The Lehigh Register.

VOL. XXV. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. NO. 38.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	3t	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos	1yr.
One Square	1.50	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Two Squares	2.00	3.50	6.50	9.00	15.00
Three Squares	1.50	5.25	9.00	17.00	22.00
Six Squares		11.50	17.00	25.00	45.00
Quarter Column		13.50	22.00	40.00	60.00
Half Column		20.00	40.00	60.00	110.00
One Column		30.00	60.00	110 00	200.00

Professional Cards $1.00 per line per year.
Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, $2.00
City Notices, 20 cents per line for first insertion 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines agate constitute a square.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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Plain and Fancy Job Printer,
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ELEGANT PRINTING
NEW DESIGNS
LATEST STYLES
Stamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Constitutions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads Envelopes, Letter Heads Bills of Lading, Way Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, etc. etc., Printed at Short Notice

Coal and Lumber.

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PILBERT, OTTO & MILLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET
OFFICE AT THE MILL
W F CRANE AGENT. 4 aug 70-1y

JAS. M. RITTER, CHAS. W. ABBOTT, OWEN RITTER

JORDAN STEAM PLANING MILL

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND MANUFACTORY,

Union Street, near Jordan Bridge, Allentown.

RITTER, ABBOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Outside Blinds, Inside Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Pickets, Stair Railings, Window Frames, Door Frames, Glazed Windows, Black Walnut Mouldings, &c.

SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, PLANING, MATCHING, FLOORING and RIPPING,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ALSO, STAIR BUILDING done and HAND RAILING made to order.

Having now had almost three years' possession of the Mill, refurnished it almost wholly with new and improved machinery, and having none but experienced workmen, we are prepared to defy competition from at home and abroad, both in price and work manship.

Do you contemplate building? Call at our Factory and satisfy yourself with a personal examination.

Drawings for buildings, brackets, patterns for ornamental work, scrolls for porches, can be seen at all times by calling at our office. Any information to the builder furnished cheerfully and freely, by calling at the Manufactory, on Union street, at the Jordan Bridge, Allentown, Pa., or by letter through the post-office.
aug 3-1y] RITTER, ABBOTT & CO

REVIVAL!!

The subscribers having leased the "Old Hope Coal Yard," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public in general, that they have just got

IN

a superior assortment of

COAL

Consisting of Stove, Egg, Chestnut and Nut from the BUCK MOUNTAIN MINES.

Orders left with A. A. Huber, Steger & Hottenstein, at the Eagle Hotel, Hope Rolling Mill, or the Yard will be attended to in a

BUSINESS

like manner.

Orders for Coal by the car filled at short notice the lowest prices.

Always on hand a large stock of

BALED HAY,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

L. W. KOONS & CO.,

at the "Old Hope Coal Yard,"

Hamilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

L. W. KOONS. R. E. DONAGHOHEY
oct 13 —1y

A NEW FIRM AND NEW LUMBER YARD

TO BUILDERS!

TRENKLE & WEAVER

Would hereby announce to the public that they have just opened a new Lumber Yard on the spacious and convenient grounds so long occupied by TRENKLE BROS. on Hamilton street, near Tenth, north side, where they are now prepared with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the business, comprising in part

YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK FLOORING, WHITE PINE BOARDS, SCANTLING and PLANK of all sizes and well seasoned.

FRAMING TIMBER, Superior HEMLOCK JOIST and SCANTLING of assorted sizes.

CEDAR, CYPRESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES of extra quality.

HEMLOCK and SPRUCE PLASTERING LATHS, and a large assortment of

WEATHERBOARDING, also WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK BOARDS of all thicknesses.

WHITE PINE and SPRUCE PALINGS, SHINGLES, superior to anything in the market.

WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK FENCE BOARD, WHITE OAK and CHESTNUT POSTS, &c., &c.

All desirous of purchasing Lumber to as good advantage as is offered at any other Yard in the county, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Quality and Price.

The senior member of the firm would hereby express his thanks for past favors while a member of the firm of Trexler Bros., and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, promising to apply his best endeavors to render satisfaction to all patrons of the New Yard.

