The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IRDELL, JR., Editor.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JAN. 3, 1872.

1872.

The past year will long be remembered as one of the most eventful of the century, but while it was fraught with war, pestilence and famine, and the almost total destruction by fire of one of the most important cities of the world and the sweeping away of immense forests in the northwest, it closed upon a world pretty generally at peace and enjoying a degree of prosperity for which we have cause to be thankful. Each infliction, as it occurred, has been fully referred to in these columns, and upon entering the new year it is more particularly our duty to remember the lessons of the past, wipe out the old slate and commence anew. 1872 has been ushered in in pretty much the same manner as the years that have passed. It finds us prosperous and with cheerful, confident hopes of the future. Perhaps it finds us, as a people, farther advanced in morality—in all departments of National, State and Municipal Government it sees efforts put forward to check venality and corruption, and prepare the way for the future years which shall bring to us the greater purity in our system of self-government. It sees the dying rule of demagogues and the healthful sign that the people will in the future govern practically as they have been doing theoretically for several decades. It hears the voice of the croaker in every place, directed against President and Minister alike. It sees the false doctrines of those who strike at the root of our system of labor spread broadcast over the land, but it also sees a people advancing in education and intelligence, who are able to do their own thinking and sustain those measures which will maintain our prosperity and our honor and power as a nation.

In the past year our own community has lost several prominent and beloved citizens, cut down in the time of their greatest usefulness, but as a whole we have been well favored in health and freedom from disease. Many homes have been saddened by the grim messenger of death, but when we look at less fortunate communities we have great cause for thankfulness. Our prosperity, which was in a measure interrupted by the coal strike, has resumed its forward march and there is much reason for confidence that we shall have better times this year. Allentown has natural advantages to make it a great trade centre. Our old wholesale establishments have increased their trade the past year and new ones have entered the field. Our boot and shoe manufactories have grown in importance and their success warrants the belief that manufactories in other lines will spring up and prosper. Our great staple—iron—goes on adding to our wealth, and even here there is room to increase the number of labor-giving establishments. We probably have enough companies engaged in converting the raw material into iron—possessing, as they do, energy and capital sufficient to extend their works as the trade demands; but here, where the iron can be bought without the cost of transportation, it seems proper that refined iron in all shapes and for every use should be manufactured. We want nail mills, stove works, manufactories of hardware and all the articles of which iron forms the greater part. Labor can be obtained here as cheaply as almost anywhere else in this country, the cost of living is low—and when we commence refining iron more extensively we will commence fulfilling the laws of economy which will ensure us still greater prosperity. We, as a community, can no more afford to send our pig iron hundreds of miles away and then buy it back again refined, than Germany can afford to send her wool and cotton to England and have it returned after it is made into cloths and sheeting. These are subjects to think about on the New Year and to endeavor to reform. Our Board of Trade has been successfully inaugurated and let us hope that its influence will be used to help us along in this respect, not only in directing home enterprise in this direction, but also in inviting outside capital to come here for investment.

THE LATE DR. BRECKENRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, who died at Danville Ky., on Wednesday, was the son of John Breckenridge, Attorney General under Jefferson. After graduating at Union College in 1819 he prepared for the bar, and practiced law in Kentucky for eight years from 1823, being in that period several times a member of the State Legislature. He was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore in 1832, in which position he remained 13 years, and rose to eminence by his eloquence and zeal as a preacher. In 1845 he was elected President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, at the same time being pastor of the church in the neighboring village. He next removed to Kentucky, assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, and became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State. In 1853, he resigned these charges, having been elected, by the General Assembly, Professor of Theology in the then newly-established Seminary at Danville, Ky. While in Baltimore he edited the Literary and Religious Magazine and the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," and in his discussions with the Roman Catholics gave evidence of the extent of his knowledge of church history and systematic theology. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in which he often had a seat, he exerted a powerful influence. During the controversies which led to the disruption of the Church into old and new schools, he was conservative in his views, and endeavored to remove asperity from the contest. He was the principal author of the common school system of Kentucky, and advanced the prosperity of the Danville Theological Seminary, by his connection with it. In the anti-Slavery discussion he did not favor extreme opinions on either side, and for his kind services to the free blacks of Maryland on one occasion he received a piece of gold plate as a present from more than 1,000 of them. He published two volumes of "Travels in Europe" in 1838, and, beside a great number of tracts, essays, and letters, published an important work on theology in 1857. When the Rebellion broke out he sympathized with the Union cause, and denounced his nephew, John C. Breckenridge, ex-Vice-President of the United States, for joining the Rebels. Dr. Breckenridge was temporary president of the Republican convention which met at Baltimore in 1864 and renominated President Lincoln. His personal, social and moral influence was always strongly thrown in favor of loyalty to the General Government.

