The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr., - - Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., JAN. 24, 1872.

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

The strongest advocates that have yet appeared for the "Passive Policy" on the part of the Democratic party during the pending presidential campaign are to be found in Missouri. The St. Louis Republican, which, in spite of its name, is the leading Democratic organ in Missouri, has been urging the advantages of making no exclusively Democratic nominations for several months past, and the leaders of the party in that State are endeavoring to help the matter forward by issuing an address defining the position of the party and pointing out what was gained by the Passive Policy in that State at the last election. The results of the coalition with the Republicans they point out as dictated by wisdom and rewarded by the most abundant success. By the policy of letting slip worn-out party dogmas, a complete enfranchisement was brought about; by coalescing the purer, higher interests of the great parties, measures not men were given the ascendency and Missouri stands an illustration of a perfectly ruled commonwealth. They think that the policy which has wrought such beneficial results in the State may be adopted with equal wisdom and nobler achievements in the nation, and a revolution effected restoring the old time honesty and vigor to the national administration. The address closes with a strong appeal to the national Democracy to follow the same policy, and making no nomination for the Presidency give the reform element a chance to carry the day for a better administration of law, and the complete re-establishment of order throughout the country at large.

The Democrats will soon have to decide as to what course they will take in the coming campaign, for the sooner the question is decided the better it will be for them. The Republicans have already fixed upon the time and place of holding their National Convention, and the Democratic National Committee will soon meet to decide in reference to their Convention. A Washington dispatch states that the Democratic Senators and Congressmen are generally opposed to the Passive Policy, and that they are in favor of going into the campaign as Democrats with Democratic candidates. As a matter of course the Democrats themselves will be stronger with candidates of their own than in endeavoring to elect Republican candidates, and the only hope of the Passive Policy people is to have a positive and decided disruption in the Republican party. There certainly is no such disruption at present as would make a Democratic Republican movement successful, and there is very little prospect that there will be. There are a good many men in the Republican party who are worthy of the presidential nomination, and there are a good many men in the party who would prefer some other man than Gen. Grant as the next president. But the Republican party will stand by the nominations of the National Convention, and if Gen. Grant is nominated at Philadelphia next June, as the indications now are that he will be, he will be supported and elected by the Republican party. The Passive Policy Democrats flatter themselves that they can secure enough Republican votes for a bolting Republican candidate to secure his election, counting of course upon the united strength of their own party. There are some manifest fallacies in this calculation. In the first place the leading Republicans who would lend themselves to such a scheme for breaking up their own party are few and far between, and even if some ambitious man should consent to take a Democratic nomination under such circumstances he would receive but very little support from the members of his own party. A Republican acting as the leader of the Democratic party would have no claim upon Republican support, and he would not draw perceptibly upon the strength of the Republican party. Neither is it to be supposed that the Democrats themselves would be in very great haste to elect a Republican, and we have no doubt that a great many Democrats would stay away from the polls if their candidate should be a Republican willing to betray his own party for the chance of securing office. The Passive Policy may commend itself to some of the Democratic politicians, but it will never commend itself to the Democratic party at large, and the Republicans are not so anxious to break up their own party that they will lend themselves to such a plan for defeating their own candidate.

THE TARIFF ON TYPE.

Rowell's Newspaper Reporter thinks as follows: If the tariff on type used by the American printers were removed, type could be bought for about three-fifths of the present price. If it be claimed that type-founding is an American industry that is entitled to protection, we answer, so is printing an American industry, hundreds of times more important—employing hundreds, perhaps thousands of times as many mechanics and as much of capital as type-founding.

Printers are manufacturers of no small importance. Any bounty or tax upon their tools and implements is a tax, not only upon one of our great industries, but a tax upon knowledge and education. Tax on type makes the printer and spelling-book cost more to all children of the land, to say nothing of its being a clog upon all public and private libraries.

