toward Mexico pending the negotiations for the annexation of Texas. Senator Harlan made a sharply personal reply to Senator Schurz, and in the course of his remarks intimated that Mr. Schurz was influenced in his position on the St. Domingo question by the removal of some of his friends from official positions in Missouri. This charge was promptly and vigorously denied by Senator Schurz, and there was quite an exciting passage between him and Senator Harlan. Senator Harlan's speech against the resolutions was the last one made before the vote was taken, and the vote resulted in laying the resolutions upon the table by a vote of twenty nine to sixteen. The affirmative votes were all given by Republicans, and four of the negative votes were also given by Republicans. The Democrats furnished the remainder of the negative votes. The Republican Senators who voted in the negative were Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Robertson and Patterson. The debate had no practical effect upon the San Domingo question in the Senate, for the Senators had made up their minds as to the merits of the question before the resolutions were offered, and the arguments pro and con only served to more strongly fix them all in the positions which they had taken for themselves. The Democrats have been very much disappointed in the debate for they had hoped that San Domingo was the rock upon which the Republican party was to be dashed to pieces, and inasmuch as that result has not been brought about they will consider the debate as pretty much a failure. The Republican party has cohesion enough about it to keep together in spite of some differences of opinion among its members upon matters that are not essential, and we consider that the San Domingo matter has after all rather strengthened than weakened the Republican organization.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

A bill has at last been reported in the House of Representatives at Washington for the protection of the lives and property of the loyal people at the South. The bill which has been reported by Mr. Shellabarger of Ohio is decidedly stringent and forcible in its provisions, and if it becomes a law there can be but little doubt that the Ku Klux will have to keep quiet or suffer punishment. Mr. Shellabarger has based his bill upon the idea that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives the General Government full powers to protect the liberty and rights of the citizens of any and every State, and the Democratic opposition to the bill thus far has been devoted to an endeavor to refute the position which Mr. Shellabarger has taken. Mr. Shellabarger claims that when disorder and lawlessness exist in a State the General Government has the right to enforce the laws and secure order, but the Democrats claim that the General Government cannot act only as auxiliary to the State Governments. It would seem, however, that, when a State Government is either unable or unwilling to punish those who are making war upon peaceable and loyal citizens, the authority of the United States might with safety be called into use, and we are confident that the sober sense of the country will justify any reasonable action which may be taken by Congress to correct the terrible abuses existing at the South. Extraordinary cases require extraordinary remedies, and when a few men undertake to set at defiance the laws and regulations of the communities in which they live, and inaugurate a reign of terror and violence, it is time that the General Government should interpose its power. The people against whom these outrages are directed are persecuted because they are loyal citizens of the United States, and a Government must be a weak one indeed which has not the right and the willingness to interpose its authority to protect those whose loyalty exposes them to constant outrage and abuse.

The debate upon Mr. Shellabarger's bill will continue for several days, as a large number of Representatives desire to speak upon it, and it will be some time before it finally gets through both Houses of Congress. Meantime Washington is crowded with gentlemen from South Carolina and other Southern States who urgently implore the adoption of some measures which will secure protection for loyal citizens at the South. These gentlemen differ in their opinions as to how the Ku Klux outrages may be most easily and effectively stopped, but they agree in the opinion that if help comes at all it must come from the General Government. Some of them think that United States troops should be sent to the disturbed districts and be retained there until order has been fully restored and can be maintained, while others think that the passage of a general amnesty bill would greatly improve the present condition of affairs. The South Carolinians who are at Washington say that the condition of affairs in that State is daily growing worse. There have been fewer murders since Gov. Scott appealed to the President for troops, but there are great numbers of midnight attacks upon peaceable citizens, and every man of prominence who is known to be loyal is made to feel that he is a "marked man." These gentlemen estimate that since October last at least four hundred political murders have been committed in South Carolina, while the number of those who have been beaten and variously assaulted, generally at night and by masked persons, is very much larger. They give it as their opinion "that the recent outbreak and attending violence are the beginning of the campaign of 1872, and that the design of the Ku-Klux is to terrorize the Republican majority away from the polls, or into the Democratic ranks." The conspiracy ignores Secession, it being asserted that the "Klan" take an oath against it. It involves, however, a determination to seize by force both the State and National Governments. One of the most notable facts about the Klan is that their bands are armed with rifles and revolvers of the most approved patterns. As evidence of this, it is stated that during the recent fights with the militia in Union and Chester Counties, more than 1,000 mounted men assembled at Chester Court House, all armed with new Winchester repeating rifles and Colt's revolvers. White men, who otherwise are unable to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, are quite generally known to be in possession of these expensive weapons. One Republican, residing at Columbia, mentions, as an illustration, the fact that a German, whom he knows, a worthless fellow, of low habits, and very poor, appeared on the occasion of some alarm at night, with a Winchester rifle and two navy revolvers. Being asked where he got them, he replied: "Oh, they were giving them out, and I thought I might as well have one as the others!" Where they were given out, or for what purpose, he would not say. Several of the delegation give it as their opinion, from investigations which have been made by the State authorities, that the organization of which the "Ku-Klux" are the visible representatives has extensive support from the North." The facts which have been brought out by the statements of these and other Southern gentlemen and by the results of the Congressional Investigation into the condition of affairs at the South ought to convince Congress of the necessity of some decisive action, and the sooner that action is taken the better it will be for all parties concerned.

