The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, JR., Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., DEC. 28, 1871.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The regulations under which appointments n the Civil Service are hereafter to be made have been published and we presume will have the effect of reforming many of the abuses which have heretofore existed. Our Government seems to be advancing in the road to moral perfection and if it keeps on the occupation of the professional politician will soon be gone. One of the great objects of the new regulations is to secure officials competent to fill the positions under the Government. To secure this the offices are to be formed into groups, and these groups will form a sliding scale, running from highest to lowest in regular succession according to their importance—in a similar manner in which our schools are graded. Applicants for admission into the Civil Service must undergo an examination in reading, speaking and writing the English language. If they can do these satisfactorily to the Board of Examiners they are recommended for an appointment in the lowest group, which they get if there is a vacancy. Promotions into the higher groups are made from the next lower group. If an officer in a higher group become physically incapacitated to perform the duties of his office he can be appointed to a position of less importance in a lower group. Thus the Civil Service will be similar in effect to the Army, the Government appointing those to positions who can serve it best and taking care of them after it has employed them, promoting them to vacancies according to their capabilities and in no case recognizing the claim of anybody to a position because he has rendered extraordinary political service. If the designs of the Committee who recommended the regulations be carried out faithfully the Government will fill its offices in the same way that large Railway Corporations fill theirs, and Officers being protected from being thrown out in the cold at a moment's notice and to suit the whims of an influential politician, will not so often be prompted to steal, and will be more likely to thoroughly study the details of their offices and make themselves masters of their positions.

For several reasons we like the old way the best. As a general thing we have had competent officers to fill the positions under the Government and more frequently than not they have been the choice of the majority of the people, a consideration which is of great importance in a republican form of government, where each voter is a sovereign, especially as the success of an office-r who comes directly in contact with the people depends so much upon his agreeableness to the people. School, and even the rigidness of College, examinations frequently point out to us rising young men, who return to their homes the centre of the most elevated expectations of their future usefulness. Their examinations in the mysteres of learning show them to be above the average of mortals, but their failure to apply what they have learned in the practical affairs of life disappoints, in too many cases, the hopes of their friends. Therefore the Examining Boards will need further proof of an applicant's fitness for a position than his mere mental capacity, and to get this they will require testimonials of his business qualifications, moral character, etc., from the people who know him, and these will be as liable to perversions as the old style "petitions."

THE FOURTH DISTRICT SENATORSHIP.

Two numbers back, says the Germantown Telegraph, in referring to the division of parties in the State Senate, and the official declaration of the election of Mr. Weakly, we spoke of the vacancy existing in the Fourth district, by the death of Mr. Connell, who had just been chosen by a heavy majority for another term. In this connection we mentioned the name of Col. A. K. McClure and spoke approvingly of his qualifications for the office, and our desire that he might occupy it, provided there was no difficulty in the way as to his position toward the Administration of the General Government. We knew he was dissatisfied in some way, but supposed he had seen his error and changed; *and in that event, we said, we should like to hear from him.* The Colonel, however, did not take us at our word and remain silent, but seizes the occasion to make an event of it by addressing us through a half dozen daily papers simultaneously on Thursday last, defining his position generally and particularly, not so much to show where he stood, which we did not ask of him, except conditionally, but to make in the wholesale way, through the gratuitous columns of Republican journals, too, an insidious and most unwarrantable attack upon Gen. Grant and his Administration.

Now, we have nothing to withdraw of anything we said in favor of the abilities of Col. McClure, and of the services he could perform in the State Senate were he disposed to do so; but as he has taken upon himself to answer questions nobody asked, and has placed himself squarely in the ranks of the few disappointed malcontents in opposition to the Administration of President Grant and his renomination, we have nothing more to say on the question of the Fourth Senatorial district and himself. No man can or should receive the nomination who is not thoroughly loyal to the party. We have too many hair-splitters and half-hearted men already; too many Schurzes, Sumners, Fentons, Greeleys, and other chronic recalcitrants, who refuse to follow and are unfit to lead. They are clamorous for what they call "reform," no matter how successful and able an administration may be; and were their croakings ever heeded, as it fortunately is not, it would bring disaster upon the country.

