The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, Jr., - Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., NOV. 22, 1871.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Now that the fall elections are over the presidential question will naturally claim and secure increased attention. These elections have conclusively settled that the next president will be a Republican, and the main interest therefore will centre in the action of the Republican party. There is no secret in the fact that President Grant desires a renomination and reelection, and the Washington dispatches report him as confident that the recent elections have insured his success. There is certainly a great deal to be said in favor of his renomination, for it is generally admitted that we have rarely had an executive so conspicuous for honesty and integrity. He has endeavored to do the best that he could for the interests of the country, and the country is certainly in a far better condition politically and financially than when he was inaugurated. With the people President Grant has always been strong, and they will not easily be diverted from giving him their support and their votes, They will look upon a reelection much as the president him self regards it, as an indorsement of his present term, and there ought to be some good reason for withholding that indorsement if it is to be withheld. We notice that several influential Eastern Republican journals have pronounced themselves as favoring some other candidate than Gen. Grant, or rather as being opposed to his renomination and reelection. One argument which they bring forward is that some very prominent members of the Republican party are opposed to President Grant's renomination and will not vote for him in case he is nominated. That is not a very valid argument, for if a few men are to be allowed to dictate and command the action of a party no candidate could ever be nominated. The man who claims to belong to a political party and at the same time threatens in advance to bolt its nominations unless they are made to suit him has no claims upon the party whose action he defies, and the sooner he realizes that the better. These journals which oppose Gen. Grant's renomination do not name any one man as more deserving of the place, but they content themselves with the general statement that there are a number of men who are fit for the place. The list of names which they present—including that of Ex-Gov. Curtin of this State—is a good one; but it certainly is not sufficient reason for placing our present executive on the shelf that there are other men in the country who would make good presidents. That is not the question at issue, but it is rather why not renominate President Grant? Until some strong reasons are presented against that course and in favor of some other man as the candidate of the Republican party, our present executive may be pardoned for considering that the signs of the times strongly favor his renomination and reelection in 1872.

THE COMING SESSION.

The XLIst Congress will reconvene at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, and already Members are wending their way to the Federal Metropolis. A larger proportion than formerly "keep house" around the Capitol; these will generally tend thither a week or two earlier than others. Several important Committees—especially those on Reconstruction and the Revenue—have been at work during the recess, some of them distributed into sub-Committees; and these meet at Washington this month to perfect the reports which they are expected to submit at an early day. A few go early to secure a choice of lodgings; so that, for one reason or another, a hundred or more are likely to be pacing Pennsylvania Ave. a week or more before the Session opens. Each House, we presume, will report a large quorum when its roll is called at noon on the "first Monday" aforesaid. We infer that Speaker Blaine will announce his Committees forthwith, thus ending the protracted and anxious uncertainty as to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means.

Inevitably, the Revenue question will be prominent throughout the approaching Session. The state of the Finances will justify a moderate reduction of imposts, and we hope for a sweeping away of all internal taxes save those on Stamps, Liquors, and Tobacco. This ought to insure a consolidation of the districts into half their present number, with at least a corresponding reduction in the number of officers. No other diminution of the public burdens will be so generally welcomed as a general abolition of the vexatious, inquisitorial Direct Taxes.

Congress might wisely halt for a session, and see how the Revenue is affected by so signal a change. But it is probable that the demand for "Free Coal," "Free Salt," &c., will be so urgently pressed that it can hardly be resisted with success.

As to Coal, we have repeatedly avowed our hope that it may be admitted free of duty so soon as the Treasury can spare the income from this source. We wish the truth to be made plain than the duty on imported Coal has no more effect on the average price of our home product that looking over the fence by a white-faced ox would have on the growth of a hundred acre field of corn. There are so many who ignorantly or knavishly ignore this truth that we are somewhat impatient to see the experiment tried and the fact rendered indubitable.

We presume that a reduction of the present duty on Salt by one half would not diminish the revenue from that source, and that some such reduction will soon be effected.

Our "Revenue Reformers," who coolly propose a repeal of all duties on Pig Iron, Wool, &c., will have a good time when they achieve their darling purpose; but that will not be in 1872. They must "learn to labor and to wait."

Nor do we believe a further reduction of the duties on tea, Coffee and Sugar, yet in order. These are main sources of income to the Treasury, and must not be lightly tampered with. Whenever the revenue can be spared, these duties will doubtless be reduced.