It would be very agreeable for printers if they could purchase their type at three-fifths the present prices, but those newspapers which advocate protection against the pauper labor of Europe in other branches of manufacture cannot consistently advocate a repeal of the duty upon type. We presume that, if the statement of the enormous profits of type-founders were true, there would be a larger number of persons entering into the business and the competition in our own country would sufficient to decrease the price of type so much as to afford only a living profit to the founders. While we would like to buy cheaper type, if possible, we cannot forget the advantages of keeping up our foundries to their present high standard. And then, too, when we run out of sorts it would be exceedingly inconvenient to send to London and await the return of a few cap H's or lower case c's, or something of that sort.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed a law recently which will cause some consternation among the liquor sellers. It provides that no intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without a license, and that no license shall be issued until the party applying therefor shall give bonds in the sum of $3,000 with two freehold securities, conditioned that they shall pay all damage to any person incurred in person or property, by his selling of liquor under said license, the penalty to be recovered in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by the liquor sold by such licensed persons.

THE Free Traders are gathering in force at Washington and they will spare no pains to secure legislation favorable to their purposes. As the opening gun of their campaign a petition was presented in the Senate on Monday signed by a large number of citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying for the reduction of the Tariff to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of the duties upon pig iron, coal and salt.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, January 25th 1872, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the State Convention. B. S. Levan, Esq., is the member of the Committee from this county.

THE VISIBLE AND THE INVISIBLE OF PROTECTION.

We are not ashamed to confess our ignorance of the residence of Edward Atkinson, but we know he is a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and that is sufficient to satisfy us that such an intellect would not be a disgrace to any locality. Edward, in the February number of that magazine, immortalizes himself in a long article upon "The Visible and Invisible of Protection," in which he proves beyond controversy that figures *will* lie, though he intends to make it appear that they won't. He starts off with the hypothesis that a machine shop with $30,000 capital, paying $20,000 for coal and iron at the mines, $40,000 for labor and $4,000 freight on the coal and iron, will make the cost of its productions $64,000. And if the machine shop sells its productions for $66,000, it will clear $2,000, or ten per cent. upon the capital. (He forgot to add, *providing* the machine shop meets with no losses in the sale of its productions.) Now, according to Mr. Atkinson, if the railroad company charged $6,000 for transportation instead of $4,000 and the manufacturers did not charge anymore for his productions, the shop would not clear a cent the works would be closed up and the capital would seek employment somewhere else. Which we can very readily believe. He then proceeds to say that "the import of foreign articles now bears about the relation or proportion to domestic production and consumption of $4,000 to $60,000 or four to sixty in each year. These foreign articles enter, to as great an extent as the cost of railroad transportation into the cost of all domestic production. These foreign articles are taxed forty per cent.," which, with extra interest, etc., amounts to fifty per cent. After assuming that this tax operates *against* our industries in the same manner that the excessive freight of $2,000 operated against that imaginary machine shop, he shows that the custom receipts in a year are $200,000,000, although our total imports are only $500,000,000, or about equal to the total dairy products of the United States. Having established the relation of the cost of foreign imports with the cost of milk in its various forms he supposes the cost of the latter necessary of life increased by a tax of fifty per cent. He does this to take this subject of increase in cost by taxation right home to the people's tables. His assumption is that a tariff upon iron, or cloth, or anything of that kind, increases the cost of those articles by the amount of the tariff, and thinking the people will better comprehend him by taking milk as an example, he shows them how awful it would be if milk and butter and cheese had a tax of fifty per cent. added to them before they went into the mouths of the people. Well, iron is a little higher than it was before the war. At the end of 1870 it was fifty per cent. higher than it was at the end of 1860, although the *duty had not* been increased fifty per cent of its value. Milk, butter and cheese were also much higher at the close of 1870 than at the close of 1860, butter being at least one hundred per cent. higher, and this rise has resulted without the assistance of a tariff. Not only butter, milk and cheese are higher than before the present tariff went into effect, but everything else that the farmer produces. We cannot, therefore, see what kind of justice controls Mr. Atkinson's motives if he now wishes to increase them in value, though merely as an example, by a tax of fifty per cent. They are now as high proportionately as anything else.

