The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, JR., Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., AUGUST 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON,
Of Beaver County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH,
Of Schuylkill County.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION.

The members of the Lehigh County Republican Executive Committee are requested to hold elections in their respective districts, on FRIDAY EVENING, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the wards, boroughs and townships of said county in the

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION,

to be held in the Court House, in the City of Allentown, on

SATURDAY, THE 2D OF SEPTEMBER,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a county ticket to be voted for the at next ensuing election.

The following are the number of delegates to be elected in the different wards, boroughs and townships:—

Allentown, First Ward,	four delegates.	
" Second "	four	"
" Third "	four	"
" Fourth "	seven	"
" Fifth "	five	"
" Sixth "	five	"
Catasauqua Borough	seven	"
Coplay	one	"
Emaus	one	"
Millerstown	one	"
Slatington	three	"
Whitehall	six	"
South Whitehall twp	four	"
North Whitehall	four	"
Washington	six	"
Heidelberg	five	"
Lynn	four	"
Lowhill	two	"
Weisenburg	three	"
Upper Macungie	three	"
Lower Macungie	five	"
Upper Milford	two	"
Saucon	seven	"
Salisbury	four	"
Hanover	three	"

By order of
WILLIAM J. ROMIG, President.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Unlike the Democrats the Republican officials do not hesitate to give full statements of the condition of the Treasuries over which they exercise control, even though they may have been unfortunate enough to have had some villains in some of the subordinate offices. The First Comptroller of the Treasury has transmitted to Secretary Boutwell a statement of cash balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue on the 15th of this month. There are one hundred and seventy-eight who have not made settlement, seventy-nine of whom are actual defaulters and ninety-nine have accounts which have not yet been adjusted. The amounts charged against the defaulters foots up the enormous sum of $2,750,126, since the Internal Revenue Law went into operation. Thirty-six of these defaulters were appointed by President Lincoln and they have $930,117 which has not been returned to the Government. But the heaviest amount was stolen by Andy Johnson's appointees. It will be remembered that in 1866, when he swung around the circle, he turned all the true Republicans out of office, and appointed in their stead straight-out Democrats or such Republicans as endorsed "my policy." With such material a good deal of dishonesty was naturally to be expected and for the few years Andy played Dictator we find forty defalcators who robbed the Government of $1,755,427, nearly double the amount of defalcations under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Grant. The Democrats will not take any of the responsibility of Johnson's administration. They say the Republicans elected Andy Vice President, and the Democrats "accommodated" him by making him President and the Democrats filled the offices. In comparison with the terrible dishonesty of Johnson's office-holders, we find only three defaulters under Grant, who stole $64,581. The defaulters are apportioned among the several States and Territories as follows:—Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Delaware, one; Georgia, two; Illinois, five; Indiana, four; Iowa, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, three; Louisiana, ten; Maryland, one; Michigan, three; Minnesota, two; Missouri, three; Montana, one; Nevada, Nebraska and New Mexico, one each; New Jersey, two; New York, three; North Carolina, three; Ohio, four; Pennsylvania, six; Texas, six; Virginia, seven; West Verginia, three; Wisconsin, four. It will thus be seen that the New England States are without a representative on the list, while nearly half of the number were in the Southern States.

THE writer of a paper in the September *Galaxy*, on agriculture and agricultural labor in the South—himself evidently a Southern planter—while his general view of the subject is perhaps somewhat too sombre, gives a number of statements respecting the industrial, mental and moral habits of the negroes, which are in the main decidedly encouraging. As a general thing the freedmen are said to be obedient and respectful, efficient and honest; and the writer states that if they were left undisturbed by political tricksters of both parties, they would gradually settle down into a body of laborers better than any on earth. The necessity of adopting a general plan of hiring, of agreeing upon some well understood rate of wages, and some method of putting a stop to the custom, now so common, of enticing another man's laborers from him by offering higher wages, is urged with considerable emphasis, as is also the importance of laws entirely abolishing night traffic in rural districts, a practice which is said to open the door to more drunkenness and petty thieving than all other causes combined. Large planters must, it is said, give way to a greater number of smaller ones, and large landowners must divide up their lands and rent them to permanent tenants, and the writer adds that the South can never really prosper as long as the present insane custom prevails of neglecting to raise corn, hogs and small grain, in order that a great deal of cotton may be planted, while the importance of using home made composts instead of manufactured fertilizers, is forcibly dwelt upon. As a Southern presentation of the labor problem in the reconstructed States the paper is instructive and interesting.