THE Governor's message was all ready, Monday evening, for delivery to the Legislature today and in order to accommodate the press in advance by request the Governor had five hundred copies of it printed on one side of large sheets of paper.

One part of the message will be unusually interesting, treating as it will of the great mineral and other natural wealth of Pennsylvania, as contrasted with the not more important commercial prosperity converging at New York. As the Governor did not want to have all of his message anticipated he was reticent upon the other part of it.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has reimbursed the State for $105,840 of State funds which was deposited with C. T. Yerkes, Jr., of Philadelphia at the time of his failure. Mr. Mackey has now filed a petition for the bankruptcy of Yerkes.

CIVIL REFORM.

There is universal talk and comment upon the plan proposed by Mr. George W. Curtis and others for the reform of the civil service, and the general drift of the newspaper articles and other utterances which the proposed plan has called out is in commendation of the system. There are two things which need to be guarded against in the matter of government officials; one of these two things is the liability of improper and unfit appointments to office, and the other is the constant danger of removal. Mr. Curtis' plan grapples vigorously with the first of these difficulties, and the new system abounds in safe guards against improper appointments. Whether or not the adoption of competitive examinations will result in all the practical benefits which are expected from it may be doubted, but there can be no question that it will be an improvement over the present method of using official appointments to strengthen the political position of Members of Congress. It is due to the country that the official positions under the Government should be filled by the best available men, but as long as appointments are parcelled out as a reward for political wire pulling it is only by accident that good men are appointed. The questions of merit and efficiency have too long been minor considerations when offices were to be disposed of, and it is high time that there should be a change in this respect. If the rules laid down by Mr. Curtis and his associates are carried out there certainly will be a marked improvement in the character of the officers appointed, and to secure this improvement is one of the pressing and vital necessities of civil reform. But when a good man has been appointed to fill an official position it is desirable that he should be retained in his place, and it seems to us that it is as necessary to provide against removals for insufficient causes as it is to secure a better class of appointments. The men who hold Government positions by appointment have literally no tenure of office, for they are subject to removal any day at the whim or convenience of their superiors. An officer in the New York Custom House was once asked by a friend why he did not come to see him oftener, and the reply was, "I do not dare to leave my desk, even on a leave of absence for a day, lest I should find another man in my place when I return." Until there is some permanence in these appointments it will be impossible for men to do their best in mastering the duties of their positions, and this point is of at least equal importance with the other. When only good and competent men are appointed to office, and when they can feel reasonably sure of retaining their places as long as they are honest and efficient, there can be no doubt that the civil service will be much better carried on than under the present system. There is universal complaint among the Government clerks in regard to the uncertain tenure of their positions, and there is certainly force in the complaint. It is not desirable that we should have an aristocracy of office holders altogether independent of the appointing power, but it certainly is desirable that honesty and efficiency should go for something.