We are at no loss in understanding the special pleadings of Col. McClure, and except with the unsophisticated they will fill few eyes with dust. What he says of municipal reform we are now trying with might and main to accomplish, and will be eventually successful. But if anybody supposes that an enemy of the able, honest and economical administration of President Grant can stand on the edge of the party and hold the balance of power in the State Senate in an emergency like the present, he fails entirely in comprehending the situation.

We are amazed that the Republican journals of the city should have published Col. McClure's letter except in their advertising columns; and doubly amazed that they should do it also without condemnation. On the contrary some of them commend it doubtless without reading it, and especially without reading our editorial to which it assumes to be a reply. Some of the leading Republican journals elsewhere, however, familiar with its text, and possessing a proper degree of independence, denounce it as it deserves in unmeasured terms.

We regret to believe that the New York Tribune has lost much of its political influence with the people. As long as it was open and manly, battling nobly for a principle, it was a power in every section of the country. But its manifest unfairness towards President Grant has lo.t the position that it spent years of hard labor and sacrifice to obtain. The Tribune is still the best newspaper published on this continent, but that alone cannot give it the power it thinks it has. To be successful in moulding political sentiment a journal must be just and it is certainly no evidence of justice that the Tribune, Washington correspondents studiously refrain from reporting the speeches of President Grant's supporters, while they give so much space to the utterances of his maligners.

THE Franklin Repository is almost as big a fool as its old editor. It says it hopes "for the sake of the Administration and the good of the Republican party" that the Administration does not intend do defeat McClure's nomination if the Republicans of the IVth District desire to make him their candidate. The Repository is to be pitied. It evidently is suffering from a chronic night-mare.

A serious railroad disaster has occurred in Iowa, three men being killed and several injured.

PROTECTION AND PRICES.

We have an abiding faith that simple honesty and candor evinced in the discussion of Political Economy would bring the great mass our people to a substantial agreement—that this consummation is prevented by the systematic concealment of important truth.

Are we uncharitable in this conviction? Consider the facts we shall adduce, then judge:

The World has a leader on "Radical Sympathy for the Workingmen," which closes as follows:

"As for the tariff, who does not know the principle on which this proceeds? An Englishman hoals out to our workingmen a woolen shirt for, say, $1; some fat Republican manufacturer cannot sell the same style of article at less than $2; forthwith he procures an act of Congress that all English shirts shall pay $2 duty. Then the English shirt can only be sold for $3, and the workingman is forced to buy from the 'protected' monopolists for $2. He is robbed of $1, and a Republican Congress abets the crime. In blankets, tools, clothes, medicines, and almost every requirement, the same fleecing obtains; and yet, such men as Dawes and Kelly, the head and front of the swindle, affect to weep that he is poor."

—The facts we wish considered in view of the above paragraphs are these:

I. Among the active assailants of the present Duties on Woolens are several eminent manufacturers of those fabrics, especially Mr. Edward Harris of Woonsocket, R. I. The gentlemen suppose that they could do better at making Woolens under a Revenue than under a Protective Tariff. Suppose them mistaken on this point—is it not clear that they are *not* getting $2 for shirts that they must sell under Free Trade for $1?

II. Mr. D. A. Wells, in making up his Official report for 1869 as Commissioner of Revenue, applied to Mr. A. T. Stewart for a tabular exhibit of the prices at which the leading descriptions of Woolen Fabrics were sold respectively in 1860 [when we had *free Wool* and low Revenue duties on Woolens] and in 1869 [under high Protective Duties on *both Wool* and Woolens]. Mr. Stewart complied, and here is his exhibit, as printed in Wells' Report

	1860.		1869.	
Cadet cloths, clive, standard		$2 75		$3 25
Harris cassimeres, 14oz	37c. @	1 75	1 75c. @	2 00
Cotton warp cloths, 8oz	10c. @	1 25		1 25
All-wool cloths, 14oz		1 50		2 25
Middlesex satinets		1 50		1 25
Middlesex doeskins		1 05		1 15
Mid'sex shawls		5 00		7 00
Middlesex beavers		3 75		1 25
Mid'sex opera flannels		37½		37½
Broadcloth cassimeres	1 62½ @	1 75		1 75
Broadcloth beavers		3 00		3 00
Spring cassimeres, 8 to 9 oz	1 00 @	1 25	1 12½ @	1 37½
Asbestum repellants	1 00 @	1 05		1 15
Goodyear suitings		1 05	1 00 @	1 25
Saxony River fancies, 11 to 12 oz.		1 37½		1 37½
Kentucky cassimeres	avge.	1 37½	avge.	1 37½
Fitchburg cassimeres	avge.	1 12½		1 25

