The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, JR., Editor

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CHARLES O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

Mr Charles O'Connor of New York is a life long Democrat, but he has no sympathy or countenance for the bogus Tammany Democracy which has so long disgraced New York City and State politics. A nomination for the Assembly was lately tendered to Mr. O'Connor by the Reform party in New York, and it is much to be regretted that he could not accept it. He finds his time so occupied in attending to the legal care of the suits against Tweed and his associates that he has been obiged to decline, and he has given expression to his views upon New York politics in a letter which does him great credit. In this letter he speaks out boldly and honestly, and his words are worthy the attention of every honest man, whatever his party affiliations may be.

In regard to Tweed, Hall, Connolly and Sweeney Mr. O'Connor says: The nature and measure of their guilt may, indeed, greatly vary in a moral point of view; but, nevertheless, those three of them who are still in possession of power are acting in perfect concert for mutual protection. They have evidently no scruple about means, and they are capable of accomplishing, by united efforts, nearly all the mischief attainable by the four, had their union remained unbroken. One of these three, the Grand Sachem of Tammany, has been rightly enough denominated by his friends their Chief. The cant or classic designation of "Boss" or "Cæsar" is applied to him indifferently, according to the taste of the speaker, and each appropriately: for his bad pre-eminence is indisputable. Since the secret abstraction of the vouchers, by which the precise details of the frauds committed might have been easily developed, no honest and intelligent citizen has doubted the guilt of this leader. Whether manifested proof could be brought home to him may have hitherto been a matter of speculation with some; but, in my judgment, the last lingering doubt on this point must now be removed from every fair mind. The recent developments made in connection with the regular acts and accounts of the Controller's office and the Broadway Bank, in which the public moneys were deposited, must have had this effect. The statutes which gave to this body of men its vast powers were procured from Legislatures in which their chief sat as a law maker. It is boasted by some as a proof of his cleverness, indignantly asserted by others as manifesting his wickedness, and conceded by all that these statutes were mainly procured by bribing our State Legislators with moneys rifled from the public Treasury. The precise cost of a vote in the horrible shambles where they were thus purchased is almost as well known as the prices current of merchandise. One Senator's vote was of course as valuable as the votes of four Assemblymen. If these men can continue to control our State Legislature, their domination must remain unbridled, and in an amazingly short space of time every square foot of land in the city will be mortgaged to public creditors, pretty nearly, if not quite to its full value, for moneys raised on the public credit by our officials and mainly applied to the uses of themselves and their retainers. On the other hand, if for even a single year a majority of incorruptible men could be elected to the Legislature, effectual measures of relief might be initiated. Such a beginning would be the dawn of a hope for our city and for the cherished institutions of our Republic.

If the time this letter was written Tweed was a candidate for the State Senate, and it was the boast of himself and friends that he would be elected by a larger majority than he ever received before. He has now, however, had the decency to withdraw his candidacy, as it was fitting that a wholesale thief should do. Mr. O'Connor's letter has had a great effect among the better portion of the Yew York Democrats, and there is good reason to believe that the domination of the Tammany Ring in New York politics is near its end. At any rate the leading Democrats are deserting Tweed and his associates, and this is a most encouraging feature of the present movement against Tammany. Horatio Seymour has taken the Assembly nomination which Mr. O'Connor was obliged to decline, and this is a significant fact. He will be elected, and he will give his influence in favor of honest legislation and against Tammany corruption.

THE NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

We learn from a correspondent that the return judge in the Nineteenth Senatorial district, who refused to sign Mr. Weakley's certificate of election, has been kidnapped, and is now secreted in parts where it will be impossible to find him to sign the necessary papers declaring that Weakley has a majority of the votes cast for Senator at the late election. John Emminger is the judge who is now secreted, H. G. Skiles having signed Mr. Weakley's certificate.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the moving cause for this secreting of Emminger, is one of foul corruption and outrage. In the case of the Fourth district, the Speaker of the Senate factiously refuses to issue his warrant of election, the object being to prevent the people, a Republican majority, from electing a Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Senator Connell—and in the Nineteenth district, a Democratic return judge is spirited away to prevent his signing Mr. Weakley's certificate of election. Both acts are revolutionary, impelled by a deliberate purpose to defy and defeat the will of a majority.