This view of the case is presented with considerable force by a Treasury clerk at Washington, whose views are thus reported in a Washington dispatch:—"Next to political influence in controlling appointments, the greatest evil connected with the Civil Service is the uncertain tenure of office. No man knows that he may not any day find a yellow envelope on his desk with a note inside saying, 'Your services are no longer required.' He may be honest, capable and experienced, but he is liable to be discharged without cause and without warning in the same formula of words that is used in dismissing a rascal who accepts bribes, or a worthless fellow who is drunk all the time. I know that the Commission think that indirectly their plan will make a pretty secure tenure of office for capable officials, from the fact that there will be no political influence brought to bear upon the appointing power to procure the discharge of one man to make a place for another, and to this extent the system will work well. But dismissals are not always for the purpose of creating a vacancy, and perhaps not in a majority of cases. A Secretary can dismiss a clerk because his politics are not agreeable to the powers that be just as well when the new system gets to working as now. True, it would not be known who would be his successor, but this would make no difference. The fact that removals could be made on account of objectionable politics would make all officials assuredly servile politically, to their superiors who possessed the power of removal as at present, and the Government departments would be just as much political machines as they now are. What we want is a prohibition against removal without cause. Let the Advisory Board that is to supervise the workings of the new system have the power of judging of the sufficiency of alleged causes for removal. When a clerk or other official is dismissed, if he believes that his dismissal was made without good reason, give him the right to appeal to the Board, and let the Board require of the officer who made the removal that he shall specify the reasons for his action, and prove their validity. Men removed for worthlessness or misconduct would never ask to come before the Board, and probably few cases would ever come before it, because if it was given this appellate jurisdiction heads of departments, and other officers having the power of removal, would exercise it with proper motives for the good of the service alone."

The importance of this whole subject is well deserving of the most careful and thoughtful consideration, and we are glad to see public attention so generally turned toward it at present. The agitation of the subject will unquestionably result in good, and we shall ultimately have solid and substantial civil reform.

CALLENDER, the New York bank examiner, who has been arrested for his dishonest connection with the suspended Ocean Bank at New York, is an attractive man of about 40, and he resides or has resided at Newark, N. J., in fine style. He has been celebrated for his dashing turn-outs—one used by himself and the other by his wife. He has been marked by his liberal expenditure of money. He is a great Sunday school man, and has been connected for many years with the First Baptist Sunday school, which he has made very celebrated in all the State. He carried anything forward that he wanted to, as far as money was concerned. Five hundred or fifteen hundred dollars were no object. His regular income was supposed to be $10,000, but he was known to spend twice that sum. He furnished the capital for a Sunday school paper in New York, and seemed ready for any work that required any outlay of funds. When Mr. Carleton resolved to have an investigation into the management of the Methodist book concern, Mr. Callender was the chief examiner selected.

THE REGISTER.

In looking over our own life during 1871, it is a pleasure to find that a year of hard work has had its just reward: that our friends have increased in numbers so amazingly and that their favors have grown in proportion. We enter the New Year with brighter hopes of our future usefulness, not neglecting, however, to remember the source of all the blessings that have been vouchsafed us.

IN the Ohio Senate, Monday, the Republicans succeeded in getting the officers of the Senate by the Lieutenant Governor giving the casting vote. Governor Hayes' message represents the finances of the State in good condition. The total debt is only about nine millions of dollars.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic opens the new year with a capital number. Oliver Wendell Holmes commences a series of papers entitled "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," and all who have ever read his "Autocrat" and "Professor" papers will welcome this new series with especial delight. Hawthorne's lately discovered story of "Septimius Felton" is commenced, and there is also the first installment of a story by Prof. De Mille. James Parton writes of "The College Days of Thomas Jefferson"; Henry James, Jr., has "A Change of Heart"; John Fiske furnishes "Myths of the Barbaric World," and Mr. Howells writes of "Some Arcadian Shepherds." The poetry is furnished by Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, E. C. Stedman, T. W. Parsons and Mrs. Celia Thaxter. Mr. Howells has added to the Atlantic an editorial department where brief and pointed articles may be found upon Art, Music, Science and Politics. Although the Atlantic has always been an admirable magazine, the January number gives a promise that it will be better in 1872 than ever before.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly promised a grand holiday number for the opening of the year, and they have furnished a charming number. The number opens with an illustrated Christmas poem by Bayard Taylor, and there are other Christmas poems by Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Whitney and "H. H." "The Wonders of the West" is an illustrated article upon the big trees of California by Isaac H. Bromley, editor of the Hartford Post, and the article is both interesting and amusing. Among the other articles are: "The Last Man of Mexican Camp," by Joaquin Miller; "A Day of Scottish Games," by Col. T. W. Higginson; "Some Kinds of Spiritual Quackery," by Rev. George B. Bacon; "The Great Sea Serpent," by Hans Christian Andersen; "The Oak Tree's Christmas Gift," by Julian Hawthorne; "Stephen Skarridge's Christmas," by Frank R. Stockton, and "Hunting Adventures in India," an illustrated article written by Lieut. Col. Cumming. Mrs. Oliphant concludes "The Two Mrs. Scudamores" and commences "At His Gates," and George Macdonald continues his "Wilfrid Cumbermede." Dr. Holland's "Topics of the Time" are bright and earnest.