We wish that, for the present, the policy so wisely initiated by Gen. Schenck, of adding largely to the free-list, may be persisted in. Hundreds of articles, on which the duties previously imposed added little or nothing to the revenue, were transferred by his Committee to the free-list, as we doubt not many more might now be. This diminishes the necessary cost of collecting the revenue from Customs, and we trust the actual cost as well. If it does not, the People will insist on knowing why. We presume there are still imposts on the statute-book which involve more cost than profit to the Treasury.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GROWING EVIL.

The attention of right-minded men in England is greatly occupied with the fearful increase of intemperance. The amount of direct expenditure for intoxicating drinks in 1869 was over $562,000,000, and over $2,551,000,000 for the four years, being an increase of over $140,000,000 a year as compared with the four years ending 1864. In the last four years the nation spent $255,000,000 for calico, showing that a sum equal to nearly $75 for every man, woman, and child was spent for drink, while only about an average of $8 was spent for cotton goods. There are 186,000 houses licensed to sell drink, being one house out of every 73 in the country, or one to every 182 population. The amount of grain destroyed in producing the drink manufactured in 1869 was estimated at 70,000,000, bushels, sufficient to have made 1,050,000,000 loaves of bread.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL SESSION.

The time for the meeting of Congress is so near at hand that the prospective proceedings are already a subject of interest not only to persons directly concerned, but to the general public. An interesting session may, with good reason, be looked for in view both of the present political condition of the nation, and in anticipation of the probable, or at least possible, political effects of Congressional acts. At present, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, the opponents of the Administration feel that their situation is utterly desperate, a state of practical insignificance and absolute nullity, from which it is impossible for the sharpest and most penetrating Democratic optics to see any likelihood of deliverance by any agency or accident within the range of ordinary partizan tactics or development. If they are not possessed by blank despair, if they "entertain any hope," it rests in the possibility of a change in national sentiment through the mistakes or the divisions of their enemies. In so far as Democracy, distinctively so called, is concerned, its gain would be small from any such mistakes or divisions, if they occurred. But of course they are to be deprecated for other reasons as well as for the incidental use certain to be made of them, by the slight remnant of a party, which still mourns over the magnificent results of Republican policy and patriotism.

A great deal of work lies before the Congress which is so soon to assemble. On the calendar of the Senate there are said to be about three hundred and fifty bills, and on the calendar of the House nearly four hundred and fifty bills, which await the consideration of those bodies, respectively or together. Some of these bills fell through last session, and others are in the hands of the appropriate committees, but probably there is not one of them in behalf of which an attempt will not be made to secure its discussion. The income tax will again be the subject of debate and action. Three of the bills referred to above relate to proposed submarine cable enterprises between America and Asia. Fifteen of the bills make grants of public land for railroads in different States and Territories. Both in the House and the Senate bills were offered last session to secure to soldiers, their widows and orphans, homesteads on the public lands, a subject likely to come up this winter. The distribution or arrangement of representation, on the basis of the last census, will have to be considered. Objects of other bills en register a amendment to the Civil Rights Bill, amendment of the Bankrupt Law, to change New Mexico into a State, to reduce the charges for telegraphic dispatches, to combine the telegraph system with the postal service, to perfect the Fourteenth Amendment, to abolish the tax on matches, to establish the Territory of Pembina, to promote commerce between the States, etc., etc. Several of these are undoubtedly subjects of the greatest importance to the entire country, and some of the topics not here named, which are likely to come up, will seem as important and awaken as much concern as any. With reference to new business, we may be sure that, besides subjects naturally arising out of the ordinary development of the country and its affairs, more than one quite fresh question will be sprung upon Congress and the country, in a manner and under conditions which may or may not enlist general interest. Some readers may have heard intimations touching topics of the kind, and the history of former Congressional sessions raises so lively a presumption in favor of such surprises in the next, that it would be strange if they did not occur. They are some times the proper product of far-sighted political sagacity and patriotism recently admitted to the service of the country in a conspicuous sphere. Their origin, however, is not always so respectable. Young members longing to justify the choice of their constituents, or to make their sojourn in Washington memorable to the nation, or old members, who are also our men, delighting in notoriety for its own sake; often seek for their several objects in the easy though uncertain way referred to. Heretofore the people have been tolerant of the demagogical and mischievous arts by which Congress has been frequently lowered in the eyes of the world, and the resources of the country wasted, in the fancied interest of some coarse minded politician, whom intelligent constituents would have left at home. Even now the people are not as impatient as they ought to be of being misrepresented and dishonored by proxy. But we are safe in saying that they are fast losing patience in that direction. And besides, the national business to be transacted by the assemblies which meet in Washington, now accumulates so fast, that the time is not far away when Congress will either have to remain in permanent sessions throughout the year, or else get rid of the offensive obstructions by which its work is at present delayed.