A MOTION was made in the British House of Commons on Friday calling upon the Government to urge Prussia to moderate the terms of peace she had required of France. The motion was supported by the argument that the indemnity required was excessive and that its payment would impose a great burden upon the French people. Mr. Gladstone improved the opportunity to say that in the immediate cause of the Franco-German war France was wrong and Germany was right, and that he regarded the motion which had been made as inopportune and ill-advised. His remarks settled the fate of the proposition, and it was at once withdrawn.

ARBITRATION AGAIN.

The preliminary report which has been made by the Senate Judiciary Committee in regard to the investigation of the labor troubles in the coal regions takes strong and decisive ground in favor of resorting to arbitration as the best means of securing a satisfactory settlement between the operators and the men. The report refers to the fact, which we have alluded to in previous articles, that the system of arbitration has been attended with satisfactory results in England, and copious extracts are made from the address delivered by Mr. Mundella, a British member of Parliament, at New York last November. In this address Mr. Mundella spoke of the disastrous consequences of long continued strikes, and gave some description of the system of arbitration employed and of its beneficial results. The labor troubles which have existed in England at various times have been much more serious than any which ever occurred in this country, and if arbitration has been able to bring about an amicable condition of affairs between the British iron masters and manufacturers and their employes we see no reason why the troubles in the anthracite counties of Pennsylvania could not be amicably settled in the same way. It is evident to all careful observers that the antagonism between capital and labors has already gone far enough, and that both parties would be the gainers by an amicable adjustment of their difficulties. One party cannot do without the other, and the real interests of both employers and employes are identical after all. Capitalists cannot expect men to sell them their labor unless they give them an adequate return for what they receive, and the men who have labor to sell cannot expect the capitalists to purchase that labor unless there can be some profit made upon the transaction. Capital has as good a right to demand pay for its use as labor has, and neither capital nor labor can be permanently forced to work at a loss. The compulsion of the one by the other is not what is needed to settle matters on a firm and satisfactory basis, and we do not expect to see any permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties until each party to the contest is willing to make some recognition of the rights of the others. It must and will come to that ultimately, and the sooner that arrangement is entered into the better it will be for all parties concerned. As the matter stands now the capital and labor employed in the development of the coal regions are idle, and both capitalists and laborers are losing money by every additional hour of idleness. Were the losses entailed by suspension confined to the operators and the miners the general public would regard the matter with comparative indifference, but every man engaged in business suffers more or less inconvenience and loss by the general stagnation resulting from suspension, and every consumer of coal has to pay from fifty to a hundred per cent more for his fuel than he should. With all these interests at stake and suffering constant loss it is daily becoming more important that a permanent adjustment of the existing difficulties should be made, and it seems to us that the progress of events and the present current of public thought point strongly toward arbitration as the most available and most effective method of securing the adjustment and settlement of the present difficulties and the future prosperity of the coal trade and all branches of business connected with it and dependent upon it.

TAMMANY IN CONNECTICUT.

The interest in the Connecticut election is daily increasing, and we doubt if ever there has been an election in that closely divided State whose results have been so impatiently awaited by men of all parties as the one now pending. The Connecticut Republican papers have within a few days made public a plot for the purchase of enough voters by the Tammany Ring of New York politicians to carry the election for the Democratic party, and unless the exposure of this plan shall secure its defeat the prospects of a fair and honest vote are not very good. The Democrats seem to have made up their mind that Connecticut must be carried at all hazards and at whatever expense, and to this end the Tammany men are willing to furnish a large amount of money. Having carried New Hampshire by accident and by Republican apathy and disaffection, they see the necessity of carrying Connecticut so as to show the country that the great "tidal wave of Democracy" is about to sweep over the country, and despairing of electing their candidates by the honest vote of the people the Democratic leaders have resolved to see what can be done by the free use of money.