He uses a great many more examples to show that we would be better off without any protection or any other kind of taxation, and cites many instances in branches of industry with which we are unacquainted. If Mr. Atkinson's figures were correct, we would agree with him that no tariff and no taxation of any kind would be very agreeable, but as the Government would lose all its revenue, we suppose Mr. Atkinson would come to its rescue and show it a new means to obtain funds to pay its expenses. We get along very well with his article until he lifts up pig iron and then we could well believe that his former figuring was done as unscrupulously as Commissioner Wells did his. Mr. Atkinson says, "It cannot be denied that pig iron is increased and maintained in price by the imposition of a duty." It can be denied, and very successfully, too. In the latter part of 1870 the duty on iron was nine dollars per ton and the price of the article was about $25 per ton. Now the duty is only seven dollars per ton and has the price decreased two dollars a ton? On the contrary, with a lower duty, it has since risen to $35 per ton, thus showing that the tariff has not all to do with the price, only that it prevents combinations of foreign manufacturers suddenly overstocking the market and running down prices to such ruinous rates as to compel native competition to close up American works.

On the subject of iron we give Mr. Atkinson's remarks at length, as follows:—

"The advocates of protection demand, through the Secretary of the Treasury, that this duty shall be maintained for the specific and avowed purpose of maintaining the price. In a recent speech at Cleveland, the Secretary of the Treasury affirms that if the cost of domestic iron were not $25 per ton at Cleveland, and the cost of foreign iron only $20 per ton free of duty, he and his associates would impose a duty of over $5 per ton; not for revenue, since such a rate would yield not a dollar of revenue, but simply that those men who are engaged in making pig-iron in Ohio might not have their wages reduced or be obliged to seek other employment. This is a vague and glittering general statement, in which the Secretary assumes that it is the function of the government to regulate wages and to provide employment, and also to tax the larger portion of the people for the support of the remainder. Such an argument is tolerably safe to make, and appears to be only the assertion of a paternal control, until it is examined and analyzed, and then its vicious character and tendency are at once seen.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury had said to the people of Ohio, 'There are among you perhaps one hundred men of capital, who employ twenty-five hundred other men in dairy products; we propose to give them a monopoly of the dairy business, and to tax your milk, butter, and cheese forty per cent; not for the benefit of the United States treasury, into which we do not expect to receive one dollar of the tax, but to pay the avails of the tax to the hundred men who own all the cows, in order that their forty-five hundred employees may not have their wages reduced or be obliged to seek other employment,' what would be the response? The effect of such a proposal would be seen at once, and the public officer who should make it would be driven from office with jeers. Yet what the people of Ohio do not see is, that the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the advocates of a high tariff, said exactly this, no more and no less, at Cleveland, on the 29th September, 1871, only he substituted a tax on pig-iron for a tax on milk, butter, and cheese. This we propose to prove. He advocated a tax of over $5 per ton on pig-iron, in order that none might be imported. There are 2,700,000 people in Ohio; the average consumption of iron in the United States was lately one hundred pounds *per capita*; we will call it one hundred and twenty pounds now; therefore the people of Ohio now use 162,000 tons of iron in a year, which, at the Secretary's assumed price of $25 per ton for domestic iron, would cost $4,050,000. If this iron be considered all labor, and if no allowance be made for the interest or profits on capital invested in mines and works, this sum would represent the labor of just 4,500 men working three hundred days in a year at $3 per day. The exact number of employers is not known to me, but it is not to be assumed that mines and iron-works can average less than forty-five men to each establishment, and therefore there are not over one hundred employers or ironmasters in Ohio. The Secretary therefore says, on behalf of the advocates of protection, that if this 162,000 tons of iron could be had from abroad at $20 per ton, or at $810,000 less than the cost of domestic iron, he would impose a tax of more than $5 per ton, or more than $810,000, upon the people of Ohio, and that he would pay this over to the one hundred owners of iron mines and works, in order that the wages of 4,500 men out of 2,700,000 people might be maintained at the average rate of wages prevailing in Ohio. This is, in fact, an admission of the claim made by the promoters of a high tariff, that the owners of the iron-works are infants needing guardianship and requiring to be supported at the public expense, like other incompetent persons. They are more astute than incompetent; their real demand is to be made rich by law at the cost of the poor. In what does this proposition differ from our proposition for a tax on milk? The use of milk is no more universal and not so necessary as that of iron. This tax is demanded under the pretence that it is for the protection of labor and that it all goes into wages. If so much do the owners of the iron mines and works of Ohio and Pennsylvania pay their men above the average of wages in other employments which are not protected, but which are equally arduous? Are they so free from self-interest as to pay more than this average?"