Respectfully,
ED. W. TRENKLE. THOS. WEAVER
august 31 —tf

Silver Plated Ware.

SAMUEL S. SMYTH,

724 CHESTNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR),
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF FINE

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Would respectfully announce to his patron that he has a full stock of the latest styles of

DOUBLE AND TREBLE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

ALL OF HIS OWN PLATING.

Plated on Nickel and White Metals, suitable for family or city trade.

As the quality of plating can only be known to the plater, the purchaser must rely on the manufacturer's statement; there being so much worthless ware in the market, all represented as treble plate, at prices impossible to be manufactured.

All his goods are marked "S. S. SMYTH."

Call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

OLD WARE REPLATED.
may 25-1y

Carpets and Oil Cloth.

RICH AND ELEGANT

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

S. C. FOULK.

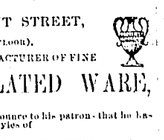
NO. 19 S. SECOND ST., PHILA.,

(First Carpet Store below Market, East side.)

Invites attention to his splendid assortment of Imported and American CARPETS, which will be sold at a very small advance. Goods warranted as represented so that all can buy with confidence and satisfaction.
nov 23-tf

For the Farmer.

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.



CHS. G. BLATCHLEY.
624 & 626 TILBERT ST. PHILA.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD AND PEAR STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Lap-welded Boiler Tubes,

Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks; Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water; Rough and Finished Brass Work; Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, etc.

Bath Tubs and Sinks, Bath Boilers, Enamelled Wash Stands, etc., Coils of Tube; Steam Kettles and Traps.

Pipe of all Sizes fitted to Sketch.

Successors to MORRIS, TASKER & CO., as

CONTRACTORS

For the Heating of Buildings of all Classes with Steam Hot Water, by the most approved methods

Estimates Furnished Gratis.

febl-1y

New Advertisements.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!

BROMO CHLORALUM,

NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS,

POWERFUL

Deodorizer and Disinfectant.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE.
ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION!

Used in private as well as public houses, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, lunatic asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steamboats, and in tenement houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, &c.

A specific against all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO., 176 William St., N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

1,003 GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the Benefit of the Permanent Asylum of New York and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington *as soon as all Tickets are sold, of which Ten Days' Notice will be given*, and not later than December 31, 1871. Entire number of tickets, 22,000; 25 each. Send for Circular, giving list of Gifts and full particulars. Tickets can be had of

RILEY & SARGENT,
corner Thirty-first and Market streets,
Philadelphia,
O. P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent,
31 Nassau Street, New York.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Ex-Sec. Treas. } Comm'rs.
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H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR CASES.

Each Case containing One Bottle of

OLD RYE WHISKY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE BRANDY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

The Finest and Purest and of the Best Quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

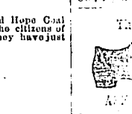
Sent by Express, C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, 13 Broad St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.

COUNSELS OF THE AGES AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE PERSON. By R. L. NAPIER, author of "*The Physician of the Nineteenth Century.*" It relates to the *male sex*; is full, plain, practical, and to the point; illustrated; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription. Agents desired. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address, Prospectus, &c., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

The CONGRESS ARCTIC.



The BEST winter OVERSHOE!
NO BUCKLES to break!
NO TROUBLE to put on!
Neat, Genteel, Stylish!
ASK YOUR SHOE DEALER FOR IT!

FREE FOR ONE MONTH TO ALL WHO ASK FOR IT! The Sixteen-page Illustrated Monthly, 25 cts. a year; $2.50 a dozen. Every Week is Lecture Room Table Talk, Sermon or article by Talmage, *second only to Beecher in popularity.* Mrs. Will's *great serial story* commences in next issue. Specimen copy free. Address, THE MESSENGER, *Rochester, N. Y.*

BAND LEADERS.

For something interesting, send your address to GEORGE W. GAYES, Frankfort, N. Y.

$30. WE WILL PAY $30.

Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J., furnishes the best educational advantages, together with a pleasant home. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Catalogues, address Rev. J. H. BLAKELY, D. D.

$500 PER WEEK.