Of the causes which interfere with expeditious disposition of business, none are more effective than the arts alluded to above, comprehensively understood. Speeches ranging over half a dozen topics not directly before the House, do not in any way help on its proper work, though they may help the speakers with their constituents. And those scenes of word-fence and wrangling, which so frequently occupy whole weeks of precious Congressional time, while they disgrace Congress and the nation, are of no use. They illustrate nothing but the bad manners, bad taste and wit or stupidity of the Honorable antagonists. Indeed, they are mostly gotten up or kept up for the gratification of constituents, who are supposed to sympathize with their representative, but who for the most part do not care, probably, which of the contestants bears off the palm of superiority in billingsgate.

In view of the great amount of important work that Congress will have to do, it is certainly much to be wished for that the members may carry with them to Washington a very distinct notion of the growing disgust with which the people at length regard dawdling and ineffectiveness in the transaction of their affairs, and especially those offences against propriety which in former years have been so common. With the patience, good manners and quiet though earnest method of imparting information which characterize a company of private gentlemen when conferring with one another on important matters, or which mark some foreign legislative assemblies, the American House of Representatives could do its work in less than one-half the time actually expended for the purpose.

It has been stated that the iron ore of the Lehigh Valley is so nearly exhausted that the iron manufacturers of that region are looking elsewhere for a supply. But we are informed by a heavy owner and operator at Bethlehem that this is not the case, only so far as the comparative cost and convenience of procuring ore is concerned. Very much of the ore of the region has not yet been developed, and it only requires a few miles of railway here and there to obtain a supply for years to come. The manufacturers have always used other ores for mixing with their own, particularly from New Jersey, and they are now using for the same purpose small proportions of the Broad Top and Cumberland ores. One of the finest rolling mills in the country has lately gone into operation at Bethlehem, which is to be exclusively devoted to the working of Lehigh iron. Capitalists from that region are investing in Missouri, Michigan, Virginia and Alabama, but only because they see opportunities to supply certain markets without heavy competition in transportation.—*American Manufacturer.*

The reports of pig iron becoming scarce in this region may have been spread abroad to deter more capitalists from investing in new blast furnaces in this region. The theory can not have many advocates among our furnace men, or they certainly would not be spending so much money in the enlargement and improvement of their works.

Burglars have stolen $50,000 worth of watches, &c., from a Philadelphia jewelry store.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR HIGHWAYS.

As the great flat and rolling prairies of the West have been the places where the luxury of farming has been demonstrated; where lordly agriculturists plow their corn and reap their grain lolling in an easy carriage seat and shielded from the sun by a broad canopy, so it seems probable that there the luxury of traveling will be the next great step in the march of improvement by the adaptation of steam carriages to common roads. Not that the experiment has been tried there, but it has been very successfully over a very much worse road from Edinburg, Scotland, to Ipswich, a distance of 450 miles, which was made in 77 hours. The locomotive which did the work was nominally of 14 horse-power, but capable of working, when taxed to the extreme, with 80 horse power. Attached was an omnibus with seats inside and out for 65 persons. The objection which inventors have deemed insuperable, that the wheels of so heavy a machine would sink into the ground so as to destroy progress, was entirely overcome by the use of india-rubber tire, which generated no more friction than a common vehicle. One of the feats of the steamer in this trial was to draw a dead weight of 40 tons up an incline of one foot in 17, a severer test than it would be often subjected to on a western road. A second objection to their introduction has been the alleged difficulty in directing them, but a hardbitted horse is a very much worse animal to drive than this was found to be, and by this much nicer doges and deviations can be made. The peasant portion of the population who witnessed the trial trip, decided the steamer to be a magical machine of some sort for the purpose of keeping in electricity the roadside telegraphs. A more startling conclusion, however, was once reached by a toll-gate keeper, who witnessed the debut of a brilliant inventor who had been more successful with the power than the helm. As he steamed down the road under full head without any previous warning, smashing fences and colliding with barn doors, he finally drove plumb into the toll house and coolly asked what was to pay. The frightened keeper who had in a moment imbibed the settled conviction that Satan was driving out to look over his possessions, gasped, "There's nothing to pay, Mr. Devil, there's nothing to pay, gae your ain gait." We have got far beyond that now and may soon find these same steam carriages an indispensable adjunct of civilization.