The number supposed to be employed in Ohio in the manufacture of iron is a little greater than the number employed in the same branch in this county. Supposing the tariff gives these men good wages, does it not also beneficially affect all the people of the county? If this large number of workmen is thrown out of employment it embarrasses not only the 4,500 iron workers, but all the 60,000 of our population, and we believe the same thing would be true of every other community in the State, whether their chief manufacture is iron, woolen or cotton goods, or machinery. During the coal suspension and the consequent suspension of our furnaces, the people bitterly experienced to what extent we are dependent upon the success of our manufactures for our prosperity. It mattered not to us, then, whether they sold English cloth in New York at $5 or five cents, we were not cheerful enough to buy it. We do not contend that workers of iron receive higher average wages than bricklayers or carpenters, but although the builders of houses are neither immediately protected by a tariff or by direct taxation, they too share the blessings of steady employment and good wages to iron-workers by an increased demand and better prices for houses, and our farmers get their share in better prices and a near market for their produce.

SICKLY SENTIMENT OF RUSSIA.

WHY SHOULD WE LOVE HER.

In the course of an article upon American friendship for Russia, the Nation says: "The delay of the emancipation of the serfs by Russia until the year 1861 was one of the disgraces of civilization, and yet there is little doubt that it was the result, in the main, of the frightful revelation of the economical weakness of her social organization made by the Crimean war. That struggle made it plain that all expansion to the southward, in the teeth of Western hostility, was out of the question without railroads and free labor. The slave system went down at Sebastopol under the cannon of the allies, and the first step in the process of "reconcillement" to which, according to Prince Gortchakoff, Russia then betook herself, was the creation, on her soil, of free industrial society, as the only source from which, in modern times, really formidable and well equipped armies could be drawn. Luckily, however, this measure was perfected and went into operation just as the American people were trembling in the throes of the excitement, partly patriotic, partly humanitarian, which led to and carried out the abolition of slavery. To them emancipation was the realization of a glorious dream by which three generations had been haunted—the termination of a struggle which for forty years had clouded the commercial and political future of the country, rent its society with feuds, and finally deluged it with fratricidal blood, and the final removal of a reproach under which every American man and woman had written for half a century. While in this susceptible frame of mind Russia appeared on the scene as an emancipator also, and it was by no means difficult to obtain for the Czar credit for the virtuous and tender emotions which warmed the heart of Lincoln. We were then treated for several years to the extraordinary spectacle of the union, on a basis of humanitarian sentiment, of two governments, one of which was for living all its enemies, laying aside all weapons of offence, proclaiming the largest liberty of speech, thought, and act, men of all races and conditions, while the other was pursuing unity throughout its dominions by processes *which can hardly be called less than decidedly*, in which every one of the rights worshipped in America as inalienable were being extirpated with the bayonet. The process which has for the last seven years been going on in Poland and the Baltic provinces under the name of "Russification" *probably surpasses in cruelty and brutality anything the modern world has ever seen*, and there is perhaps no political phenomenon more curious and instructive than the way in which the American public has been seduced for some time back into refusing to look upon this "bloodiest picture in the book of Time." That this all but guilty connivance—or guilty silence—should have been terminated by the hand of a paltry intriguer like Catacazy, and that the immediate cause of his meddling should have been a desire on the part of Russia to prevent the close of a long-standing international quarrel by peaceful debate, has an appropriateness about it which one can hardly avoid calling providential.