Can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Send stamp for particulars to HOWARD & CO., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

NORTH-EAST MISSOURI Farms and Unimproved Lands for sale by McKETT & MOSS, Fayette, Mo.

THE CURTAIN RAISED.

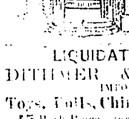
How it is done, and who does it. The Arena Book, 192 pages, gorgeously illustrated with cuts, positions, &c. Sent by mail, securely sealed, for fifty cents. Grand Circulars, free. Address PHILANDER EARL, 608 BROADWAY, New York.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or, if they prefer it, a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO. Marshall Mich

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a sure and simple remedy for the Disease (Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of diseases brought on by lewd and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this invaluable remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send a receipt for preparing and using this medicine, free of charge, to any one who needs it. *Address* Jos. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.



STEWART'S *Marbleized Slate* MANTELS.

Very large assortment, including a great variety of *elegant, new and original designs.* T. J. STEWART & CO., 565 Sixth Avenue, bet. 35th and 36th streets, New York.
aug23-3mdaw

LIQUIDATION SALE OF

DITHMER & TIEDEMANN

IMPORTERS OF

Toys, Dolls, China and Fancy Goods,

15 Park Place, *near Broadway*, New York.

The stock of the above firm of Mr. H. Dithmer the well known Importer, will be *sold at cost prices till January 1st*, 1872, in order to wind up the business. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Sample Lots, $25, $50 and $100, sent C. O. D., to any part of the country.
sep 13-2mdaw

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth be proposed to the people of the State in accordance with the provisions of Article Seventeen thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out Section one of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of this State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } (jy10-3m

LEMAISTRE & ROSS'

Stock of WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES are not excelled by any house in the city, either in completeness, variety, quality or cheapness.

PIQUES very choice. New and most desirable FRENCH MUSLINS AND FRENCH NAINSOOKS. TARLATANS, all colors. MOSQUITO NET, 12½ yards, 2 and 3 yards wide.

VICTORIA LAWNS, a new invoice. SOFT CAMBRICS, SWISS MULLS, PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS, PLAIN AND BIRD-EYE LINES, LINEN LAWNS, CAMBRICS, CUSTOM-MADE SHIRT FRONTS.

LACES—a most perfect stock of all kinds of Laces. A specialty in CURTAIN NETS and LACE CURTAINS. NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS almost daily. You can always find a good assortment here, and at the lowest rates at which they can be sold.

ALL WHITE TRIMMINGS.
LINES and LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
The cheapest EMBROIDERED SETTS in the market. One price.

212 North Eighth St., Philada.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!

60 CENTS

per pound, is paid at present for clean Wool at the

Allentown Woolen Mills.

HENRY GABRIEL,
aug23-4 v*] Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

BUILDERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

L. W. KOONS & CO. are manufacturing a Hydraulic Cement Drain Pipe Chimney Flue and Ornamental Chimney Tops, cheaper and more durable than any other in market. They are made of pure cement and sand, being powerfully compressed, well seasoned, and are in all practical respects

EQUIVALENT TO STONE.

CHIMNEY TOPS FROM $1.25 TO $5.00.

Send for a circular, or call and examine their office and manufactory, corner of Ham Iron street and Lehigh Valley Railroad.
june 1-tf

NOTICE.

CITY AND DOG TAXES FOR 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the City Tax for the City of Allentown, approved the 22d day of March, 1870, the City Treasurer is now prepared to receive City and Dog Taxes. To all of said taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of August last, TEN PER CENT. has been added. To all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of October next, TEN per cent. shall be added.

Notice is hereby given that the City and Dog tax for 1871 will be received at my office, No. 539 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pa.

JONATHAN REICHARD, Treas.
sept 13-4w

LOITERING YEARS.

Ah! years have loitered by, mother,
A weary, weary while,
Since last I saw thy gentle face,
With its sweet, pleasant smile;
Since last I felt thy fingers light
Pass fondly through my hair,
As at thy knee I knelt at night
To say my childish prayer.

Into the world I've gone, mother,
The old home left behind—
News of friendship and of love
About my heart have twined;
Yet in its hollest recess,
All dry and joyless still,
There lies one well of tenderness
No earthly love can fill.