In view of these facts, unless the Democracy retrace their steps and comply with the spirit of the Constitution and the letter of the law, it would be entirely justifiable for the Republicans of the Senate to prevent the presence of a quorum of that body until the Democracy are brought to their senses, and content to do what is right.

THE 30th inst. is to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania, and so far as appointments are yet made that day has been designated with a single exception. Gov. Hoffman of New York has concluded to "go it alone," and he has appointed the 23d. As the President has appointed the National Thanksgiving on the 30th the happy New Yorkers will stand a chance of having two Thanksgiving Days. In view of the blows which the Tammany Ring has lately received the people of New York ought to have a whole week of Thanksgiving, and perhaps Gov. Hoffman had an eye to that fact in his appointment.

THE Luzerne County Republicans are really in earnest in their advocacy of William W. Ketchum's claims for our next gubernatorial candidacy. They point to the recent glorious record of Luzerne county as a reason why the next Governor of Pennsylvania should come from Luzerne, and they point with equal confidence to the record of Mr. Ketchum as deserving the highest honors of the party of which he is a conspicuous member. Their view of the case is entitled to careful and thoughtful consideration, and it will receive it when the time comes for blocking out the campaign of 1873.

DURING October the public debt was reduced $8,050,401, making the total reduction since March 1st, 1869, over two hundred millions. The amount of gold in the treasury is $99,054,589.53 and currency $10,283,805.55, which is too much, considering the value it would be to the business men of the country.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COLONEL DAVID STANTON, AUDITOR GENERAL ELECT.

By Telegraph to the Press.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—Col. David Stanton, Auditor General elect of this State, died suddenly at his residence in this place at ten minutes past 1 this morning. He had been suffering for a day or two with herpes in the face, causing him much pain, and about 7 o'clock last evening he injected a small quantity of morphine into his arm for the purpose of quieting the pain, which had become very severe, and by this he was much relieved. Sleep ensued, from which his wife found it impossible to arouse him. Drs. Jackson, McKenney, Winans, and Reed were summoned, and used every effort to bring about a reaction, without permanent effect. It is the opinion of the physicians that, in making the injections of morphine, he punctured a blood vessel, which, owing to the peculiar state of his system, was the immediate cause of his death. He was forty-two years of age.

DR. DAVID STANTON.

The above despatch notes the death of Dr. David Stanton, the successful candidate for Auditor General at the recent election. This startling announcement will create a profound sorrow throughout the Commonwealth. Dr. Stanton, although this was his first appearance in public life, had many friends and admirers. He was a resident of New Brighton, Beaver county, and a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Stanton of Ohio. He was born in 1829, and when twenty-one years of age removed to his late place of residence and commenced the practice of medicine, a profession he was actively and profitably engaged in at the time of his election. The evidences of his merit and qualification were apparent in diplomas from the Cleveland Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania. In August, 1861, he entered the service of his country as surgeon of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac until promoted to the post of surgeon United States volunteers, in November, 1862, from which date until he resigned, in December, 1865, he acted as superintendent of hospitals, and as assistant and acting medical director of the Northern Department, on the staffs of Generals Heintzleman and Hooker. In 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, and in 1865 was made brevet colonel. The Doctor was of Quaker descent, and old-time Abolitionist, and a near relative of the lamented Secretary of War Stanton, to whom he had a strong personal resemblance. On the 18th of last May he was nominated for Auditor General by the Republican convention at Harrisburg. During the recent canvass he stumped the State and at the election received over 14,000 majority.

GENERAL WELLINGTON H. ENT,

a gallant officer of the Pennsylvania Reserves during the war, died yesterday at his home in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. In 1868 Mr. Ent was a candidate of the Democratic party for Surveyor General of this State He was beaten by Jacob M. Campbell. He was yet a young man, and would no doubt, had he lived, have won for himself an honorable place.

THE AUTHORITY FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The question has been raised whether the Legislature has authority to call a convention of revision even after the sanction of a popular vote, no authority for such proceeding being given by the constitutions of the Commonwealth. Most State constitutions of recent adoption contain clauses providing for the assemblage of conventions for the purpose of a general revision under certain specified circumstances.

The constitution of Pennsylvania contains no such provision, though it gives express authority for the adoption of separate amendments upon the approval of two successive Legislatures and ratification by popular vote. The established rule in law being that *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, a few hair-splitting interpreters may reason that no authority inheres in either the Legislature or people for the calling of a convention to frame a new constitution or revise the old.