—Now if the currency of 1869 be reduced to gold, it will appear that these fabrics were cheaper in the average in 1869 under Protection than in 1860 under Free Trade.

But the point on which we would fix attention is this: *Never, since the Stewart-Wells exhibit appeared, have we seen it quoted by a Free Trade disputant to show what has been the effect of Protection on the price of Woolens,* while we have noted article after article in The World and kindred journals assuming that this effect had been precisely what this exhibit shows that it was not.

Again we ask—Do these writers *mean* to set forth the truth? Do they not presume that they can get on better if the truth is concealed and a falsehood believed instead?—*Tribune.*

THE INCOME TAX.

An attempt was made in the House of Representatives on Monday to pass a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for the abolition of the Income Tax. The resolution was introduced by one of the Connecticut Congressmen, but no vote was reached upon it as the opponents of the resolution moved an I carried an adjournment. This will throw the matter over until after the holiday recess, and as the Income Tax is to be collected in March the machinery for collecting it will be in motion before Congress takes any action upon the subject. We have never thought the Tax Income Tax, as it stands at present, acts as a very great burden upon the people, but it is well enough to dispense with it now if the Government can get along without the income from it. No one is required to pay an Income Tax unless he has a good income from which to pay it, and we can hardly understand why a tax which only applies to a very few men can be regarded as oppressive upon the people at large. But we notice that those who are most urgent for the repeal of this tax are very fond of insisting that the people are clamorous for its removal. As a general thing people are very willing that others should pay taxes, and it would be an anomaly indeed if the thousands of people who are not subject to taxes upon their incomes should urgently demand the repeal of a tax which has no terrors for them. The Government can and obitedly afford to remit internal taxes to the amount of several millions of dollars at the present session of Congress, and in making this reduction we want to see the interests of the whole people considered. Of course those who pay Income Taxes will be gladly relieved of them, and in like manner those who pay other special taxes will be eager for their reduction. Congress must not favor those who cry the loudest, but it must consider how the productive interests of the country will best be considered and fostered. If the repeal of the Income Tax will secur this desired result by all means have it repealed, but if there are other taxes that are really more burdensome and oppressive than this let there be a beginning in reduction in some other quarter. There will be no Income Tax after this year at any rate, unless a new law is enacted, and as the repeal proposed would only apply to the taxes for the year 1871 it is hardly likely that anything will be done except to let the Tax expire by limitation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The fact that there is universal and powerful sympathy with suffering has had an excellent illustration in the case of the Prince of Wales. A few weeks ago—before his present illness attacked him—his presence at scarcely any point in his mother's kingdom would have called forth very much applause, but now there are rejoicings from one end of Great Britain to the other over the prospect of his speedy recovery. He stands much stronger and better with the British people to-day than he has done at any previous time since he attained his majority, and if he uses his newly achieved popularity with discretion and prudence his illness will result in greatly strengthening the hold of royalty upon the British people. The anti Royalists have always had a strong argument for themselves in the unfortunate reputation which Albert Edward has borne, but if he rises from his sick bed with the manliness which a man in his position ought to have he will find the whole United Kingdom ready to unite in his praises. His illness has given him a magnificent opportunity for retrieving all the errors and mistakes of his past life, and there will be general interest in seeing how he uses this opportunity. As the name of Sandringham, which has appeared so often in the dispatches of the past two weeks, has been a strange one to many readers, it may be well to state that Sandringham is in the County of Norfolk, and about a hundred miles distant from London. The estate of Sandringham formerly belonged to Lord Palmerston, and it was purchased by the Prince of Wales a few years ago for the sum of one million pounds, or five million dollars.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY.