Thy self-forgetful care, mother;
Thy counsel, ever near;
Thy sympathy with every joy,
Thy grief for every tear;
Thy loving glance, thy tender tone,
Thy warm kiss on my brow—
Gone from my life, forever gone!—
I know their value now.

FIGHTING AND PRAYING.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when the majority of the people in civil life took their notions about military men from the prurient English comedies of George III's period; when, to be an officer of the army implied a code of morals offensive to public taste and domestic happiness. According to that code religion was at a discount, and a praying soldier was a "canting hound." Caricature, as this undoubtedly was, of English society, it has been in all time, absolutely false of the American army. A better set of men than our old army could not be found in equal numbers taken at random from any other profession, and among them some of the very best officers have been devoutedly religious. But it is not of such men we mean to speak. Our present purpose is to point out the prevalence of the religious element among all classes of fighting men; the fact that those who hold their lives in their hand recognize the God of battles, and pray for themselves and their country in the midst of danger. The simplest expression of the relations of "praying and fighting" was, perhaps, the blunt order—"Put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

It is easy to prove what we have said, by reference to modern history. Cromwell and his praying Puritans were dangerous men to meet in battle; the "Sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was exceedingly sharp, tempered as it was with hourly prayers. Nor were the Cavaliers wanting in prayer, although despising the so-called cant of the Roundheads. The King's men repeated their collects for Church and King. "Boys, my brave boys," said Col. Shippen, "pray well and fight well, and God will certainly give us the victory." "O Lord!" said another, "if I forget Thee, as in the press of battle I may, do not Thou forget me."

There is something sublime in the spectacle of Gustavus Adolphus and his vast army on the field of the battle of Lutzen, in which he fell, praising on bended knee, and then chanting:

"Be of good cheer,—you can belong:
To Him who can avenge your wrong:
Leave it to Him, our Lords."

The King fell, but the battle was gloriously won.

Who can ever forget the touching colloquy between my Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, concerning the prayers of soldiers. It is eloquent, patriotic and true. Find it, oh reader, in the inestimable Tristram, and enjoy it again. If it speaks volumes for my Uncle and the Corporal, it says much also for "our army in Flanders," especially considering that other accounts may make them "swear terribly."

All the world knows that Stonewall Jackson struck harder blows because he prayed so much. Rosecrans, a devout Roman Catholic, just before his attack on Chattanooga, had mass said in all the churches of Cincinnati for the success of his arms. The same solemn spirit is pregnant with results. And so it must always be. Before going into battle, the foolish wicked, unmeaning oath is silent; with the bracing of the nerves there goes up a silent prayer for strength and valor and deliverance. The wounded pray to be saved from death; the dying recall the words of old petitions learned in their childhood, and in these broken accents commit their souls to God.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

WE have received the following interesting communication from the secretary of the mass meeting held in Pordunk:

[SECRET SERVICE.]

OFFIS'S OV JOSH BILLINGS FARMERS ALMANAX FOR 1872.

MI DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Sum men are born grate, sum men git grate after they are born, and sum men have grateness heve upen them.

It seems tew me that I am all 3 of these men heve into one.

At a mass meeting lately held in Pordunk (an outlittl village) the inhabitants past the following preamble and resolutes:

Whereas, it is hily good that a Farmer's Alminax should be born for the year 1872.

Resolved, That Josh Billings should be sot apart, (and hereby is expressly sot apart) tew beget the job.

Resolved, That this Alminax shall be begotten on the first ov nex Oktober, wet or dry.

Resolved That this Alminax shall kontain milk for babes, meat for elders, and crumbs for all.

Resolved, That Knower bilt the ark, and Joner waz the fust man who went a whaleing, but Josh Billings has the right ingredients for a Farmers' Alminax.

Resolved, That *Faith* wins the battles of life, *Hope* beautifys them, and *Charity* makes them immortal.

Resolved, That more dogs than a man wants are a nusance, and less than he haz got, iz positively no loss.

Resolved, That we fully believe that man cum from the monkey, but whare the monkey cum from, we dont seem to kno.