There is, however, the strongest precedent, as well as the sanction of reason and of the Declaration of Independence, for conceding to the people in their sovereign capacity the right to alter or amend at any time the form of their government, and in whatever manner they choose, regardless of constitutions, which are themselves nothing more than the expression of the popular will, formulated in a peculiarly deliberate and solemn manner.

Judge John A. Jamison, of Chicago, an able jurist and legal writer, says upon this head: "That whenever a constitution needs revision a convention is indispensably necessary; and if there is contained in the constitution no provision for such a body, the calling of one is in my judgment directly within the scope of the ordinary legislative power, and that were it not a proper exercise of legislative power the usurpation has been so often committed, with the general acquiescence, that it is now too late to question it as such. It must be laid down as among the established prerogatives of our General Assemblies that the constitution being silent, whenever they deem it expedient they may call conventions to revise the fundamental law."

Twenty-five State conventions have been called within the history of this country without any express constitutional authority. They were as follows: Those of Georgia, January 4, 1789, May 4, 1789, and 1838; South Carolina, 1790; New Hampshire, 1791; New York, 1801, 1812, and 1846; Connecticut, 1818; Massachusetts, 1820 and 1853; Rhode Island, 1824, 1834, 1841, and 1842; Virginia, 1829, 1850, and 1864; North Carolina, 1835; Pennsylvania, 1837; New Jersey, 1844; Missouri, 1845, 1861, and 1865; and Indiana, 1850.

The convention which assembled in our Commonwealth in 1837, it will be noticed, is included among the above. The manner in which that body was called has been fully described in a previous article in this paper, and the character of the gentlemen composing it been adverted to.

It remains for the Legislature elected on the 10th ultimo to carry out in a similar manner the will of the people as expressed by so overwhelming a majority. A bill should be introduced early in the session providing for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, in such manner and at such time as shall seem most expedient.—*Press.*

THE death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, the father-in-law of Gen. Sherman, will prevent the latter gentleman from making a tour of military inspection in Europe which he had intended taking this fall. The tour will probably be made next year, and no one is better qualified to observe what is going on in the military world than is Gen. Sherman. We hope we shall not have occasion to undertake any extensive military campaigns for many years to come, but it is the part of prudence to keep pace with what is going on in military matters among the European nations.

JIM FISK, JR.

He is charged of Robbing his Alleged Paramour of over $50,000.

The order of arrest of the gallant Col. James Fisk, Jr., who is charged with using funds belonging to his paramour, Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield, was served yesterday and the valiant warrior gave bail for his appearance. Mrs. Mansfield has written a spicy letter addressed to Fisk and intimates that she has written proof of the illegal acts of James Fisk and the Erie Ring. "It is only four years ago," says Mrs Mansfield, "since you revealed to me your scheme for stealing Erie books; how you fled with them to Jersey City; and I remained there with you nine long weeks; how, when you were buying the Legislature, the many anxious nights I passed with you at the telegraph wire, when you told me it was either a Fisk palace in New York, or a stone palace at Sing Sing, and, if the latter, would I take a cottage outside its walls, that my presence would make your rusty irons garlands of roses, and the very stones you would have to hammer and crack appear softer under my influence. You secured your Erie palace, and now use your whole force of Erie officials to slander and injure me. It is indeed heroic and worthy the hero of the memorable 12th of July last."

Fisk charges her with attempting to extort money by threatening to publish his letters to her and an injunction has been granted him restraining her from publishing letters bearing on the case. In spite of the injunction and Fisk's threats some of the documents in the suit have been reached, and among them is the affidavit of Mrs. Mansfield, in which she charges him with robbing her of over $50,000.

MR. YUNG WING, a Chinese gentleman, who was educated in the Yale College, has been engaged to take charge of 30 students to the United States, and the Chinese Government has voted a grant of $1,500,000 to meet all expenses for the ensuing ten years. The number of students will be yearly increased by instalments of 30.