The following statement made by a Pittsburg paper, on the subject of the State Treasurer's connection with the late firm of Yerkes & Co., seems so fair and candid, that we cannot refrain from giving it further circulation, in order that the people may have the evidence of the fact that their interests are well guarded. When a gentleman is thus treated at home, by the independent press seeking to do what is only fair, he has a right to look for like treatment abroad, as a matter of impartial judgment:

The action of one of the Philadelphia judges, on Friday last, in reference to a motion preferred by Hon. H. B. Swoope, placing the books of account of Yerkes in the hands of Mr. Mackey, is a circumstance very favorable to that gentleman's interest. It will enable him to control certain assets of Yerkes, and thus regain a portion of the funds he had personally lost through Yerkes' failure. We have purposely avoided referring particularly to this subject heretofore, but a brief statement of facts may not now be inappropriate. When Mr. Mackey assumed the duties of State Treasurer, in May last, he found, among other accounts turned over to him as cash by his predecessor, one of $225,000 deposited with the banker Yerkes, at Philadelphia. Deeming the amount too large to remain in the hands of one man, he drew down the account steadily till it was reduced to $165,000. At the same time, he insisted on a better class of collaterals, and had arranged to receive them, when the sudden action of the City Treasurer of Philadelphia resulted in Yerkes' failure. Mr. Mackey at once made good the State Treasury, and at this moment his account in the Auditor General's office show that the State Treasury has in it every dollar belonging to it. He, of course, meets personally a loss, which is not the result of a lack of financial care on his part. Yet we are glad to know that he will secure a considerable per centage of the loss by the recent action of the court. Having Yerkes' books of account he can trace many of his credits and collect them, thus realizing a considerable sum. We notice that no opposition has developed against the continuance of Mr. Mackey in office another term. There ought not to be. He is a capable, efficient, and remarkable careful officer, and has administered the affairs of the treasury to the advantage of the Commonwealth. It will be found good policy to continue such officers in office, rather than follow the changing system.

THE WOOLEN INTERESTS AND THE TARIFF.

The National Wool Growers and Manufacturers of the United States met at Syracuse on Wednesday, and after comparing notes and harmonious interchange of views they adopted unanimously the following resolution against any change in the Tariff on Wool and Woolen Manufacturers:

That the present tariff on wool and woolens is as well adapted as any legislation which can now be devised to promote the growth and development of wool growing and manufacturing, and the interests of consumers and the public revenue; that confidence in the stability of legislation being essential to induce the investment of capital, by which agricultural and manufacturing wealth is to be developed, it is of the highest importance that a tariff policy, deliberately adopted at the suggestion of those most affected by it, and approved by an experience of four years, should be persisted in; that business arrangements which have been made in conform to it should not be disturbed; that we witness with special gratification the fact that each succeeding year indicates morefully the necessity and wisdom of the present tariff, which has wrought so great a benefit, especially in the West, by bringing the sheep and farmer into closer connection, thereby enhancing the purchasing power of wool, while cheapening and improving fabrics of the most utility to the masses.

The business of wool growing and manufacturing was reported prosperous throughout the country. The proceedings were entirely harmonious. Adjourned *sine die.*

It is a great pity that other interests cannot unite and harmonize in the same manner. This action of the wool growers and manufacturers was reached by concession on the part of both interests, and will no doubt prevent any further trouble in this direction. If all interests would thus harmonize, the Tariff question could be easily adjusted.

Nearly the entire session of the House was Tuesday taken up with a discussion of the bill reported from the Committee on Education and Labor providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the labor question. All the opposition to its passage came from the Democratic side of the house, nearly all the Republicans during the debate advocating the measure. No action was taken on the bill, but the discussion will be continued to-day. The most important proceedings of the Senate relate to the Retrenchment Committee. Mr. Conkling called up his resolution directing the committee to inquire into charges made by Mr. Schurz relating to abuses in the New York custom-house. A short debate took place, participated in by Messrs. Patterson, Scott, Tipton, Sherman, and Bayard, resulting in the accepting by Mr. Conkling of several amendments, and the passage of his resolution by a unanimous vote. Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution, which will no doubt work beneficially should it be adopted. It proposes to punish stock gambling by public officers, imposing a heavy fine and imprisonment on those found guilty. The report of the Civil Service Commission, accompanied by a special message from the President endorsing the action of the board, and recommending the adoption of their report and continuance for another year, was submitted. No action was taken beyond the referring of a motion to print 10,000 extra copies.