THE COLORED MAN AS A JUROR.

At the recent term of the United States District Court, held in Pittsburgh, says the Commercial, there were six persons of color on the jury panels. We have been at some pains to learn what degree of intelligence, as compared with the white juror, these persons exhibited in the deliberations of the jury, and what degree of consideration was extended to them by fellow jurors, counsel and parties. While it is probable that the colored jurors in attendance on the United States Court were considerably above the average of their race in education and native ability, we are pleased to be able to say, on the best authority, that they commanded respect for their intelligence and personal demeanor; that they excited no prejudices of income, and that exactly the same degree of consideration was given to their individual judgment of each of these six colored jurors, in the deliberations of the jury, that was accorded to the white man holding the same position. Of the six, four sat on the Traverse Jury. It is a fact of some significance that neither the District Attorney nor counsel for the defence challenged, in any case tried, any one of the four called on the petit jury while many of the other persons on the panel were repeatedly challenged by both sides. The fact that the colored juror was neither courted nor avoided shows that the people have already become accustomed to his presence in the jury box. In the fact that an agent in the administration of justice, his intelligence character and fitness are ascertained by the same tests which we apply to the white race; in other words, that the negro is now being treated as a man, and allowed to stand on his merits as a man, is the best possible evidence that he is fast disappearing from the domain of politics. What we have said about the colored juror in the United States Courts, applies with the same force to the colored juror in the State Courts of this county. He has ceased to attract any attention on account of his color.

If the News intends to be a Democratic organ it should let its readers know that it has departed from its independence of politics. Its readers can not have failed to notice that whenever it goes into politics at all its condemnation is always and too often unjustly, directed at the Republicans. Its remarks upon the confirmation of policemen is a sample of its proverbial mildness. In the first place it is not the business of Councils to act as Police Inspectors. They have implicit confidence in the Mayor and *as he alone is responsible* for the character of the officers, they generally trust to his judgment and confirm his appointees. In any case, however, where a well-founded complaint is made to Councils against any new appointee of the Mayor it is the duty of those bodies to inquire into the matter. In the case of Goeble a remonstrance was made by members of Councils from the Fourth Ward because it was understood that this appointment was promised him for his apostacy from the Republican party. We are glad to see that Republican officials are not fools enough to assist Democrats in carrying out Democratic tactics, and we still have hopes that the day is not far distant when the party machinery of the Republicans will be used for the benefit of Republicans. When that day comes the Republicans of this city will lay a stronger foundation that the party has rested upon for years. As to Lentz, we know nothing about him, but knowing that the Mayor is a most excellent disciplinarian and a gentleman who has the good of the city at heart, we presume he will see that that officer does his duty in the future.

SMALL-POX AND CHOLERA.

New York is threatened both by small pox and cholera. Through vaccination the former disease cannot hold such high revels as in former years, and through the agency of cleanliness and disinfectants cholera is shorn of much of its dreaded power. Since the arrival of the Franklin at Quarantine her passengers have been transferred to the Delaware and the former vessel cleansed and fumigated, but since then twenty new cases have broken out on the Delaware. Precautionary measures are being taken by the Board of Health of New York to prevent the spread of the disease to the city. In Philadelphia, also, there seems some hope that the epidemics will be fought, Select Council having appropriated $15,000 to promote the sanitary condition of the city.

THE PIN TRADE.

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,600 pins, a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston sells every six months from 70 to 1,000 cases of pins per week, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory which he represents turns out eight tons of pins per week. Hair-pins are jobbed by the cask. There is but one factory in this country that produces them. They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine cuts and bends the wire making 360 hair pins per minute, ready for jappanning. Yankee pins are salcable in nearly every city of the world, and the production and the consumption increase each year about ten per cent.