An interesting statement of the present aspects of the Connecticut canvass is given in a Hartford letter to the New York Tribune, and we give below the portions of this letter which are of the most interest in a national point of view, for every effort made to corrupt the voters of any locality is a matter of general and national importance and interest. The correspondent says: "The State is Republican on an honest poll. The Democrats were frightened at the facts. Two weeks ago they felt defeat in the air. They had no confidence to bet on English. Within a few days, with no change in the canvass here, except in increasing brightness on the Republican side, the Democrats have suddenly become confident of winning. Their betting men have entirely changed their tone. They appear to bet as on a certainty, and their confidence has just this basis; they learn that the State has been sold! There is not a sign of any other reason for their confidence. Gov. English has been up to Albany, and arranged the matter with Mr. Tweed. The thing is to be done in the usual Tammany style. I do not know how much money is to come here, but it is to be enough—or what is supposed to be enough. My information about this is entirely conclusive to my mind, and it is amply sustained by what I see and hear in inner circles here. The only question now is this: Can Gov. English deliver? Upon this the betting books are made up. Can the sale just made at Albany to Tammany be consummated? And that depends very much upon whether the good people of this little Commonwealth get "praying mad," as it is called. For if the State really rises up to a sense of the shame impending over it, and fights as it did in 1870—half the time on its knees—it is irresistible. But today, it does not half comprehend its danger, and I fear that it will not realize it until too late." It is indeed an extraordinary state of affairs when the party leaders in one State undertake to control the elections and the polities of other States, and if the Tammany tactics are successful in the Connecticut election it will be a burning disgrace to the State. We have too much faith in the virtue of the men of Connecticut to believe that they can be bought by Tammany money in sufficient numbers to counteract the Republican majority which exists in the State, and we look for a pointed and significant rebuke of this high handed course on the part of Tammany when the Connecticut voters go to the polls.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The two branches of our Legislature are decidedly at variance upon the apportionment question. Two bills have been introduced, one in the Senate and one in the House, the former representing the ideas of the Democrats and the latter those of the Republicans. The Democrats are bound to make the most they can out of the accidental majority which they have in the Senate, and they threaten to remain in session all summer if necessary to carry their point. The point which they are aiming at is to so arrange the State that the Democrats can secure the control of both branches of the Legislature, and if they could do that they would be very well satisfied with the results of the session. Unfortunately for the success of the Democratic plans, however, the Republican majority in the House is not anxious to arrange the apportionment in the interest of the Democratic party, and the House has passed a bill of its own, which probably provides for about as fair an apportionment as can be secured. This bill now goes to the Senate, and if the Democrats carry out the threats they have already made they will insist upon their own bill and will reject the bill which has been passed by the House. Of course, neither the Senate nor the House can pass an apportionment bill without the cooperation of the other Branch, and if each political party insists upon maintaining the position already assumed it is difficult to tell when the matter will be finally settled. The arrangement of the apportionment for the next ten years is not a matter that should be considered and settled in a partisan spirit merely, for it is a question of vital interest and importance to the people of the whole State. We have no desire to see the State gerrymandered and patched up into Senatorial and Representative Districts so as to give our own party an undue advantage in the composition of the Legislature and we are certainly unwilling to see it arranged so as to give the Democrats undisputed control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate bill has evidently been prepared for the express and exclusive purpose of securing Democratic Legislatures in future in this State, and we hope that the Republican majority in the House will stand firm in their opposition to this project. The Democratic Senators say that they have sent for their summer clothing and that they propose to fight it out if it takes until fall. If that is their purpose the Republicans must meet them upon their own ground, and they can stay at Harrisburg as long as their Democratic colleagues will care to do so. It will be rather an expensive session to be sure if it is continued until September or October, but the expense of a protracted session will be a lesser evil than to throw the Legislative control of the State into the hands of the Democrats. That result certainly is one that is to be avoided, and in going to all possible lengths to thwart the plans of the Democratic Senators the Republican Representatives will be but doing their duty. They owe it alike to their own party and to the people of the whole State to use all their efforts to secure the passage of an apportionment bill which shall be fair to both political parties and to all sections of the State, and if the Democratic Senators endeavor to defeat a fair apportionment bill by their accidental majority of one they will make a grave and costly mistake. The people of Pennsylvania are not blind, and they will not pass a lenient judgement upon the acts of men who look at everything in the light of party interest and are ready to ignore the rights of the whole people for the sake of securing some advantage for their own political organization.