No business was transacted in the House Thursday, that body meeting in Committee of the Whole for general debate. The message of the President on the Cuban question was received and opened, and the House then adjourned. In the Senate another lengthy discussion was had on the general amnesty bill. Amendment after amendment was offered and rejected, the vote in every instance being close. Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, offered as an amendment, suffered the same fate as the others, it being defeated by one majority. No action was taken on the bill, although the adjournment was not had until 6 P. M. The joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to confine the President to one term was introduced by Senator Sumner and laid over.

God made the country and man the cities; therefore less corruption prevails in the country. Therefore we can trust in the sincerity of the country press more implicitly than in the papers published in large cities, where the editors are subject to offers of large bribes for their influence. Country papers, too, seldom have axes to grind and they will generally be found battling for principles because they believe them to be sound and just. This is the reverse with the metropolitan press. Hence some of the leading Republican papers of New York are throwing obstacles in the way of President Grant's renomination, whereas the Republican papers of the rural districts are almost unanimous in their support of the Administration. The former are controlled by prejudice and love, of power, while the latter have an eye single to the welfare and prosperity of the country and they trust the practical, common sense policy of General Grant's Administration in preference to the theoretical wisdom of untried men. Those who advocate Civil Service Reform should favor the keeping in office of a faithful public servant as long as the law allows. What's a good rule for the subordinates is good for the head.

The Spanish Minister of the Colonies has announced his intention to reorganise the Havana volunteers. The meeting of the Cortes has been postponed.

The Right Centre in the French Assembly have made overtures to the Legitimists for a coalition.

The recent snow-storm was very severe in Iowa.

The Arkansas negro troubles continue; Lake Village being still held by the rioters.

ABOUT once a year, on an average, the land owners of the Southern States break out with an attack of what may perhaps be described as the immigration measles. We observe from our exchanges from that quarter that the disease is widely prevalent just now, the broad acres lying unimproved in those States furnishing the basis of a considerable amount of really excellent writing and speech making concerning the importance of the development of their material resources, and the necessity of an influx of capital and immigration to bring that desirable end about. The chief difficulty in the way of its accomplishment has hitherto consisted in the fact that, after the talking and writing fever was over, the landed proprietors, planters and other persons most nearly interested in the industrial progress of those States, have set their face alike flints against the precise means and methods which alone can give them the material prosperity whose absence they so eloquently profess to deplore. It was very little use, for instance, for the leading business men of Georgia to unite, six months since, in an address to the people of the North, setting forth the inducements and attractions which that State offered to settlers. TOOMBS, STEPHENS, and the bitter, rancorous followers for whom they then spoke and still speak, effectually nipped that project in the bud. So, too, it will avail nothing to invite immigrants to South Carolina, so long as the Ku Klux Klan is permitted to exist within its borders. The State of North Carolina a year or two ago lured, by her glowing descriptions, a number of capitalists and industrial workers from the Northern States, but they shook off the dust of their feet against her in the very moment of discovering that, in order to purchase immunity from molestation, they must apostatize from their most cherished principles. Nor will Virginia find fruition of her hopes until she treads her centuried prejudices beneath her feet, and secures for all, as well as promises to all, the unrestricted and undisturbed possession of every prerogative and privilege which belong to manhood and to citizenship. And, after all is said and done, the development of the South will be found to depend chiefly on the labor of the negroes; and it seems beyond question that if some plan could be devised by which the freedmen could be put into possession of homesteads of their own, thus becoming practically identified with the industrial and productive life of the Southern people, it would vastly conduce to the prosperity of the whole section.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

POINTS OF ADVERTISING.—Some advertisers may be fitly reminded that it is not the mere spending of money that pays, but the spending money judiciously. Advertising liberally does not mean advertising indiscriminately. A live business house will no more neglect judicious advertising than it will neglect its collections. Advertising gives the impetus to trade, and tact holds the helm. As a matter of experience it is beyond dispute that judicious advertising pays to an extent beyond any ordinary comparison with its cost. The progress of population and settlement is so rapid that a "good old house," which does not advertise is in danger of losing much signal custom. Some people think it *smacks* of dignity to say they can live without advertising. They may *live* upon this kind of dignity, but life is one thing, and success in life is another. A good reputation in business means that you shall be *widely* as well as favorably known. A good advertisement is worth a good price. A bad advertisement is worth nothing.