THE Keystone Good Templar comes down on the Allentown Democrat in the following style:—"The organ of the Democracy in Lehigh county is a persistent advocate of the rum traffic. The editor seems to be constantly on the alert for an opportunity to cast a slur on those who are laboring to check the tide of intemperance. Occasionally he is consistent. The motto of the Democrat is: 'One country, one constitution, one destiny.' We were strongly impressed with the force of the last clause after reading, in a recent number, the editor's glowing account of the new county jail and almshouse, in which he congratulated the people of Lehigh upon the extensive accommodations and excellent management of those institutions. This is good news for all who practice the rum drinking principles of the Democrat, and an assurance that when they meet the 'One Destiny,' prophesied in the motto of the journal, they will have good accommodations, and will be well cared for in either the jail or the poorhouse, whichever they may select.

EIGHTY-THREE deaths have already occurred from small-pox in the city of Pittsburgh alone, and the disease has been just as prevalent in Alleghany City and on the South Side. The citizens have been greatly alarmed and the Board of Health has the erection of a small-pox hospital under consideration.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The ocean telegraph plays sad havoc sometimes with the eloquence of the foreign press. We can no longer read the solemn and beautiful periods of The Times, or the irridescent leaders of the Daily Telegraph, with the same emotions as when the tri-weekly mail brought us always the latest news from London. Alas! the thoughts of ten days ago are no longer as the thoughts of this morning. To us the newly arrived Times, damp with the salt air, used to be as fresh as if it had just come damp from the press. Now it is nothing but an old newspaper, whose life went out the week before last, and migrated into that portion of the Tribune devoted to foreign news by telegraph. The world has rolled on pretty fast since then, and ruthless fact has overthrown a great deal of speculation and ruined a great deal of prophecy. Here, for instance, are the London papers of the first few days in August, all full of elegant descriptions of the Princely Progress in Ireland, and anticipations of the new era of good feeling which was destined never to begin. How beautiful everything appears in the eyes of the Special Correspondents who follow in the royal train! How delightful are these warm-hearted Irish audiences, listening to the princely speeches, and cheering, and waving handkerchiefs! How touching is the loyalty of the ragged urchins of Dublin, who, in spite of policemen, will come close to the royal carriage! But all this is nothing to the genteel complacency and smirking dignity with which the Thunderer himself condescends to talk about the matter in the leading columns of The Times. "Royal visits to Ireland," says that grand being, "have always been successful. In that country, torn by faction, cursed by religious hatreds, drenched with the blood of the, ruler and the rebel, of the landlord and the Ribandman, the Sovereigns of England and their children have never set foot without being received with loyal demonstrations of joy. . . . With this proof of the disposition of the Irish people we may wonder that so little has been done to call forth affections which are so readily bestowed." And the Times foresees after a series of junketings, reviews, balls, cattle-shows, and public dinners, a radical cure of Irish discontent. The Prince of Wales and his brother will go everywhere, and conquer the love of the nation "by the kindliness which comes from a good, natural disposition, and the grace which is given by a training from infancy in the highest station"; while in the dim distance Ireland appears as the permanent residence of a member of the reigning family, and the borrowed light of Viceroyalty goes out for ever. How fine! Only before this reaches us we know that the reigning family has gone home in a fright with the hisses of the warm-hearted Irish echoing in their ears; the loyalty has evaporated in a riotous Fenian meeting; the fireworks have failed; and fruits at the Royal banquet were only apples of Sodom; and nothing remains after the spoiled pleasure-day but weariness and bad temper. George IV., a fanatical believer in the importance of the Protestant ascendency, was welcomed in Ireland fifty years ago; but the son of Queen Victoria is received with sullen discourtesy after all the most serious Irish grievances, except the one grievance of subjection, have been freely removed.

It must be clear that the Irish after all are not a people to be

Pleased with a rattle, tickl'd with a straw.

Their wounds are too deep to be cured by prince's plaster. It is little to them that the Prince of Wales comes over to give them a lesson in grace and kindness and a good natural disposition, or that a blazing train of Royal Highnesses, and lords, and ladies, and Special Correspondents, moves through the land with blare of trumpets, and fluttering of silks, and the shouting of the little boys along the highway. There is a cause of discord which pageants and compliments cannot touch, and the experience of this Summer only proves that it is stronger now than it was half a century ago. If there remained any lurking hope in the mind of the English people that they could appease Ireland by giving her a permanent prince, the history of this preposterous adventure of the Heir Apparent must have dispelled it forever.—*Tribune.*

THE IRON STEAMERS.