The publishers of Old and New have a very pleasant way of issuing a special and extra holiday number, which they call "The Christmas Locket," as it furnishes a link between the old and the new. The number issued this year is especially good, and reflects great credit upon the editor and publishers of Old and New. The editor supposes a choice band of writers to be accidentally gathered together upon a Jersey City ferry boat on Christmas eve, and the ferry boat becomes entangled in the ice and drifts off to sea instead of making the intended landing. To while away the time and give a Christmas flavor to their adventure each person is called upon for a story or a poem, and the result of the responses made is given in the Socket. Among the contributors are, Joaquin Miller, George Macdonald, J. P. Lesley, Mrs. Peskins, Lucretia P. Hale, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Rev. C. T. Brooks, and several others, and they seem to have all done their best. It is a charming number, and we just suggest that if any one wants to be sure of "The Christmas Locket" for 1872 had better send his subscription for Old and New to Roberts Brothers, Boston.

The Galaxy makes a good beginning for 1872. The opening article is by Justin McCarthy upon Archbishop Manning, and this is followed by a paper upon "The Real Gulf Stream," by Dr. I. I. Hayes. "Fifteen years a Stockeress" promises to be very interesting, and Gen. Custer's experiences of "Life Upon the Plains" are well worth reading. "The Jews; What they are Coming to," is a thoughtful paper which will attract wide attention. There are additional installments of Mrs. Edwards' and Anthony Trollope's stories, and all in all the January Galaxy is a capital number.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that one among the many objections urged there to the plan of Civil Service Reform, which the President is to put in force on the 1st of January, is that its practical effect will be to fill nearly all vacancies in the Departments with persons living in Washington, who will always be on the ground to compete for the places, and who can present themselves again and again until successful. Few men will undergo the expense of a journey to Washington, from distant States, to compete for $1,200 clerkships in the examinations, knowing that they will probably have two or three scores of competitors who live here, and who have had the great advantage of making themselves familiar with the method of examination which successful candidates have previously gone through. In answer to this objection friends of the scheme express their belief that in time there will be a great National University in Washington, to which students will come from every State in the Union, and that the ablest of its graduates will enter the Civil service, and thus representation will be given in the Departments to all sections of the country.

THE Tribune says that Mr. Tweed's hiding-place is in the city, and not far from the Sheriff's office, was clearly demonstrated yesterday by a gentleman who called on Sheriff Brennan to make a proposition in reference to Mr. Tweed's case, and who, having obtained Mr. Brennan's views, left the office and in less than half an hour returned with an answer from Mr. Tweed. What the proposition was is not known to others than those immediately concerned. At 1 o'clock Richard Tweed and William M. Tweed, jr., accompanied by a few friends, called on the Sheriff and held a long consultation, the result of which was that Sheriff Brennan was satisfied that Mr. Tweed had secured bondsmen that could and would justify, and he assured a reporter that the matter, as far as the civil suit was concerned, would be arranged this morning without prejudicing any interests.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that there is a considerable number of clerical employes in the civil service of the Government who have served in that capacity for a period of forty consecutive years and over. The question has arisen, and is somewhat commented upon, as to the justice of putting this class of public servants on the same footing with those in the military department of the Government who are allowed at a certain advanced age to retire from their labors on half pay. Many of them have held responsible positions and have been inadequately compensated therefor, and some of the department heads are of the opinion that the subject of doing something for their relief should be urged upon the attention of Congress.