The remains of McDevitt, the billiard player have been found in Chicago.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

We have previously referred to the fact that General Galusha Pennypacker, of West Chester has been urged as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. That he was a brave soldier and a life-long Republican has before been mentioned and we are glad of the opportunity to publish the following tribute to his war record and executive ability, from the Nashville Republican Banner:—

Several of the Pennsylvania papers are strongly urging the nomination of Major General Galusha Pennypacker, now in command of this military post, for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Williamsport Gazette has an article of nearly three columns on the subject, in which, after giving General Pennypacker's brilliant war record, it claims that no man in the State would be more acceptable to the soldiers who fought with him, while his firmness, integrity and executive capacity eminently fit him for the duties of the office. We believe that our people would be highly gratified to see the General in the Gubernatorial chair of his native State. His administration of military affairs in Tennessee has been mild and impartial. The South has the least to fear from those who fought her the hardest.

FETTLING FOR PUDDLING FURNACES.

A patent has been granted to Messrs. Corbett and W. Griffith, of Manchester, which sets forth that the claim is to improve the cinder used for "Fettling" and lining puddling and other furnaces, and to dispense wit the use of red ore called "hematite," calcined ironstone, and also calcined tap cinder commonly called "bulldog," whereby a considerable economy is effected. The invention consists principally in mixing with the puddling, or other furnace, or otherwise in the tapping wagon (when the cinder is run out of the furnace into the tapping wagon), a mixture composed of oxide of calcium, chloride of lime and oxide of manganese.

A CTIVE markets and high rates for iron seem to prevail throughout the world. Late mail advices from England convey the information that Hematite Pigs (used chiefly for making Bessamer Steel and Tin Plates) were in great demand at 87·6 for delivery to the end of 1873; and many of the trade there predict that prices will reach 100. The same pigs last year could have been bought for 62 6. Hematite ores, which could have been bought a year ago for 11·6, now command 22

THE false counting of the returns of the Brooklyn, N. Y., election, by the Democrats, was not an overwhelming success. The Board of Canvassers report that only two Democrats are elected on the city ticket, and that the Republicans have all the rest of the offices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REAL FOLKS is the title of a charming book written by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and published by J. R. Osgood & Co. of Boston. The story opens with two little girls playing upon the roof of a "long low shed" in Boston, and at the close of the first chapter they receive the dying father's blessing and give up their childhood's home for a residence with relatives. Their life and experiences as children, young ladies and women are detailed in a great and interesting manner, and also the loves and experiences of their husbands and children and of those with whom they came in contact. Mrs. Whitney aims at being true to nature, and in sketching "real folks" she writes of people as they are in common every day life. She also shows how much there is in social life which is unnatural and artificial, and up one can read her book, without having a strong desire to strip off the masks which conceal and obscure the manhood and womanhood of those who are honest and true at heart. One of the great merits of Mrs. Whitney's writings is her suggestiveness. She does not write a story simply for the story's sake, but that she may direct the attention of her readers to bright and pleasant pictures of real life. Those who have read "We Girls" will at once recall her pleasant sketches of the helpful house-keeping of the Hobbird family, and those who read "Real Folks" can hardly fail to have a strong impulse to undertake some such work as Lucharies, Hazel, and Desire are devoting themselves to in the closing chapters. There is plenty of work to do in the world, so much and so important work that there is no time to spend in shamming and pretending, and we are sure that no one will read "Real Folks" without having a better and a stronger sense of the life that now is as a preparation for the life to come. The book deserves to be read by every earnest and thoughtful man or woman, for it will make them more thoughtful and earnest in their living and working.

For sale by Moss.

A RUSSIAN JOURNEY is the title of an entertaining volume written by Edna Dean Proctor and published by J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. Miss Proctor is a well known writer, and her book is well worth reading. It is simply what its title indicates, a description of a journey through the domain of the Czar. She enters the Russian kingdom at St. Petersburg, then goes to Moscow, then to the great and world renowned fair at Nijni, and then through various parts of the Kingdom until she crosses the Austrian frontier. She writes of the scenery of the country, and of the manners and customs of the people, and the reader of her volume will get many new ideas in regard to Russia and the Russians. Miss Proctor has become well known to the American reading public by her poems, and the interest of her "Journey" is heightened by the fact that each chapter is prefaced by a short poem appropriate to the subject matter of the chapter thus introduced. Miss Proctor is so careful an observer and so faithful a describer, that to read her "Russian Journey" is something like making the journey for one's self, and we commend the volume to all who would increase their knowledge of the great empire over which Czar Alexander presides.