[From the Phila. Press.]

Our two or three New York contemporaries who have been so confident that the proposed line of iron steamers would not be built must have been greatly disappointed when they learned that the contract for the work had been awarded, and to parties whose names are a guarantee that the work will be done as agreed. The steamers will be built. But these papers have demonstrated repeatedly, with the same close logic which they used to prove the impossibility of establishing the line, that it can never be profitable, and that very soon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having leased the Camden and Amboy lines, and being the largest owners in the steamers, will find it to their interest, as well as to the interest of all the stockholders, to run them from New York instead of this port. The argument needs no reply. The gentlemen who are risking their millions in this enterprise are quite as competent to judge of the probability of profit as the editor of the N. Y. Bulletin. In building these iron ships Philadelphia is doing something more than demonstrating her commercial resources. These vessels are to be in every particular first-class. They are to be models of speed, seaworthiness, strength and elegance, and able to challenge comparison in all their details with any similar craft in the world. They are to be equal to the best specimens ever built in the English yards. By turning out such vessels—and they may be as confidently taken in evidence as though already done—this city is proving her ability to compete with foreign yards in this branch of ship-building, of which they have been supposed to have the monopoly. And there is reason to believe that the yards of the Delaware will prove an actual supremacy. We confidently expect that these four steamers will be superior to any of similar kind that have yet crossed the ocean, and that the superiority will be acknowledged. Such a demonstration of the advantages of Philadelphia for iron ship-building will be of nearly or quite as much importance as the establishment of the line. The advantages are here, and this city may yet become the great iron steamship mart of the world.

THE Coroner's jury in the lamentable affair at Pittston, Pa.—by which seventeen men came to their deaths—have rendered their verdict. They find that the men were suffocated by noxious gases, forced down upon them by an explosion or caving of the roof. The evidence shows that this might have been prevented by proper precautions, and the jury so declare. But with an amiable desire to shield any possibly responsible parties, the jury go on to say that Mr. Tompkins, the principal owner of the mine, and Inspector Blewitt, are not to blame, the former having been sick and the latter busy attending to his legitimate duties. If the accident could have been prevented by the exercise of proper vigilance, somebody must be to blame for not exercising that vigilance. We regret that the Coroner's jury has not more distinctly indicated who these blameworthy persons are.—*Tribune.*

THE telegraph reports a serious condition of political affairs in France which is likely to result in something interesting. We are glad of the prospect of sensations to keep us in existence this hot weather. The reported trouble brewing between Russia and Prussia having thus far amounted to nothing, it is absolutely necessary that we look to some other quarter for stirring events.

REPUBLICAN VS. DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Republicans held the Senate during the session of 1870—the Democrats held it during the session of 1871. We submit the following as proof that the Republican party is more economical in the appropriation of the public funds than the Democratic—and hence has a stronger claim on the confidence and support of the people:

Subordinate Officers—Senate, Session 1870.

1 One Chief Clerk.
2 Two Assistant Clerks.
5 Five Transcribing Clerks.
1 One Sergeant-at-Arms.
3 Three Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms.
1 One Doorkeeper.
2 Two Assistant Doorkeepers.
1 One Keeper of Speaker's room.
1 One Messenger.
2 Two Assistant Messengers.
1 One Librarian.
1 One Chaplain.
1 One Postmaster.
1 One Marshal—rotunda.
6 Six Pages.
1 One Superintendent Folding Room.
5 Five Pasters and Folders.
1 One Engineer.
1 One Fireman.
1 One Janitor.

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Total amount paid officers of Senate, session 1870, $26,466 65.

Total expenses, session 1870, Senate, $92,260 35.

Officers of the Senate, Session 1871.

1 One Chief Clerk.
3 Three Assistant Clerks.
5 Five Transcribing Clerks.
1 One Sergeant-at-Arms.
2 Two Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms.
1 One Messenger,
2 Two Assistant Messengers.
1 One Doorkeeper.
3 Three Assistant Doorkeepers.
1 One Keeper Rotunda.
1 One Postmaster.
1 One Chaplain.
1 One Keeper Speaker's Room.
1 One Supt. Folding Department.
8 Eight Pasters and Folders.
3 Three Firemen.
1 One Watchman.
1 One Laborer.
1 One Janitor.
9 Nine Pages.
1 One Librarian.
1 One Assistant Librarian.