Resolved, That the thanks ov this meeting be sent to Darwin (or tew the monkey) we dont kare whitch.

Resolved, That all the nuzepappers in our beloved land (without distinction ov color) be allowed to print these *Resolutes*.

Resolved, That this meeting now unanimusly bursts quietly, sinum di.

JOSH BILLINGS, Sekretary.
Ditto, Allmanacker.

P. S. The meeting did bust yuiet.—J. B.

A CERTAIN eminent temperance lecturer was setting forth a most awful portraiture of old King Alcohol, when a when a muzzy-looking brother arose in a corner of the hall and observed: "I like t' ash the gen'l'm,n a quch'n." "Certainly, my friend," said the urbane speaker, "by all means." "I wish t' inquire of the gen'l'm'n'f he' s ever been tight?" "Thank God, no!" was the responser "This brain has never been muddled with the accursed thing."

Once more the muzzy one spoke. "Then don't the gen'l'm'n seem to use great f'miliarity 'bout an entire stranger, 's long 's he hain't been introdooced?"

The speaker had to struggle for some moments before he could circumvent the unseemly interruption, and get back to the thread of his discourse. You see he did not know where of he affirmed.

A safe in the counting-room of the Harris Manufacturing Company, in Phenix Village, R. I., was blown open with gunpowder, on Wednesday night, and robbed of its contents, chiefly papers. Subsequently the safe in the office of the Lanphear Machine Company in the same village was blown open. The noise aroused a citizen, who fired on the robbers. They returned the fire, but fled without securing any further booty.

THE BALLOT.

PROPOSED ELECTORAL REFORM.

The proposed vote of the people of Pennsylvania upon the question of calling a State convention to revise our constitution naturally brings to mind the question of adopting some electoral reform by which the minorities, or rather the whole people, may be represented in all deliberative bodies. It is not with any desire to make an argument in favor of any such system of voting, which will cure the glaring evil of having large minorities unrepresented, or to show why cumulative or any other method of voting which will accomplish the purpose is better than the old majority rule, because that would be like proving that steam locomotives are faster than stage coaches, or that the electric telegraph is more expeditious than old-fashioned mail carriers.

I desire to call to the attention of your readers the results of one year's experience which England has had in cumulative voting.

I will say here that in England the question of electoral reform has engaged the attention of Parliament for some years, while the ablest minds of the country have been constantly engaged in devising some simple and perfect plan by which representatives deliberative bodies may represent all the opinions of the represented.

The first important result of these efforts has been the passage of Parliament, during its session of 1870, of an act known as the "Elementary education act," providing for the election of school boards, the principal feature of which is that it confers the cumulative vote, and provides that "every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of members to be elected, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit." An order regulating the first election of the school board of London was made by the Lords of the Privy Council on Education, in which the manner of conducting the elections was arranged in every detail. According to this regulation, after public notice of the time and places of holding the election, and of the number of persons to be elected, had been duly published, the process of nominating the candidates was simply for any two voters or ratepayers to write the name of the person whom they wished to be elected upon a piece of paper, giving the candidate's places of residence, and subscribe their own names, which paper so made up was to be delivered at the place of holding the elections, and the nomination of the candidate was complete. After all the candidates have thus been nominated, the whole list of candidates was to be published.

Upon the day of election the elector proceeds to the polls, where the election officer is to hand him a "voting paper," of which the following is the form:

"OFFICIAL VOTING PAPER."

Christian name, surname and description of candidates.	*Number of votes, if any, given to each candidate must be entered opposite the name.*
A.....	.....
B.....	.....
C.....	.....
D.....	.....
E.....	.....

N. B.—The voter has five votes, all or some of which he may distribute among the candidates as he pleases. If anything but the number of votes given is written down on this paper, or if any other paper than this is used, the votes are not counted.

The voter shall take this paper to the place appointed and fill it up with the number of votes he gives to each candidate, and then fold it up and deposit the said paper, and no other in a balloting box.