UNCLE TOM'S ADVICE TO THE LADIES.—A man without a wife, a ship with out a sail, a summer without sunshine, a winter without frost, or the play of Hamlet with the part of the "Royal Dane" omitted, would scarcely be so great an anomaly as a young lady without a pretty hat or bonnet. What an immense responsibility rests upon the Millinery dealers! This being the case, a duty devolves upon us as faithful journalists to direct our fair readers to a place where the most beautiful and stylish articles of head-gear may be purchased, and that, too, at prices far below those of any store we know of. In fact, some of their goods they are selling today at less than it would cost to import them. This may be relied upon, and when we say that the store alluded to is that of Messrs. FRIEDBERGER & STROUSE, proprietors of the DOUBLE STORE, 113 and 115 North Eighth street, above Arch, Philadelphia, and that they are determined to close out their winter stock, our readers will readily understand the situation. We might enumerate and dilate upon the merits of the superb goods to be had at this establishment, but it would take both time and space; suffice it to say that it comprises everything appertaining to the Millinery business, from the plainest article of Ribbon to the most costly Velvet. Therefore, "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once, while the assortment is complete. dec 21-tf

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

Mrs. Elias Weggant, Johnson Corners P. O. Cancer of the Breast.
Mrs. Ely (Rev. Ely), Allentown, Pa. Cancer of the Face.
J. J. Johnson, Allentown. Skin Disease.
Milton G. Sassaman, Hanover. Chronic Bronchitis.
Henry Gabriel, Allentown. Deafness.
Mrs. G. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Deeh, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh
James Moan, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J Berner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Harlacher, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minich, Salisbury. Fem. Com. and Epilepsy.
C. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. E. B. Serfass, Slatington. Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weindount, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville, Cancer of the Face
John Lovan, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose
Mrs. Fogleman, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Hokendauqua. Tumor
Mrs. D. Krohn, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Soliptown. Tumor.
Catharine Haremun, Weatherly. Cancer of the Nose.

The above persons may all be referred to, or certificates may be seen at Dr. Longaker's office, Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown, Pa.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tacony, 23d Ward, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Fritz H. Matschke's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad splint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.
April 5, 1869. JONA. F. IREDELL.

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.

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

The PAIN KILLER is by universal consent allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the application and extinction of Pain in all its various forms needed to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been, and are its own best advertisements.

The ingredients of the PAIN KILLER, being purely VEGETABLE, render it a perfectly safe and efficacious remedy taken internally, as well as for external application, when used according to directions. The stain upon linen from its use is readily removed by washing with alcohol.

This Medicine, justly celebrated for the cure of some of the afflictions incident to the human family, has now been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and has found its way into almost every corner of the world; and wherever it has been used, the same opinion is expressed of its medical properties.

In any attack, where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in Relieving Pain is truly wonderful; and when used according to directions, is true to its name, a PAIN KILLER.

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, Eleven's experience*, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 505 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. mar25-1y

MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC, TONIC and ALTERATIVE remedy of the AGE, holds in solution the *Protoxide of Iron* and other valuable compounds, and is being proved by the unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best REMEDIES for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Gutterbut Affections, Consumption*, in its early stages, *Diabetes, Intestinal 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 invalids reveal its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $3.00 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 patients during all seasons of the year, who prefer drinking the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL.

D. S. CADWALLADER; 1005 Race St., Philada. jan 18-6m

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 (perfect confidence) JOHN B. OGDEN, 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 considers 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.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER

Having for two and thirty 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 to tolerably bad cases of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important point 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 sudden changes as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. The climate there is kept tolerably uniform. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melbourville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Melbourville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The climate in Florida which is better, and patients can plain times, 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 then the 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 of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other 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.

I have been engaged since 1861 exclusively professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every Tuesday, where I am at my office 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 understand the disease fully, and hence my success 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 die of this disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of victims. And a vast number of these lives would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever or small pox. They take cold, they cough what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will go away of itself. 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 of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to go to Florida, and take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that when they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that I recommend. When a cure has 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 tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient loses in flesh and gains in appetite. 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 healthy action of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and alarm the patient 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 home where I can safely direct them? My advice to such is, stay at home and never leave, 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 his 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 stands 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 persons cured by these three medicines, and these the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave no one of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat wat