It is not necessary to caution the advertiser against postponing his advertisement until the purchasing season is upon him. He is very likely to do this if his chosen medium be a weekly paper, and the consequence is that as buyers are then too busy to look after advertisements, his money is thrown away.

SOME of the Washington dispatches state that Vice President Colfax has reconsidered his decision announced some time ago of retiring from public life at the expiration of his present term. This is good news if it shall prove true, for we count Mr. Colfax among our best and purest public men. He is less brilliant than some other of our public men have been, but he is an industrious, honest and earnest man, and those qualities are better than the highest genius without them. He has served the country faithfully in all the positions in which he has been placed, and the longer he can be kept in the public service at Washington the better it will be for us all.

SENATOR SUMNER claims for his proposition to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau that it will save the country nine millions of dollars per year. His idea is that the present Congress will remove all the internal taxes except the stamp duties, and he thinks it unnecessary to keep up the expensive machinery of the Revenue Bureau any longer. He would have agencies for the sale of stamps in every county and in every town of considerable importance, and with full facilities for the purchase of stamps and detectives to see whether or not they are properly used he thinks the stamp revenue can very easily be collected without special expense to the Government.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 22.—Although the President has ordered that the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission shall go into operation on the 1st of January, it will probably be some time before the machinery of the system will be perfected, so as to make it work smoothly throughout all branches of the Civil Service. But little trouble is anticipated in introducing the changes into the Department in this city, especially in the Treasury Department, where a comparatively perfect system of examinations was introduced 18 months ago, under which no clerk has been admitted except on passing a satisfactory examination, and no appointment made to the higher grades except from those who had had experience in the lower ones. By the old system, however, a man was appointed and then examined; now, the examination is to be open to all, and the appointment must be made from three, designated by the board as standing highest. Members of the Commission think that their system will relieve members of Congress from serving as employment agents, as no political influence can help a man to a place under the new system, unless he has passed the ordeal and is one of the fortunate three. They also believe that the system will do away with removals for political causes, by removing the temptations to make changes under the old system. It was not generally because a man's politics were obnoxious, that he lost his place, but because his place was wanted for some other man. Now the politician will have no assurance that the "other man" will get the place, if it be made vacant. But the difficulties of the system will show itself when it is applied to offices higher than that of clerk, both in Washington and all over the country, and the "grouping" of officers referred to in the new rules, that is the arrangement of them into separate classes, is a work of no small magnitude, which the "Advisory Board" will have to do. For instance, the questions have already arisen, How are heads of bureaus to be selected? When a vacancy occurs, shall the place be open only to competition by the officers and clerks of the bureau, or shall it be thrown open to all applicants who may desire to be examined for it. How shall collectors of customs be grouped? Shall vacancies be filled by an examination of all applicants, or from customs' officers, either those who have held subordinate positions in the same Custom House, or have been collectors of smaller ports. The Commission gave its attention to all of these questions, but came to no conclusion on any of them, leaving the "Advisory Board" to settle them.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

James Miller, a grocer, committed suicide in Nashville, Monday, by shooting.

The Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, Ind., was burned Monday. The inmates will be transferred to the Dayton, Ohio, Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Sturdevant, wife of the Superintendent of the Nashville Institute for the Blind, lost her life on Sunday night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

William Donovan, the farm laborer who murdered his employer, Mitchell, in Contra Costa, has been sentenced to be hanged in San Francisco on Feb. 19.

C. D. May, Secretary of State of Oregon, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. An officer has been dispatched to Salt Lake City to arrest him.