The first election under this act was held in London on the 26th day of November, 1870, and concerning the result the London Times of the 2d of December, 1870 (Conservative), said: "The ballot, where it was fairly tried, is regarded as having greatly conducted to the order and tranquillity which characterized the elections." The same paper of next day's issue said: "The election of a school board for the metropolis has been an experiment, and yet under every point of view, a great if not and unqualified success." The London Daily News, of the same date, says: "The school board election has produced some remarkable results. The battle has been won by individuals rather than by parties, and the new board will be at least representative of all opinions, and may perhaps give predominance to none. The struggle lay in nearly all the the districts between a group of candidates on one side recommended by a parochial committee or association, and supported as a compromise list between sects and parties, and on the other side a number of independent candidates, whose views and claims were almost as various as the candidates themselves were numerous."

The school board thus elected is confessedly one of great merit and ability, and represents every shades of opinion. Every considerable body of electors is duly represented by its ablest champion. Even two ladies, on account of their great experience and worth were elected, they receiving more votes than any other candidate elected. If we look at the constitution of the new Metropolitan Board we can readily discover the reason why the cumulative system of voting has given such general satisfaction. Of the 49 members of the board, 18 are Churchmen, 4 Roman Catholics, 2 ladies, 1 workingman, 18 Non-Conformists, and 6 Secularists. Such men as Professor Huxley could never have been nominated, much less elected, but for the cumulative method of voting.

Nearly one year after the election of the new school board, Mr. Dixon, introduced a bill into Parliament to repeal the cumulative plan voting. He gave three reasons in favor of his proposition to repeal, which were: First, that the system did not secure an accurate representation of the opinions of the ratepayers; second, that the evils produced outweighed the advantages supposed to be derived from it, and, third, that a much simpler and more satisfactory system might be devised.

This proposition to repeal was summarily disposed of in the House of Commons, where it is questionable whether two votes could have been obtained in its favor. At any rate, the bill was dismissed without a vote.

The newspapers all united in condemning Mr. Dixon's proposal for repeal, and criticised his conduct for the attempt. In explanation of this bill, it may be proper to say that Mr. Dixon is the member for Birmingham. The Secularists of that district being largely in the majority, determined to secure the election of the whole board, fifteen in number. The consequence was that they suffered a severe defeat, as they only obtained six of the fifteen. The Secularists of Birmingham naturally became indignant, and hence instructed their member, Mr. Dixon, to repeal the cumulative election law.

At this time it may be said that the people of England are as nearly unanimous in favor of cumulative voting as is possible for so large a body of people, and they are engaged in considering the propriety of adopting the same system of voting with reference to all their representative bodies, including members of Parliament. So much for electoral reform in monarchical England.

Though this subject has not received that degree of attention in the United States which it is entitled to, there is a reasonable hope that the people of this country will take hold of the matter and set it at rest by incorporating it in the organic law. A representative democracy which allows only the majority to be represented in the deliberative body is a simple absurdity.

Mr. Thomas Hare, one of the ablest political writers of the day, in a late paper which he read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, of London, discusses proportional representation, and I shall close with an extract therefrom. He says: "In the general business of life, it is the object to adapt suitable means to accomplish the desired ends. It is not expected that work will be undertaken or efforts continuously made when the result is a matter of mere chance. It is but little encouragement to set about a task where be great reason to fear that our labor may be altogether thrown away. Politicians affect to attach great importance to the duty of voting, but it is remarkable that they take no pains so to frame the electoral machinery that every vote may, as far as possible, be effectual for its purpose. We claim to be a self-governed people. Government requires knowledge, thought, and deliberation respecting things necessary or proposed to be done, and fitness of persons to do them, or to whom the ultimate consideration should be submitted. Half the electors find themselves without an opportunity of choosing any one to govern them in whom they have real confidence, and the other half know that the result may possibly be the same, whether they vote or not. If one says, 'I have given much study to public affairs, but my vote is here useless or ineffectual,' the answer of our politician is. 'Yes; but somebody in some other place has, perhaps, thought as you have, and we shall have the benefit of it there, and if not it does not much matter.'

"In spite of all the declarations we hear about public opinion, it is in this hap-hazard way that our governing bodies are formed. The result of an incalculable amount of profound reflection is cast aside, and political study is for the most part rendered barren and fruitless.