TRUMBULL'S INVESTIGATION.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says: We hope, for the sake of patriotism as well as the dignity of the Senate, that the disgraceful effort to have a committee appointed with a view to giving effect to the personal hostility of certain gentlemen will be abandoned. We hope that all such narrow partisanship will be laid aside. Examine in a spirit of fairness and friendship, the workings of the government, but let such investigations be limited to this spirit and design.

A HARRISBURG correspondent of one of the Philadelphia papers says that of the delegates thus far elected to the Republican State Convention a majority have been instructed to favor the nomination of Gen. Hartranft for Governor. Some of the delegates elected have been instructed to vote for Gen. White, and we notice that Juniata and Mifflin counties have declared themselves in favor of the nomination of Hon. John B. Packer of Northumberland.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The fog was so thick in New York, Monday, that the Staten Island Ferry suspended operations entirely.

The old Board of Aldermen of New York, before adjourning, passed a resolution of impeachment on Mayor Hall.

A statue is to be erected to General Von Moltke in his native town; subscriptions for the purpose are now in circulation in Berlin.

On Monday President Thiers gave the usual New Year's day reception to the diplomatic corps, the affair being of the most elegant description.

The boiler of a locomotive of the New York Central Railroad exploded Monday, in Rochester, severely if not fatally injuring the engineer and stoker.

The reported crisis in Ministerial affairs in Spain, and the rumored recall of the Spanish minister to this country, Roberts, are contradicted by a Madrid despatch.

Mr. C. C. Bowen, of the South Carolina Legislature, has made an explanation as to how he failed in his attempt to impeach Governor Scott of that State.

Admiral Fisk, it is said, has secured the suppression of his correspondence with his "Dolly," and a discontinuance of the suits by the payment of $50,000.

Controller Connolly was yesterday brought from Ludlow-street jail before Judge Barnard on a writ of habeas corpus, and was released on $1,000 bail in each of his fifteen indictments.

In Louisville, Ky., the Church of the Messiah, corner Fourth and York streets, was almost destroyed by fire Monday. It cost $70,000, and was completed only a few months. Insurance, $35,000.

In the double murder case at Harbor Grace, N. F., the girl Hamilton confesses that Geehan murdered his wife by knocking her down, and then smothering her with a feather bed. He then shot her brother, Sayers Hamilton.

Twelve Kukluxers, who had been convicted in the United States Court at Columbia, S.C., of committing midnight outrages, were yesterday sentenced. One to five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine, and the remainder to lighter penalties.

Information received at Washington from Iowa seems to indicate that the contest for Senator between the present incumbent (Mr. Harlan) and ex-Representative Allison will be a close one, and that the chances, are rather in favor of Allison.

News of a horrible occurrence at Floris, in Davis county, Iowa, has reached Chicago, the particulars of which are as follows: A few nights ago a man, his wife, and five children were burned to death in their house, the fire not being discovered until the next day, when the charred remains of the victims were found in the ashes.

Senator Morton peremptorily declines the nomination for Governor of Indiana. He authorizes the Indianapolis Journal to state that the use of his name "is without his consent, and contrary to his wishes," and that during the campaign he will take an active part in behalf of the nominee of the Convention, Gen. Thomas A. Morris is now mentioned for the nomination.

The Thursday noon bulletin from Sandringham states that the Prince of Wales passed a comfortable night, and that his strength is slowly returning. The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered that the special prayers in the churches for the recovery of the Prince of Wales be discontinued, as His Royal Highness is out of danger.

In the Wharton trial Monday the time of the court was occupied with the examination of chemical experts on behalf of the defence. These, as on the previous examination, radically impeached the analysis and opinions made and expressed by the physicians for the prosecution, and made out a strong case for Mrs. Wharton. Among others on the stand was a member of the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

An adroit sneak thief took bonds to the amount of $13,000 from the Office of Richard H. Manning on Liberty street on Thursday.

Still the trial of Mrs. Wharton, for the alleged murder of General Ketchum, goes on at Annapolis with no signs of an early close. The defence are just now actively engaged in producing witnesses, and no doubt it will be several days or perhaps weeks before they have all been heard. Thursday the examination of one of the prisoner's female servants occupied the greater part of the session, a rigid and lengthy cross-examination being made by the Attorney General. Miss Nellie Wharton was also on the stand for nearly two hours, being briefly cross-examined.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and Mrs. Grant spend part of this week with Mr. Borie in his Philadelphia home.