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Total amount paid officers of Senate, Session 1871, $47,904 50.

Total expenses of Session 1871, Senate thus far paid, $140,757 68.

THE success of Secretary Boutwell in placing two hundred millions of the new five per cent. loan is not only a manifestation of his ability to manage the National finances, but is a triumph of the administration over the croakers who have made a presumed depreciation of our credit a part of their stock in trade in the present campaign. In spite of all their fault-finding, as if by interposition of a wise Providence, there are events continually occurring which assure the people that the Government is in the best hands. By this last success of the Treasury Department two millions are annually saved to the people in interest, and since the close of the rebellion, by a decrease in the debt alone, twenty millions annually have been saved. Is not this a favorable showing?

The leading journals of the country now believe that if an American Consol is put upon the market, bearing four per cent. interest, and irredeemable, it will find ready takers—if not at par, at least at a very small discount. These Consols being irredeemable would not prevent us from paying off our debt. When the Government shall wish to reduce its indebtedness we can go into the market and buy any amount that our funds will permit and after they have been bought the Government can cancel them or do with them what it pleases with them. The length of time a Government loan has to run adds to its value as an investment and the short time of the five per cents. is given as the reason they were notall taken sooner. Secretary Boutwell evidently appreciates this fact, as he has withdrawn the four-and-a-half and four per cent. bonds from the market. It is hoped that no new bonds but an American Consol will be issued, and it is confidently expected fifteen hundred millions of our debt can be thus converted and the balance can be paid off in a few years. The National Banks would gladly take it to save their circulation and with the saving in interest we can pay off the whole debt in half a century. But the people must adhere to the Republican financial policy to accomplish this great and desirable end. Political prejudices are a secondary consideration when compared with our National prosperity. When you, a merchant,—or you, a manufacturer,—have a good, honest, capable person to manage the delicate departments of your business, you retain him in your employ. Let the people follow your example with regard to their employes.

LAST year London adopted a plan of sprinkling the streets with water containing an infusion of chemical disinfectant. The method was found to answer so admirably that its application during the present season has been greatly extended. The plan consists simply in adding to the water a preparation of salts made up chiefly of deliquescent chlorides. A basket of this is poured into the empty water cart, before the water itself is introduced. By the time the tank is full the preparation is thoroughly dissolved, when the solution is distributed in the ordinary manner. Besides laying the dust it is said that the preparation destroys all offensive odors, while it is itself perfectly odorless—in addition to which form the attraction of the salts for moisture, evaporation is retarded and the streets kept damp for a much longer period, than where an equal quantity of plain water is used. In this respect the difference is very great, as by actual trial it has been found that one load of the solution is equal for street-watering purposes to from three to four loads of pure water, which makes it cheaper than the ordinary method, the cost of the deodorant preparation being more than compensated for by the reduced amount of large quantity. In view of the fact that "Yellow Jack" has already made its appearance among the vessels in New York harbor, that a visit from the cholera is by many expected before the summer closes, and that the city of Allentown is not so remarkably healthy that we are proofagainst epidemics, it might be well to ascertain further concerning this plan so that we may put it in practice should occasion demand.

THE Customs receipts for the first half of August amounted to nearly ten millions of dollars, which shows that importers have great confidence in a heavy Fall trade. The New York Herald says, "there has not been since the war such activity in trade thus early in the season and with such a promise for the future. This is particularly the case in the dry goods trade. The grocery merchants, both wholesale and retail, evidently anticipate a brisk business, for we notice that the foreign importations of wines, fruits and other things in this trade have been heavy. It has been stated that nearly double the amount was imported last week over the importations for the corresponding week of last year, and that larger and unusual quantities are on their way. The clothing manufacturers and dealers, the hardware establishments, and merchants and traders in other goods, are in a similar expectant and prepared condition for the opening trade."

A woman who never owned a Bible supposed she was quoting it when she greeted her son, who came home to spend Thanksgiving, in the following words: "Here comes the fatted calf!"

DEMOCRATIC DIVISION.