"Assuming even that some of the electors have an opportunity of selecting candidates whom they can trust, it will be impossible in large constituencies, without complete organizations by canvassing and obtaining promises, by preliminary or test ballots, or by other means requiring great expense and labor, to be at all sure that their votes will be effectual unless the present system be amended. No doubt there are many who prefer the omnipotence of the club or the caucus, and wish to retain the present state of things; and it is certain that here, as in the United States, unless we give to individuals the means of independent action, the caucus or the club will succeed in securing or preserving electoral dictatorship." E. J. MORE.

ALLENTOWN, Sept. 4, 1871.

POISONED FOR A PENSION.

Indiana Enters the Arena With her Borgia.

On Sunday evening, says the Indianapolis News of the 12th inst., a woman about forty or forty-five years of age, named Mrs. Martha Leshe, a pensioner, of this city, died suddenly and mysteriously. Yesterday Mr. Kregelo, undertaker, was notified, and requested to bury the deceased at the expense of the county. Captain Brouse, Pension Agent, who had paid her $30 on Saturday, wondered at this, and with Mr. Charles Kregelo, proceeded to No. 283 East Ohio street, where she had resided with a woman named Jenny Vendergast alias Jenny Watts.

Questions put to the woman aroused the suspicions of the questioners, and the body was removed to Mr. Kregelo's establishment last evening, and the Coroner notified. The stomach of deceased was removed and its contents are now being analyzed. This morning Jennie Pendergast was arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. Lesley. Coroner Hedges is holding an inquest this afternoon, but as the physicians will not be ready to report until this evening, a verdict will not be found before that time.

The woman Pendergast is about forty years of age, and has the reputation of being one of the lowest of her sex. She has already served one term in the penitentiary, and may have a life siege this time. She has been twice married and says her last husband is now "visiting" at Michigan City. She admits having given the dead woman two doses of morphine, though how large the potions were does not yet appear. The supposition is that she poisoned Mrs. Lesley with morphine in order to secure her money and a quantity of personal property. So far the evidence is pretty strongly against her, but much will depend upon the result of the analysis.

The Adieu of the Engaged.

The following, from a Cape May letter by Georgie Alfred Townsend, to the Chicago Tribune, is worth reading:

Nothing is so pretty as to see the engaged folks part on Monday morning, the fowler to go back to business for a whole week, the enamored to stay at the Cape counting the days of his absence. To see this scene you must get up at six of the clock, for it is the early train that young men of business must take. The young man in his duster, a little dragged out, slips down with the valise, and at the foot of the stairs, spying the inexorable omnibus hulls a minute to let the bird catch up to him. Also a little worn with early rising and late last evening the bird hops down stairs in her yellow morning plumage, and formally shakes the young man by the hand; and as he recedes, and turns once at the threshold to look back with that glance which is the respectful yearning of all that he knows or hopes for, it meets, already fixed, the bird's farewell, poured out of her eyes like a note of melody.

The three fond periods of life are the first consciousness of love returned, the summer last before marriage, when all the course is smooth, and, next, the early months of the first baby, when the man feels a little queer and the woman is perfectly self possessed again.

The woman engaged once full and distinctly in love, is the highest type of human fidelity. See this one, abandoned to a week of the longest *ennui* possible to her nature, the absence of her affianced; a man would, perhaps, balance it by the violence of his pleasures, and smother expectation in gayety; like a vestal who knows not the day nor the hour when her master cometh, the engaged woman becomes, for his sake, the subject of her own exalted respect. Her body and soul, her walk and conversation, are purer to her eyes, because they have been promised away. She draws around herself the circle of the solemn church, and all society falls beyond the line; but one man can cross it. The beach, the ball, the promenade, the bath, etherealized and no longer partaken in pomp and volatility, find her still higher above reproach each Saturday successively, till at last, when the season ends, and with the last campaign of her beauty, she abdicates, like Zenobia, without an accusation, a secret, or a lament. A woman in love knows when her mind is made up; a man thinks he does.

Coughlin, Brown, and Fink, New Orleans policemen, have been sentenced to one year in the parish prison for clubbing a man severely.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM.