For sale by Moss.

EAST AND WEST is the title of another volume of Bret Harte's poems, published by J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. Some of Mr. Harte's best known poems are included in this volume, and there are also others, as for instance the poem read at Cambridge last summer, which are here published for the first time. Mr. Harte has unmistakeable genius, and his writings are sure to give a new lustre to American literature. He has opened up a new field, both in prose and poetry, and he has had the rare felicity of writing pleasantly and invitingly upon themes decidedly unpleasant and uninviting in themselves. Only a man of strong genius and great purity of thought can handle such subjects as Mr. Harte has chosen to write of, and the host of eager imitators who have rushed into what may be termed "the literature of ruffianism" have signally failed, because they did not bring to their task Mr. Harte's ability and tact. Mr. Harte stands above the roughs whom he describes; his imitators meet and fraternize with them. Much good has undoubtedly been done by Mr. Harte's pen, and his is destined to be much more. Those who have read his other published works will of course want his "East and West Poems," and those who are strangers to his writings will find this a good volume to begin with.

For sale by Moss.

NOBODY'S FORTUNE, by Edmund Yates, is published in attractive form by J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, and it is enough to say of it that it is regarded as one of Mr. Yates' best stories. He is one of the most popular of living novelists, and the publishers are always eager for the privilege of announcing his productions.

For sale by Moss.

Messrs J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston have commenced the publication of "Osgoods Library of Novels," which will comprise the best and most readable new English and American novels, and will also include translations from the best French and German authors. These novels will be handsomely printed and bound, and will be furnished at prices which will commend themselves to story readers. The first two volumes of the series are already published, and they are, "JOSHUA MARVEL, and THE PREY OF THE GODS, the latter written by Florence Maryatt. The series opens well, and we judge that it will be safe to buy and read whatever Mr. Osgood places in this new "Library" of his.

For sale by Moss.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Scribner's for December opens with a pretty German legend—"The Count's Little Daughter"—told in verse by Mrs. Greenough and illustrated. Among the other illustrated papers are: "Sights in and Around Yeddo," by Bayard Taylor; "Pictures from the Plains," by Col. Thorpe; "The Boston Public Library," by Justin Winsor, and "Cyprus Afloat and Ashore," by Ex Consul Johnson. These papers are of unusual value and interest, and the number, as a whole, is running over with good things. "Esther Wynne's Love Letters," "Miss Marigold's Thanksgiving" are charming stories, complete in this number, and there is also in the story line George Macdonald's "Wilfrid Cumbermede" and Mrs. Olyphant's "Two Mrs. Scudamores." "The Imperial Family of Russia" is sketched by T. W. Knox, and "London Revisited" is a gossipy paper by George P. Putnam, the publisher. Dr. Holland in his "Topics of the Time" discourses upon "Let us be Virtuous," "Chicago," "The Washington Treaty and the Peace Reformers," and "The Young in Great Cities." These are only a few of the good things the number contains, and he must be difficult to please indeed who does not pronounce the December Scribner a brilliant success.

The Galaxy for December has its usual variety of entertaining and instructive articles. "Black Friday" is an interesting account of the memorable gold excitement at New York in the fall of 1869. "Captain Horstall's Romance," by Col. J. DeForest, is a lively story, told in DeForest's best vein. The most important article in the number is "Admiral Farragut and New Orleans," by Gideon Welles, formerly Secretary of the Navy. In this paper Mr. Welles tells the whole story about the capture of New Orleans, and his statements clearly show that to the Navy Department and Admiral Farragut are due that great achievement. The Galaxy has for some time made a specialty of papers by leading public men, and we are glad to see that this is to be continued during the coming year. This magazine has steadily improved since its commencement, and its conductors announce several attractions for the coming year. Among them will be a series of papers, descriptive of life and adventure on the Western Plains, by Gen. Custer, and a description of the interior life and thought and feeling of the Shakers by one who was "Thirteen years a Shakeress."