The Chester County Democrats are kicking in the traces, and the resolutions adopted by them at their recent county meeting bid defiance to the carefully prepared programme which has been laid out by the gentlemen who have undertaken to "fix things" for the Democratic party in the pending campaign. These Chester county men do not believe in "New Departures" at all, and they declare that they "will use freely, now and hereafter, the weapons of a freeman—discussion and the ballot-box—to redeem our Government from the foul pollution of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, smuggled through Northern Legislatures in defiance of public sentiment." They also declare that they consider this a "white man's government," and we be to the negro who shall undertake to vote the Democratic ticket in Chester county. They want no such assistance, and they will be very angry if any negro voter shall be rash enough to want to vote for McCandless and Cooper. They are more fastidious in this respect than Gen. McCandless himself, and, in fact, they seem to be unnecessarily exercised in regard to colored votes. The West Chester Jeffersonian applauds the action of this Convention, and says: "We most sincerely and earnestly hope that the proceedings of this meeting may be the means of encouraging all true Democrats everywhere to renewed exertions in assisting in crushing out this "new departure" and its authors. It is undoubtedly the intention of the Harrisburg traitors and their aiders and abetors to introduce a similar resolution or resolutions into the platform of 1872, for the purpose of fulfilling their contract and defeating the Presidential ticket of the Democratic party. So let every county meeting that may hereafter be held speak out boldly and plainly as Chester has done, and repudiate and reject both the ninth resolution and those who engineered it through the convention. Stand by the old flag of Democracy that was first planted by Jefferson, and we may yet restore our institutions to their pristine character and vigor." Here is a plain case of open rebellion, for the State Democratic Convention indorsed the "New Departure" movement, and the managers of that Convention are now called "traitors" by the Chester county brethren. We shall be interested in seeing how this matter turns out, for there is very good authority for believing that "a house divided against itself shall not stand." The Democratic party in Pennsylvania is evidently in a divided condition, and the leaders will have their hands full to get the ranks closed up before the election in October.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy has for its frontispiece a portrait of Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose face is much fairer than some of his poetry. Justin McCarthy's "Lady Judith" is completed, and Anthony Trollope commences a new serial entitled "The Eustace Diamonds." Among the other articles are "Agricultural Labor in the South;" "Perpetual Motion," by F. B. Perkins; "Outcast Children in New York," by Edward Crapsey; and "Pearl Hunting in the Pomotovs," by Charles W. Stoddard. There are Several poems, and the "Drift Wood," "Scientific Miscellany," "Nebular," and "Club Room," are well filled with in eresting matter.

Scribner's Monthly opens with an illustrated paper upon "Pictures from Canada," and the other illustrated papers are: "Mercator," by William Wells; "Mountain Views and Adventures," by J. T. Headley, and "Scenes from the Marble Faun," by W. L. Alden. W. F. G. Shanks furnishes an interesting paper upon "Chinese Skilled Labor," and Alexander Hyde writes favorably upon "The Co-Education of the Sexes." Dr. Holland, however thinks that it is not wise to throw our masculine colleges open to women, and he gives his views upon this important matter in "Topics of the Time." "Whose Wife was She" is a curious story by Saxe Holm, and there are several other stories and sketches, besides another installment of George McDonald's "Wilfed Cumbermede." E. S. Sedman, H. T. Tuckerman, Samuel Wolcott and Edward King furnish the poetry of the number.

The Atlantic Monthly opens with a story by Bagard Taylor, entitled "Twin Love," and written in his best vein. Mr. DeForrest's "Kate Beaumont" makes further progress, and so do Mr. Howells' "Their Wedding Journey," and Henry James' "Watch and Ward." Mr. Fields' "Whispering Gallery" is as charming as ever, and the reader lingers with fascinated interest upon every line which he has written in reference to Charles Dickens as author and man. Bret Harte has two contributions in this number, "The Romance of Madrono Hollow," in prose, and a poem. There are many other good things in the September Atlantic, and whoever opens its covers will find something that will charm a leisure hour.

THE person who concocted the cruel hoax that the Pacific Mail Steamship Henry Chauncy had been burned at sea must have been a hardened wretch, for the story carried consternation to the hearts of thousands who had friends on board the Chauncy. It turns out that the sole design of the report was to influence the stock market, and it gives another illustration of the debasing and brutalizing influences of stock speculating and gambling. The Pacific Company has offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the person who started this wicked report, and we hope he may be found and properly punished.