Too much importance can not be attached to the above step on the part of the Chinese Government. It is encouraging in the extreme to outside nations and promises to bring forth great results at some future day. It will be the means of modernizing as well as liberalizing the Chinese minds, and thus advancing that peculiar and far-distant people. Commercial intercourse with other nations will be greatly facilitated. These young men while pursuing a course of study and familiarizing themselves with the liberal arts, will at the same time be instructed in and brought under the influence of Christianity. This life and force they will carry with them to their native land, which, in the course of time will disseminate itself there among their heathen brethren. The revealed truth thus introduced will war against ignorance and superstition more effectually and accomplish more than bullets. The people will be taught to respect treaties, protect and defend the rights of other citizens who may sojourn within the celestial Empire.

Whilst our own missionaries have accomplished little, comparatively speaking, in sowing the seeds of Christianity in that country, her own people are now laying hold of the work and will thus break up the idolatry of religion and substitute the living Word in addition to the modern improvements of the Western world the Chinese will become strong and powerful.

A CHICAGO boot black, calling himself Tom Murray, appeared in Detroit the other day and bought a $900 lot in that city, for which he paid in postal currency, mainly of the denomination of ten cents, and which it took three hours to count. He is only eleven years old, and says he made this money in boot-blacking in three years; but as he was a fugitive from the fire, it may be possible that during the panic of conflagration Thomas happened into some unprotected edifice.

NEW YORK usually receives about two-thirds of all the foreign imports of the United States, and ships about forty per cent. of all the exports to foreign ports, exclusive of specie. If this holds true the current year, the account for nine months would be about four hundred and fifty millions of merchandise imported into the United States, against four hundred and thirty-three millions of merchandise exported; the specie shipped therefore would more than balance the account.

COL. DICKEY, of California, has matched a green horse that has never trotted for money against any horse, mare or gelding in the world, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for $10,000, play or pay, in ninety days, over the Sacramento track. It is rumored that the green horse is Gen. Sanford's trotter of which so much has been said, and that Goldsmith Maid will be selected by Gen. E. S. Bennett.

MISSTATEMENTS have been made in regard to the delivery of the decision in the legal tender case, decided by the Supreme Court last spring. Chief Justice Chase, it is thought, will give the dissenting opinion, but thus far no opinion or written decision has been prepared, and it is not yet known who will prepare the decision of the Court. It will not be announced until the last week of the present adjourned term.

THE American side of the questions to be argued before the tribunal of arbitration which is to meet at Geneva will be well represented, for the gentlemen appointed are Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts and Benjamin R. Curtis. These men are all first class lawyers, and they are also more then mere lawyers in that they are well versed in public affairs, and our interests may very safely be committed to their care.

THEY have begun in Canada to cultivate rabbits as an article of food, imitating European countries, where hundreds of miles of coast lands are used as rabbit warrens, and their produce furnishes a cheap and nutritious food for millions, while the furs have considerable value in trade.

THE BALLAD OF BOSS BILLEE.

It was four pirates of Gotham City,
They went a-sailing out to sea
In a long, low, black, brass-mounted schooner,
Which carried the name of Tammanee.
There was Rueful Richard and Cunning Peter,
And Joky Oakey and Boss Billee.

Now, when they had been some years a-sailing
It blowed a regular Jamboree;
And overboard fell Rueful Richard,
A-leaving his debts to his deputee.
"Push him under," says Joky Oakee,
"It takes all our graft to carry three."

Now, when they had sailed a little further
There came a big ship up on their lee,
And the skipper hollered through his trumpet,
"Whoever the devil may you be?"
Then Jokey Oakey snapped his fingers:
"What will you do about it?" says he.

The skipper he called to Charles O'Conor,
"Just hand that big chap up to me."
So Charles he reached down into the schooner
And jerked Boss Bill out sudden lee,
And the last that was seen of Master William
The skipper had him over his knee.

When Jokey Oakey saw this happen,
He fell a-weeping bitterlee:
"Ah, were I again but an honest peddler
Of second-hand puns and poetree!
Alas, there isn't in all Joe Miller
A joke for this catastrophe."

To Joky Oakey, said Cunning Peter,—
"With your expressions you are too free."
Said Joky Oakey to Cunning Peter—
"I guess you don't realize, Peter B.,
That we have lost, in William's pockets,
The grog and the grub for all we three?"

And what is to hinder Charles O'Conor,
Whenever the skipper shall agree,
From reaching again down over the gunnel,
And catching hold of my green coatee
To lock me up in a County Court House,
Or uninhabited Armoree?"