The Atlantic for December has the concluding installments of Col. De Forest's "Kate Beaumont," Henry James' "Watch and Ward," and Mr. Howells' charming "Wedding Journey." Mr. Fields continues his inimitable "Whispering Gallery," the poet Wordsworth being the subject of his reminiscences this month. "Gen Butler's Campaign in Massachusetts," by William C. Robinson, better known as "Warrington" of the Springfield Republican, shows how Gen. Butler wooed, but did not win, the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. But Harte furnishes a story entitled "The Princess Cob and her Friends," and the poetry of this number is furnished by Longfellow and Whittier. Among the special attractions which the Atlantic announces for 1872 are: a series of papers entitled "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," by Dr. O. W. Holmes; a posthumous romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, entitled "Septimius Felton"; "The Life of Thomas Jefferson," by James Parton; sketches and poems by Bret Harte; biographical and literary papers by James T. Fields; essays and sketches by Mr. Howells; and regular and occasional contributions from many well known writers. The Atlantic has made for itself a most honorable place in our current literature, and its conductors appreciate their success by putting forth all their efforts to deserve more success. Its history has been one of constant progress.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Be Guided by What You Know.—There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To the public the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They require what a medicine has done for others, before they accept it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives 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 our 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, formed on facts, not on fictions, constantly grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, 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 household word 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 "strange things after strange gods."

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his service to the afflicted, more especially to those suffering from Chronic Diseases. He will be found at 604 Spring Garden St. It is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so. In those cases which he does undertake he guarantees to deal that can be done by unworried attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by many years of practice in treating such cases in various and most malignant form. That his skill, has not been exerted in vain, numerous cures testify, 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 these publications, but they are published rather as an evidence that many who have doubted themselves have suffered from having 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. H. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eichhord, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Beck, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh.
James Mean, Buthlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Barner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Harlacher, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury. Fem. 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. Weindour, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face.
John Levan, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose.
Mrs. Fogelsmann, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz Hokendauqua. Tumor.
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy city. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Sellersville. Tumor.
Catharine Hartman, Weathecly. 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!

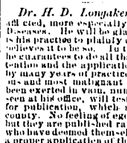
Tacony, 23d Ward, Phila.

JAMES G. WELLS—DEAR SIR: I have used Dr. Felix H. Metcalfe'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 3, 1869. JONA. P. IREDELL

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 L. SCHMIDT & CO., East Hamilton Street, Dr. W. E. BARNES & SON, LAWALL & MARTIN and JOHN B. MOSER.

Special Notices.



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 in perfect confidence,

JOHN OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

Special Notices.

GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 south Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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, Hypnotism*, formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 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-ly

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 *Protoxide of Iron* and other valuable compounds, and is being proved by the unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best REMEDIES for *Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption*, in its early stages, *Diabetes, Intestinal Disorders*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended* by *Physicians*, and the testimonials of invalids reveal its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $3.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

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

D. S. CADWALLADER, 1005 Race St., Philada.

jan18-6m

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean the process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons will question the probability of having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they have not, and if they are liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first regulating good digestion and healthy assimilation. To carry first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the sure-fire and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead, and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted. The stomach, bowels, and liver are then cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organs torpid and the digestion weak. In the bowels the glands are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process in good digestion, and it mainly makes good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure the disease of Consumption is curative and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, breaks up the inflammation, diseases or inflammations, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when one dose relaxes it so much that it will mostly come out at night while asleep. This is the great value of the Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up, and the lungs strengthened.

The seaweed tonic used during Consumption is to give a good appetite and good digestion, so that the body may be built up healthy and strong. It is a tonic that does good here, in every or whatever form, the cavity may be, that is causing the disease, so long as the system is now prepared. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, and ability to digest and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in the usual way, and the patient regain health and strength. This is the time and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are gone, if you have coughed every thing out that is gone, if there is but a small vitality left in the other to heal up, the chance is against.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to cure the seat of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out door exercise in the warm and pleasant days of winter.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has lost part lally recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strongly caution against exposure to the weather. Many a poor fellow has ventured out too soon, and has to pay for his imprudence with his life. Consumption is a climate disease, which the best change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to adhere to the system of treating the disease in the 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