LEXINGTON, the old home of Henry Clay, gave 650 majority for the Republicans, which effectually redeems it from the control of the Democracy. Justice is tardy, but sure. The county, Fayette, was carried by 245 majority. Garret Davis' home, Paris, went Republican; and, also, Paducah, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Frankfort, Henderson, Shelbyville and Newport. These towns will form important strategic points for operations in the next campaign and the people of the country, taking courage by the example set them by the towns, will be encouraged and will not hesitate to give expression to their opinions by voting the Republican ticket next year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company uses on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, 482 engines, 663 passenger cars, 6,632 freight cars, 731 coal cars and 96 baggage, mail and express cars. These are the property of the Pennsylvania company. In addition to these there are run on the road 4,877 eight-wheeled cars not owned by the company. The road crosses 150 iron bridges, the total length of which is 13,960 feet; 39 wooden bridges, with a total length of 6,977 feet, and 17 stone bridges of 24 feet span and upward. It penetrates eight tunnels, the shortest one being 200 feet in length, and the longest 3,612 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1870 was 4,352,769. The gross amount of tonnage for the same year was 5,472,401 tons. The receipts for 1870 were $17,531,706.82, and the expenses $11,260,085.15. The capital stock of the company, as authorized by law, is $35,000,000. The total amount paid to January 1, 1871, is $33,850,000. 677,000 shares have been issued, upon which $50 per share have been paid. In May and November cash dividends of 5 per cent. were declared. The amount of capital, on which the dividends were declared is $33,500,000. The funded and floating debt of the company is $27,682,389. Besides this, over $5,000,000 is due the State for the purchase of the line. The latter debt bears 5 per cent. interest, and the former 6 per cent. The length of the road is 354 and 9-10th miles. A double track is used, with 150 miles of sidings. 236 miles of single track is laid with steel rails. The average rate of speed adopted, including stops for express trains is 28 miles per hour; ordinary passenger trains, 20 miles; and freight trains 12 miles. During the year 2,472,494 miles were run by passenger trains, and 7,712,700 miles by freight and coal trains.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

Twelve convicts escaped from the Sing Sing prison last Wednesday.

A Vermont courtship of 39 years has been happily terminated.

A twelve-year-old Wisconsin boy saved a big sailor from drowning.

Serious complications with Mexico are impending in consequence of Indian raids from Mexico into Texas.

At a funeral of a little girl in Lancaster Co. recently, four young ladies, dressed in pure white, acted as pall bearers.

A Georgia State Senator playfully undertook to "scare that dog," and is now seriously trying to scare up a patent calf.

"There are over eleven millions of horses in the United States, and only about three thousand Mayors, including Oakey Hall."

William Jones of Council Bluffs, sat down very serenely on a circular saw, but got up at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Virginia City theatre goers are to be entertained by a fight between a bear and a bull—the genuine animals, none of your Wall St. imitations.

John Hopkins, a Maryland Quaker, who began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, is now the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The New York markets have disposed of about 6,000 head of cattle per week during the past year, making over 312,000 beeves per annum.

Bennington, Vermont, celebrated the anniversary of its battle, last Wednesday by a procession comprising 15,000 persons and "two miles long." Among those participating were Governor Stewart and General Baldy Smith.

Allentown Produce Market.

Corrected Daily by Weinsheimer, Newhard & Co.

Wheat Flour, per bbl	$7 50	selling
Wheat, per bushel	1 35	paying
Rye	1 10	"
Corn	50	"
Oats	50	"
Flaxseed	1 80	"
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3 00	"
Clover Seed	6 00	"
Wheat Flour, per cwt	4 00	paying
Rye "	3 75	"
Corn Meal, "	3 00	"
Butter, per pound	20	paying
Lard, "	14	"
Tallow "	10	"
Ham, "	18	"
Eggs, per dozen	22	"
Potatoes, per bushel, new	75	"
Dried Apples, per bushel	2 00	"
Dried Peaches, "	3 00	"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Debility and Emaciation both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and benefficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe it to their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one while the popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and disease of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

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 expensive 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. Doch, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh
James Sloan, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Barner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Harlacher, Philad'delphia. 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. Weindoun, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face
John Levan, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose
Mrs. Fogleman, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Hutt, Hokendauqua. Tumor
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Sciptetown. Tumor.
Catherine Hartman, 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. Felix H. Matschke's Prussian Liniment on a mare of mine, which had a bad splint, causing lameness. I used one bottle with entire success, curing her completely.
April 31 1869. JONA. P. IREDELL.

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 8th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by L. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. HARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN D. MOSER.

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION, ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTITIVE, BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of a simple and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted
DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,
and availed themselves of his wonderful effectaious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own office proof that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no presumption that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the final weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a function disordered in the liver. With two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Dyspepsia and a function disordered in the liver. With two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in