"Do as I tell you," said Cunning Peter,
"We are both in one boat, you see;
Let us surrender to Richard O'Gorman,
And tell him to smite us tenderlee,
Better be smote by Richard O'Gorman
Than swing at O'Connor's main-cross-tree!"

—*Tribune.*

IT is with profound sorrow and regret that we announce the death of Col. David Stanton, whose obituary appears in another column. Men of all parties unite in deploring the suddenness and the sad manner of his death, so soon after his elevation to one of the highest offices in the gift of the people of this Commonwealth. A special election will have to be held to fill the vacancy which will exist after the present Auditor General retires.

THE Fireman's Insurance Company of Chicago had a capital stock of only $200,000, and was carrying *fifteen millions of dollars of risks in Chicago alone.* If this was not a wholesale swindle, and barefaced confidence game, what constitutes such a condition of things?

THE CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM.

The Latest from the Author of "The New Gospel of Peace."

The distinguished scholar and magazinist who created a sensation during the War by publishing "The New Gospel of Peace," has begun again in a similar vein in his "Chronicles of Gotham," just issued by Carleton. He touches up Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, James Fisk, the Blondes, Mr. Tweed, and various other persons—the disguises being very penetrable. Here are a few specimens of the *brochure:*

CONCERNING THE COMMODORE.

In those days there was an image set up in Gotham, of a man whose name was Cornelius.

And this Cornelius was chief of a band called the Scent-rule band, which took money on the way as thou goest from the river Hutzoon to the great lakes. Now men who took money from wayfarers on the road were called Durrektah. And sometimes he and his band took money in Ouahlstrete.

And he was a devout man, and prayed many times every day, praying for all things, and chiefly for the souls of them that withstood him.

And the manner of his prayer was in this wise, dahmizize and dahmizole; for such was the prayers of the devout men of Gotham.

And albeit they were not Pharisees, they prayed thus not only in their houses and in their chambers, but at the corners of the streets and in the market places, and in the temples where they worshiped the god of that city. In all these places dahmizize and dahmizole were heard continually.

And they called the name of their god Almighty Dahl Lar. And all men worshiped him, and of women not a few.

For so it was in Gotham, that men gave themselves day and night to gathering unto themselves images of their god, the Almighty Dahl Lar, and he who had gathered many was called worthy of so many images, and he who had gathered most was deemed worthiest and greatest. And him they worshiped, even as he had worshiped the Dahl Lar.

Therefore, when the men of Gotham saw that Cornelius had gathered to himself a great number of the images of the Almighty Dahl Lar, even a multitude like to the stars of the firmament and the sands of the sea for number, they said one to another,

Lo, Cornelius is worthiest and best, among us. Let us therefore set up his image, that we may bow down to it and worship it.

And Cornelius shall pay for the image.

AND DANIEL DREW.

* * * Now Daniel was a Pharisee. And he also prayed daily; but not in the manner of Cornelius, nor yet in that of Daniel of old, who went up into his chamber to pray. But this Daniel prayed always in the congregation, and sang psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.

And when he was not praying and singing, he was taking money on the road or in Ouahlstreet, like Cornelius; for he also was a Durrektah.

And Satan helped him likewise. For while he was praying and singing, he thought about taking money from wayfaring men, and from the men of Ouahlstrete, and when he took money, he seemed to think of praying and singing. And this manner of man findeth favor with Satan.

LIKEWISE FISK.

* * * Now Jemphrise was a Iangkie, and he had come to Gotham from Bosstown, the chief city of the Iangkies, and he was of the tribe of Peddilah, and in his youth he had gone to and fro in the land of the Iangkies, sitting in a chariot, and blowing a trumpet, and selling merchandise. And he found favor in the eyes of the women of that land, and sold them much merchandise, even garments of silk and of woolen, and of fine twined linen, and jewels, and nameless little things that in the Iangkie tongue are called noshins; albeit among the Iangkie women both shins and noshins are nameless.

But in Bosstown he had joined himself unto the tribe of Jobbah, and sold merchandise unto the Peddullahs. And when he came to Gotham he left the Jobbrhs and went into Ouahlstrete, and became a money-changer. But he ceased not to sit in a chariot or to blow a trumpet, and he blew his own trumpet daily.

For he said, if I blow not mine own trumpet, who will blow it for me?

THE BLONDES.