Capt. William Gibson, a soldier during Wellington's Spanish campaigns and a veteran of Waterloo, died in Illinois the other day, in his 94th year.

This is the significant commentary on M. Thiers by one of his old newspaper compatriots: "He wants the purple, but he can't reach it by the blood that flows over his flannel waistcoat."

Brigham Young, it is said, sadly broken down and doubtful of the future of his people has returned to Salt Lake City distrustful of any permanent peace with the anti-polygamous people of the Territory.

The Rev. James C. Beecher, brother of H. W., and the youngest of the family, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Beecher was his brother's substitute in Plymouth last Summer.

Andrew Johnson recently gave it as his experience that a man with a middle name, and specially one that was weak enough to write it in full, never amounted to anything, or, as he says, "of no account." Time was when Mr. Johnson had a "Moses" somewhere in his name if history is to be trusted.

A Kansas paper revives amusingly how Gen. Sherman failed as conspicuously in law as he succeeded brilliantly in war. In the early "jayhawking" days, the General made a slender livelihood in Calhoun County, and once, when he had prepared himself most elaborately, it is related that a "long, lank, lean genius," leaving his ox team, came before the court as his competitor. The General summed up grandly, quoting freely from an immense pile of books placed carefully before him, and citing the English common law to prove his point. The "bullwacker" followed him, and ridiculed his precedents and scouted at his books. He said it was an insult to the court to read from "the common law of England," and declared that "if we were compelled to take any of that aristocratic British law," he wanted the "very best Her Majesty had, and none of her common law." That was enough; the justice's face was set, and the General lost his case. It was the last he ever tried in Kansas.

ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.—An elderly gentleman was recently "confidenced" on a train running into Keokuk by sharpers, who induced him to buy a draft (worthless) on Buffalo for $157 40, he paying them two $100 bills, and they paying him $13 as change. The conductor on the train took the first opportunity to quietly suggest to the innocent old gentleman that he was afraid the draft was a fraud. "Well," was the bland response of the imperturbable greeny, "if it is any bigger fraud than my two $100 notes were then I am not $43 ahead—which I think I am. I am not in the habit of dealing in counterfeit currency, but I always carry a little of that sort of stuff about me for the benefit of that sort of customers."

THE New Hampshire Republicans are busily engaged in organizing for the coming campaign. They have not yet made their nominations, but they will make them next month and they intend to elect them in March.

TWEED

has surrendered himself and his bail has been renewed. Thus endeth the last sensation.

SPECIE PAYMENT.—The price of gold has lately fallen to 10¾, lower than at any time since June 26, 1862, nearly 10 years ago, and it is likely to be forced still lower by the payment of the 5 20 bonds last called in by Mr. Boutwell, so that we may find ourselves on the verge of specie payments almost before we know it. It is almost exactly 10 years since gold began to command a premium, though only seven since the close of the war. Great Britain resumed specie payments in 1823, eight years after the close of the great Napoleonic wars in which she suspended The Administration must see to it that our greenbacks are at par in gold before the eight years expire. A good step to take just after the holidays, would be for Congress to pass Mr. Sumner's bill and resume specie payments by contracting the currency at the rate of $10,000,000 a month. The Financial Bulletin estimates that when Mr. Boutwell has paid off the $40,000,000 bonds of 1862, on the 20th of March next, he will have lowered his specie reserve only by $14,000,000, although $32,000,000 of the whole amount will go to Europe in gold and silver, as the Bulletin conjectures.—*Springfield Republican.*

AFTER all the gratulation of friends of reform over the arrest and detention of ex Controller Connolly on criminal charges, that individual is at large on the nominal bail (as to these indictments) of $15,000. Judge Barnard, yesterday, decided that the defendant Connolly could be bailed in the sum of $1,000 each on the fifteen criminal indictments. This may be justice and equity; but it is too much like the New York variety of those articles for ready acceptance. Has Judge Barnard been seized with the madness of hoping that, having failed his friends when they needed him, he can now regain their confidence by proffering aid when it is impotent? He may well be alarmed at the apparent nearness of his disgraceful ejection from the Bench he has dishonored; but he can only deepen his shame without bettering his prospects by opening a fresh alliance with the Ring.—*Tribune.*