A prisoner in the St. Louis calaboose attempted to commit suicide, Monday, by cutting his throat with the ragged edge of a tin plate. He will recover.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Jesse R. Grant's condition has changed but little since Saturday. He can talk more distinctly, but is quite feeble, and his mind continues to wander. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Great Pictorial Journal.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple, popular and alterative of most thought of the civilized world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Almanacs to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail; and druggists who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his service to the afflicted, more especially to those suffering from Chronic Diseases. He will be glad to see and talk with them. If is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so. In those cases which he undertakes he guarantees to do all that can be done by unwearied attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by many years of practice in treating diseases in its various and most malignant forms. That his skill, his success and his numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, will testify. A few names are selected for publication, which are known to every person in the county. No feeling of egotism prompts their publication, but they are published rather as an evidence that many who have deemed themselves hopelessly afflicted have by a proper application of the resources of medical science, been restored to health and the enjoyment of all its blessings.—

Simon H. Jones, Bethlehem, Cancer of the Lip.
Mrs. Ely (Rev. Ely), Allentown, Pa., Cancer of the Face.
J. J. Johnson, Allentown, Skin Disease.
Milton G. Sassaman, Hanover, Chronic Bronchitis.
Henry Gubrit, Allentown, Dropsy.
Mrs. G. Yeager, Catasauqua, Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhardt, Bethlehem, Cancer.
Mrs. Doch, Trexlertown, Cancer.
Wm. Hausman, Bethlehem, Pulmonary Catarrh.
James Mean, Bethlehem, Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Berger, Salisbury Township, Fever Sore.
E. A. Hagelgans, Philadelphia, Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury, Fem. and Epileptic.
C. Wittman, Lanark, Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Winder, New Tripoli, Tumor in the Neck.
Mrs. E. H. Serfass, Slatington, Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weisenhunt, Friedensville, Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville, Cancer side of the Face.
John Kern, by Siegfried's Bridge, Polypus in the Nose.
Mrs. Fogelmanus, Allentown, Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Bloomsburg, Tumor.
Mrs. D. Kuebs, Manoa City, Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Shoemaker, Sumptown, Tumor.
Catharine Harsh, Weissport, Cancer of the Nose.
The above persons may all be referred to, or certificates seen at his office, No. 527 Hamilton street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown, Pa.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Tuscony, 23d Ward, Phila.

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

JOSIAH P. IREDELL.

April 1, 1868.

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

Special Notices.

☞ GETTING MARRIED.—ESSAYS FOR Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with MARRIAGE, with the means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, discovered and delineated. 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, 19 years experience*, (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. apr 26-1y

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 as it keeps the scalp healthy, makes 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 B. ODDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St. New York.

☞ 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 with dyspepsia thus impaired, have the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs, as some of its forms, and I may add, it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach, and be rid from all diseased mucus and bile, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and cause the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose no safer and best remedy is known than Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills act on the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the system. They do not stop at cleaning out the floor of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, but they purify the whole mass of blood.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the digestion is feeble, and the patient does not feel any thing resembling strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves so signally valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, and make 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 of digestion and assimilation, and ultimately make a good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and per-vering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is rapidly absorbed into the circulation, and thence diffused to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when ripe it comes. It is then the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound and healthy again.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get the stomach healthy and digestion good, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess formed, healthy tissue cannot heal; the matter cannot ripen, no long as the system is in a feeble condition. Let the digestion be good, in the order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then the lungs will heal, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large expectoration, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not all gone, if enough vitality can be rallied from any one of the lungs to keep the system from wasting away, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

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 purify the blood, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system 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 cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm atmosphere.

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 but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a 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 strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The actual cause of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to allay inflammation instead of provoking it, as most of the faculty do. An inflamed lung caused, with the safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as with one it is a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured hundreds since, and can very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the first of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch street, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

O. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

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.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia Wholesale Agents. 1 (1m) 27-1-1y w

Special Notices.

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he 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, Enfeebled Digestion*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It *highly recommended by Physicians*, and the testimonials of invalids reveal its wonderful powers. It is sold at the reduced price of $1.00 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 the seasons of the year, who prefer drinking the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL.

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

Jan 18-6m

New Advertisements.

Chicago AND ITS Destruction.

A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune. With over 60 Pages, and 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. It is now ready for delivery. AGENTS WANTED, and choice of territory. Union Publish