And after these things, there came certain women to the City of Gotham, singing women and dancing women from the land of the Pahlivoos, and from the land of Johnbool. And the women were comely and fair to look upon; and they all painted their eyelids like Jezebel, and they that came forth from the land of Johnbool stained their hair yellow like gold.

And their garments began low and ended high.

And when they sank, they lifted up their arms, and clapped their hands, that men might see that they were comely from the waist upward; and when they danced, they flung out their feet behind, and walked around, that men might see that they were comely from the waist downward.

And the words of their singing no man could understand; for verily they meant nothing; but their dancing meant a great deal, and was understood of all men.

And they found favor in the eyes of the men of Gotham. But in the eyes of the women of Gotham they were naught; and they said, What are these women, that the men should set so much by them?

Do they not wear garments that begin low and end high, which is an abomination, and worketh confusion? Verily, we ourselves, when we go unto a feast, where there are many men to look upon us, wear garments that begin low, but likewise they end low, even so low that a woman's raiment continueth long after the woman is ended.

Notwithstanding, the men set none the less by the dancing and singing women, and when they played before the people, the houses were filled with men, young and old, shouting and clapping their hands, and casting flowers, and jewels of gold at their feet; such was the delight that they took in the singing that meant nothing, and the dancing that meant a great deal. Even so, also did the men of the land of Pahlivoos, and of the land of Johnbool. So that the whole world was filled with the uproar of these women: and their singing and dancing was called, in the tongue of the Pahlivoos, as it is spoken in the land of Unculpsalm, uproar hoop.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Dutch settlements in Sumatra and on the Guinea Coast have been sold to the British Government.

The Italian Government is about to fortify the Alpine passes.

The Algerian insurrection has been suppressed.

Jules Ferry is spoken of as French Minister to the German Court.

The Ku Klux organization in South Carolina is breaking up, some 200 persons having made voluntary confession of their connection of their connection with the order.

Two girls drowned themselves at Lewiston, Me.

Nothing further has been heard from Brigham Young.

A member of the Rhode Island Legislature committed suicide.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors has adjourned.

Robie's brush factory in Manchester, Mass., was seriously damaged by fire on Thursday.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

The Class of Persons Liberated—Voluntary Liberation by the Order of St. Benedict of its Slaves. From an Occasional Correspondent of the Tribune.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10.—The Emancipation bill which passed the Senate of Brazil on the 27th ultimo received the imperial sanction on the following day. Accompanying this I send you a translation of the law that your many readers may see exactly what Brazil has done toward the eradication of Slavery. The great body of existing slaves, numbering, it is supposed, nearly 2,000,000, still remain slaves, excepting the very few thousands embraced in the four classes mentioned in Article 6. The first of these classes, "slaves of the nation," includes slaves who were the property of the Government, and, scattered throughout the Empire, employed in the various public offices. Their number cannot be greater than 3,000 or 4,000. The second class embraces the few slaves who are employed on the Emperor's plantation at Santa Cruz, a few leagues distant from the capital, and at Bos Visto, in the suburbs of San Christovao—numbering in all probably 200 or 300. Those of the third class, unclaimed inheritances, are so few that the simple mention of them in the law would seem strange, did we not know how anxious the framers were that the number of the freed should appear as large as possible. The fourth class, composed of those abandoned by their masters, is a mere fiction. There has been no such abandonment.

Had the bill passed the Senate as it was originally drafted and presented to the House, we should still have another class of freedmen. I refer to the suppression of the clause requiring the liberation of all slaves of religious orders within the period of seven years. By an amendment which passed the House this clause was struck out. In the Senate some of the Liberals criticised the amendment very sharply. Notably among them was the distinguished Souza Franco, who was of the opinion that religious orders had no intention of enfranchising their slaves within the specified time. This opinion, however, was not borne out by subsequent events, for the religious order of St. Benedict, the richest in the empire, drew up an act on the very day of the passage of the bill enfranchising all their slaves, some 1,600 in number, and at the same time offering to give them certain land for their support, if the Government would permit it. This latter clause requires a little explanation. In Brazil, as everywhere else, on our continent, the religious orders with their immense possessions have been a constant source of political dispute and trouble. In 1845, by a decree emanating direct from the Ministry and without any concurrent action on the part of the Chambers, it was decreed that no new members should thereafter be admitted to the religious orders; and further provided upon the death of the present members, that the property of the orders should revert to the State. Last year a decree was passed requiring the orders to convert their lands and other property into bonds of the public debt within 10 years, on pain of confiscation. It is on account of this latter decree that the Benedictine Order request permission to turn over a portion of their lands to the slaves just freed. It is not to be supposed that the Government will interpose the slightest objection.