TARIFF TINKERING.

As was stated in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune Tuesday, the Senate Finance Committee have agreed upon numerous modifications of the tariff in lieu of the House bill passed at the last session, to repeal the duties on coal and salt. A bill embodying these proposed changes was reported by Senator Sherman, yesterday, as a substitute for the House bill mentioned, and after some debate was recommitted. The bill reduces the duty on coal to 50 cents per ton, and that, on salt in bulk from 18 cents to 9 cents per 100 pounds. Tea, coffee and rice are reduced about 33½ per cent., and potatoes and some kinds of lumber in a still greater ratio. The free list is very largely extended, the articles added to it being mainly those, it is claimed, which are not produced in this country. The duties on cotton goods, woollens, silks, all metals except iron and steel, and on all manufactures of metals except pig iron and steel rails, are reduced 10 per cent.

The wisdom of such a sweeping and undiscriminating reduction can scarcely be defended even by the plea that something must be conceded to the clamors of the free traders. The masses of the people do not desire free trade nor tariff tinkering of any kind, and it would be far better to meet this senseless agitation of the subject by convincing, crushing arguments, as Judge Kelley is doing in the House.

There is no good reason, at any rate, for selecting coal and salt as the chief victims for the sacrifice which is assumed to be necessary. True, these can bear it much better than pig iron, for instance; but it is demonstrable that consumers will not only not gain, but in the end must lose, by removing the protection from any one of these important industries.

The "horizontal" ten per cent. reduction on so many classes of goods cannot fail, if adopted, to work embarrassment to many industries. Some might bear it, but others could not, with not serious inconvenience, if not distress.

The motives of the committee in framing and reporting this measure were undoubtedly good. It is doubtless considered by them necessary to prevent a worse sacrifice of national interests. But we believe that if the Senate will only stand firm for the fullest protection, a few more years of our present unexampled prosperity and rapid growth will turn the tide of public sentiment so strongly in favor of continuing the protective system unimpaired, that not all the machinations and missionary labors of the British free-trade manufacturers shall be able to prevail against it.—*The Press.*

THE New York Herald favors letting in all raw materials free of duty, because the present "system is fruitful only in the demoralization of merchants and corruptness of officials." Why not, then, remove all duties and abolish all taxes, so that no one could steal anything? And why does not the Herald publish its paper for nothing and insert advertisements free, for fear some of its clerks might steal a portion of its income?

MR. COLFAX AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

His Availability and Chances.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

Some time ago a private letter from the Vice President was published, in which he said to his friend that he intended, at the close of the term, to retire from public life. The expression of this determination was received with very great regret by the Republican Party, which has always found in Mr. Colfax a most faithful and honorable representative. A man of what would be called singular good fortune, and a very great personal popularity, he has passed from point to point of honor in public life without a touch of serious reproach or suspicion. Of a simple, frank and generous nature, but very shrewd and sincere, he is emphatically a man of the people, who has never forfeited the confidence which he has once obtained. As editor, Representative in Congress, Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, his course has commanded universal approval, and even the shafts shot at him by political hostility have been very harmless. When he was taken suddenly ill in the Senate at the close of the last session the expression of sympathy in the country was as spontaneous as it was general and hearty, and there are very few public men who are to-day better known or more trusted than Mr. Colfax.