INCIDENT OF WINTER TRAVEL AT THE WEST.—The buffaloes were very much discommoded by the late terrible snow-storm on the Pacific railroad. While one train of cars was embedded in the snow these animals gathered to the lee side for shelter. A correspondent says: "If any one felt disposed he might, from his seat in the car, pop them over with his revolver—the rest would not move—they could not be driven away by engine whistling or human voice, but crowded their shaggy sides close up to the cars and there stood with bowed heads for the storm to pass. Many were seen to fall down in their tracks, dead from the cold, and when at last the train was dug out and moved off, the track was lined with these huge, shaggy, frozen carcasses." We think a robe a luxury in a winter—so it is. Imagine the severity of the weather when the animal which furnishes the robe freezes to death under his natural protection!

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3—De Haven & Bro., Brokers, No. 40 South Third Street give the following quotations up to 3 o'clock to-day:

	Buying	Selling
New U. S. 5's of 1881	109	109¾
U. S. 6's of '81	118¼	118¾
" 62, not called	109¾	110¼
" 62, called	109¾	
" 64	110¾	110¾
" 65	111	112¼
" 66, new	114¾	115
" 67	115¾	116¼
" 68	115¾	116¼
5's 10-40's	109¾	110
5) year 6 per cent. Currency	115¼	115½
Gold	109¼	109½
Silver	107	108½
Union Pacific 1st M. bonds	93¼	90
Central Pacific R.	103	103½
Union Pacific L. Grant B.	79½	80

Allentown Produce Market.

Corrected Daily by Weaver, Neiwert & Co

Wheat Flour, per bbl	$7 50	selling
Wheat, per bushel, new	1 40	paying
Rye	1 00	"
Corn	80	"
Oats	50	"
Flaxseed	1 85	"
Timothy Seed, per bushel	4 50	"
Clover Seed	6 00	"
Wheat Flour, per cwt	5 00	paying
Rye " "	4 75	"
Corn Meal, " "	4 00	"
Butter, per pound	31	paying
Lard, "	10	"
Tallow "	8	"
Ham, "	18	"
Eggs, per dozen	30	"
Potatoes, per bushel, new	50	"
Dried Apples, per bushel	2 50	"
Dried Peaches, "	4 50	"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—FLOUR—There is some inquiry from the home-consumers to supply their immediate wants, but shippers are not operating. Small sales of superfine at $5.25@5.75; extras at $5.75@6.25; 100 barrels fancy Minnesota extra family at $8.25; Wisconsin do. do, at $7.25@7.50; 700 barrels Pennsylvania do. do., part at $7@7.37½, and part on secret terms; small lots of Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7.25@7.50; 300 barrels fancy Western do. do. at $8@8.75; and 300 barrels St. Louis do. do. fancy at $9@10.50. Stock to-day 89,900 barrels, against 115,500 barrels last year. Rye Flour is inactive; small sales at $5; stock 1,054 barrels, against 633 barrels last year. In Corn Meal nothing doing; stock 1,059 barrels, against 1,586 barrels last year. Buckwheat is scarce and in better demand, with sales at $3.85@4.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has improved, and with very moderate receipts, holders are firmer in their views. Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1.55@1.57; 1,000 bushels do. do., on private terms; some amber at $1.58@1.60, and white at $1.65@1.70; stock 346,800 bushels against 203,920 bushels last year. Rye is quiet, and 800 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 88@90c; stock 6,000 bushels. Corn comes in slowly, and is in good request at the recent advance; sales of 1,500 bushels New Delaware and Pennsylvania yellow at 68@70c, and 2,000 bushels old and new Western high mixed at 70@71c; stock, 196,700 bushels against 58,000 bushels last year. Oats are steady, but there is not much activity; sales of 2,000 bushels Western white at 54@55c, and 1,400 bushels do., mixed at 50@52c; stock, 337,000 bushels against 145,000 bushels last year. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—move slowly. We quote old Mess Pork at $14.25@14.50; new do. do. at $15.25; Mess Beef at $14.75, and new Beef Hams at $25@25.50. Bacon sells at 11@14c for smoked hams; 7½@8c for sides, and 6½c for shoulders. Green Meats are unchanged. Sales of pickled hams at 9½@9¾c; sides at 6½@7c, and salted shoulders at 5½c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quiet, and 70 bus. fair Pennsylvania sold at 10c. Timothy is nominal, at $3.25@3.50, and Flaxseed at $1.80.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