But in spite of all this individual action in favor of the law, I think any American examining it closely, and especially those parts of it which treat of contrasts between master and freedman (noting the fact that those nereafter born must remain in the power of the master, if he so desires it, until they have become of age,) will be convinced that still further legislation will be required, and that very soon, to make what has already been done of any practical effect. But this is really only the beginning of the end. It is the entering wedge, the first of a series of laws that will quickly do away with the old institution. Already we hear it said that in ten years, in five years, yea, in two years, we shall not have a slave in Brazil. But will there be an influx of white laborers to take the place of the slaves? That's the question. Yes, the friends of Brazil say, there will be. And they point to the Beaton contract just published, and others similar to it, providing for the immediate introduction of European emigrants, and assure us that all is going on swimmingly. Still there is much dissatisfaction among the planters. Furthermore, the law has yet to be put into execution; and so it is too soon, perhaps, to begin to pronounce upon its merits. The closing of the Chambers took place September 20th with the usual ceremonies, save that the speech from the throne was read by the Princess Imperial, who acts as regent in the absence of the Emperor. Reference is made in the speech to the passage of the Emancipation bill and the appointment of an arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Be Guided by What You Know.—There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventatives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by that famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and imposters, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tacony, 2d Ward, Phila.

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

April 3d, 1869. JONA. F. IRDELL

This invaluable Liniment is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers. Wholesale by JAMES G. WELLS, N. E. cor. of 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia. For sale in Allentown by E. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertised having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
Williamsburg Kings Co., N. Y.

MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC, TONIC and ALTERATIVE remedy of the age, holds in solution the *Protoioide 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, Interstitial 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 $1.50 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.

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Jan 18-6m

Special Notices.

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, 18 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 815 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. apr26-1y

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors

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

CONSUMPTION, ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTITIVE, BY J. B. SCHENCK, M. D. May a human being has passed away, for whom death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and tried but by 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 efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved 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 presentation 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-asserting, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its dread symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's most gifts—the Podophillin Peltatum. They possess all mild but searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO SIGNS BEHIND."

The work of cure commences at the beginning. The vitiated and noxious deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It resumes its functions. The stomach acts, responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates, and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes an easy, and the cure is seen to be at hand. Pieces in proof—Evidence, not Excoriation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the great Blood Purifier every trial given by an unbiased faith to unfailing sense. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and insure the cure. It does not stop at once with its work. Nor cannot be hurried. It collects and ripens the imperfect and diseased products of the lungs in the form of coloured masses, prepares them for expectoration, and in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the patient dismissed as incurable is restored and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps fathoms out of the grave he was hurriedly shouldered that was GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patient must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and living out, even in the section of the country in the all and winter seasons, who are well—Physicians who recommend their patients to live in-doors, if the lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quietly; they must walk about the room as much as their strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the operation, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's treatment is the result of his own cure was in those modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and attended by three physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at a straw, I heard of and obtained the medicines which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate into my whole system. They soon prepared the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a consideration.

As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and sweats all left me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much, and I soon gained my strength, and was as healthy as I ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery, "added the Doctor, "and found I had gained one hundred and twenty pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and for years I was perfectly robust and enjoyed health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Philadelphia. He still, however, Dr. J. H. Schenck Jr., still continues to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 to 11 o'clock. These will be charged for examination then with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increasing doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: Put up in convenient form, and sent to any address on receipt of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DR. SCHENCK, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia Wholesale Agents. (m) 2711-1y

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, and others to see I and apply Patent Wood and Rubber WEATHER STRIPS and WINDOW MOULDINGS. $2 to $100 worth needed in every house. They save their cost in fuel. Profitable business during war and winter in any town. Circulars free. Sample Strip sent, post paid, for fifty cents.

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BRANCH OFFICE, Cor. 9th AND VINE.

Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Crape and Merino Shawls cleansed to look like new. Also, Gentlemen's