A Sketch from the Journal of the late Col. Edwin Schall.

The following interesting sketch of the Battle of Antietam was written by the late Col. Edwin Schall, of Norristown, immediately after that ever memorable contest. The battle was fought on the 17th day of September, 1862, and consequently Sunday was the anniversary. Under the command of Col. John F. Hartranft, the 51st Regiment, many of whose members were from Norristown, Easton and this vicinity, bore a conspicuous part on that occasion. Just at this time, then, the sketch will be read with much interest. We re-publish it from the Norristown Herald:—

The Battle of Antietam?

Morning is with us. A heavy mist overhangs everything, but gradually melts away before the bright rays of the sun. Already have our skirmishers and those of the enemy met in front. It the words of the boys, "the ball has opened." The enemy have opened batteries from several points and the shots whistle lively over us. Capt. Benjamin's battery, posted on yon hill which overlooks the whole space between our advance bodies and the wooded hills where the enemy lay, is belching forth a severe fire. It was perhaps ten o'clock, when the terrible battle began to develop in earnest. We are still lying in the deep ravine, each man in his place, ready to spring up at the word of command. As we look down the line we wonder how many will be with us at the rising of to-morrow's sun! Some must fall in the fearful contest in which we are about to engage. "Who will it be?" is the question that rises on our lips. But time alone can tell. There is considerable bustle in the first brigade which is now advancing upon the enemy. Ere they disappear from sight, the sound of the bugle calls us up, and we, too, advance. Filing up the hill we descend into another ravine, cross the skirts of the woods, and move along the banks of the hill and halt. Our stay is short, for there comes the order to move on. Up the hill we ascend, pass the battery of Capt. Benjamin and move down through the narrow strip of wood and form line of battle in the corn field. Here we again halt, the enemy hurling at us shells and solid shots, which whistle fiercely over our heads, and raise great clouds of dirt as they strike the ground in the fields beyond. "Forward," says Col. Hartranft, and through the field, in line of battle, we march until we reach the fence by the roadside.

Now comes the order to each company to unsling knapsacks. In a moment this is done, each man re-grasping his piece, knowing full well that ere many minutes he would be in the midst of the terrible struggle going on.

STORMING OF ANTIETAM BRIDGE.

This is a fearful moment. The first brigade has just been repulsed in the a tempt to carry the bridge. The road is strewn with their dead and wounded, and the living have fallen back. The 2d brigade must now do what the 1st failed to accomplish. The task is a desperate one. The enemy fight bravely, and the repulse of our troops has only inspired them with renewed confidence, and they will fight all the harder. But we cannot calculate the chances. The bridge must be carried. It is essential for the safety of the army, and what are lives of men in comparison to the safety of the Republic.

The 51st is to head the charge, and now to the music of the terrible cannonading and musketry fire, the regiment moves forward. With measured tread we go on.

There, by the roadside, stand General Sturgis and Gen. Ferrero. Says Gen. Sturgis as we pass, "If you take that bridge, you will accomplish one of the greatest feats of the war, and your name will be recorded in history." "We will do it," is the responding cry of the soldiers.

Quickly we move along, pass over the road, and through the columns of the troops just repulsed. We are just now moving under the musketry fire of the enemy. Several have already fallen. But we stop not. Up the steep hill we go and wheeling into close columns of companies we descend. There in the deep ravine, in full view, is the bridge. The hill on the opposite side boldly confronts us covered with the armed legions of the rebels.

We move onward at a double-quick, in the face of a murderous fire. The hill is bare in all directions, and the enemy from their concealed position are strewing the hillside with our dead and wounded.

The bridge is reached and here there is a pause. The men can no longer resist the temptation, and now they open fire upon the enemy. For nearly an hour an uninterrupted fire of musketry prevails; but still the enemy maintain their ground, and are inflicting more injury upon us than we are inflicting upon them. The moment is critical! Our falling comrades admonish us. Holding his hat high above him, and waving it with his sword, Col. Hartranft orders the charge. The color-bearers with their standards rush to the front, and in the face of the leaden rain of balls they push across the bridge, followed by their fellow comrades, stri