James H. Hackett, the celebrated actor, died at New York on Thursday.

Theodore Hagen, an able musical critic and editor of the Weekly Review, died at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The receipts at the various places of amusement in New York on Christmas day were $20,700.

Oranges and lemons are worth only six and eight cents a bushel in the Brazilian markets this year, and no one uses them except for pickling.

A Washington correspondent says that a wealthy and worthy colored man, who has amassed a large fortune by many years of hard labor, proposes to purchase a plantation of 1,700 acres, in South Carolina, which was once the homestead of John C. Calhoun. Should the estate really become the property of a colored man, it will show indeed that the "world moves."

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the year 1870 was 1,800,000 tons, in addition to which 200,000 tons were imported, almost exclusively from England, making the total consumption in the country 2,000,000 tons. The production and consumption of pig iron in the civilized world in 1867 is stated at 9,500,000 tons, or 21,280,000,000 pounds.

Major General Schofield's report on the present condition of military and Indian affairs in Arizona says that a state of war with the Apaches has existed for many years. The troops have been constantly in the field, incurring extraordinary losses and expenses. The remoteness of the scene of hostilities from the sources of supply necessitates very large expenses for transportation, etc. The necessary result is that, whether the troops in Arizona be few or many, their cost per man must be much greater than the average of the entire army, which disproportion is still more increased by the cost of constant active operations against the Indians.

A Missourian has shipped two hundred bushels of hickory nuts to Chicago, at two dollars a bushel.

Agassiz believes that Niagara Falls will wear away in just eleven thousand years.

Ye Infant Prodigy—Maggie—"Why is your hair so gray, Mamma." Mamma—"Well because you're such a naughty child sometimes." Maggie—"What a naughty child you must have been! Poor Grandma's hair's quite white!"—*Punch.*

Cornetist Levy has made an engagement with Alexis, and is to go to St. Petersburg at 60,000 francs the season.

The audacious rascals who robbed an express car in Tennessee, last summer, by running the train back while the passengers were at supper, have been captured after a long chase in Missouri.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Body and Mind Disease.—Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If the liver be torpid or bilious, the secretion a room brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface, which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. *The best safeguard against all disease is healthy vigor,* and this the great Vegetable Restorative especially promotes.

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. It is his practice to plainly declare a disease incurable if he believes it to be so. In those cases which he undertakes he guarantees to all that can be done by unwearied attention and the application of experienced skill, gained by many years of practice in treating disease in its various and most intricate forms. That he is skilful, has not been exerted in vain, numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, show, and he will testify. So few names are solicited for publication, which are known to citizens of this county. No feeling of egotism prompts their publication, but they are published rather as an evidence that those 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 Leibert, Allentown. Deafness.
Mrs. G. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Dech, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh.
Jesse Rhoads, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Barner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Hallauer, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury. Fem. and Epileptic.
L. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. E. H. Serfass, Slatington. Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weindorf, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Kemmerer, Genrtsville. Cancer side of the Face.
John Levan, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose.
Mrs. Fogelmann, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Hokendauqua. Tumor.
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
J. Schwartz, Sempsontown. Tumor.
Catharine Bareman, Weatherly. Cancer of the Nose.

The above persons may all be referred to, or certificates may be seen at Dr. Longaker's office, Sixth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, Allentown, Pa.

Special Notices.

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

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 considers 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 properties, 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, Debility.* It purifies the blood, invigorates 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 secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $1 per large bottle, or four 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.

Jan 18-6m

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Pulmonary consumption is caused by derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces defective nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, are very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case