He has, indeed, been often mentioned as a most "available" candidate for the Presidency, and it was hoped at one time by those who are opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant that trouble at least might be made by insisting upon presenting Mr. Colfax. He, however, very plainly and early declared for the renomination of the President as most desirable for the country and for the party; nor has he ever expressed any desire that his inclination to retire from the public service should be disregarded. Indeed, there is no man who has a more grateful sense of the popular kindness which he has always received, and of which his nomination to the Vice Presidency was a striking illustration.

It had become a tradition that the nominations for the two chief offices should be determined by local considerations. If the President were taken from the North, the Vice President would be selected from the South; or if one were from the West, the other would be from the East. Indeed, this has gone so far that if one were from a free State, it was thought only fair that the other should be from a slave State; and in 1856, when Col. Fremont, from California, and Mr. Dayton, from New Jersey, were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the ticket was denounced as "sectional." In 1868 there were conspicuous and able Republicans in all the Eastern States, but the Convention, sitting in Chicago, nominated a President from Illinois and a Vice President from Indiana, and the association of the names of Grant and Colfax was instantly and universally hailed as peculiarly fortunate and happy, and nowhere more heartily than in New England.

During his term of office the Vice-President has certainly not lost his hold upon the respect of the country or the confidence of the party. Always a devoted Republican, and in full sympathy with the most advanced Republican ideas, he has the tact which disarms bitter hostility, and the good common-sense which is invaluable in the conduct of affairs. Although personally a friend of the President, and deeming his re-nomination desirable, he is not identified in any degree with either side in the warm controversy upon the subject. The New York Tribune, which judges the President very rigorously, is always, and justly, most friendly to the Vice-President. He is, in fact, one of the most generally trusted men in the party. He owes too much to it to deny any honorable claim which it may make upon him. Even his wish to retire, sincere as it undoubtedly is, would, we are sure, yield to a conviction that his continuance in public life was desired by that party for its own harmony and for the promotion of its principles.

No man is readier than the Vice President to own that everything which he has honorably desired of the party has been granted him, and no one is more swift to name the Republican chiefs who might well be called to succeed him. Nor do we suppose that he is in the least blind to the fact that his declared intention of withdrawal has naturally aroused expectation and hope in other quarters. Indeed, no political leader more accurately apprehends the situation, or is more honorable and generous in his feeling toward all his fellow-Republicans. But as the time approaches for definite consideration and consultation in regard to the nominations, and as there is naturally the most general desire among Republicans to understand precisely the feeling of the Vice President, we are very sure that we are not wrong in saying that if the Convention should decide that a name so justly popular as his would insure greater harmony and promise surer success, without asserting the slightest claim, and in grateful sense of duty to his party, he would not refuse to yield his preference to the wishes of his party friends.

The Extent of our Iron Interest.

The Chicago Mail says: It is estimated that the number of hands employed in the primary production of iron in this country is 140,000. These with their families, constitute a population of nearly 1,000,000 souls. It is further estimated that there are 800,000 hands engaged in manufacturing articles of iron, which, with their families, constitute a population of over 5,000,000, making a population of 6,000,000 of souls directly dependent upon the iron interests of the country.

The total value of the products of the army of workingmen for the year just was $900,000,000. We all know how apt the unthinking are in speaking of this matter, to talk as if the entire iron interest of the country lays in the hands of a few bloated monopolists and manufacturers, while in fact there is nearly one-sixth of the entire population of the country producing a still larger proportion of the wealth of the country, dependent upon this single branch of industry.

Certainly, after such an exhibit, no fair minded man can say that the duty upon pig iron is for the benefit of any particular section or State, at the expense of any other section. Suppose our iron was cheap and by coming in direct competition with the imported article, wages would have to be reduced. Imagine, then, this 6,000,000 of people supported by one-half the wages now received, don't you suppose it would lower the prices of the products of those farmers who advocate free trade because they have to pay so much for a lock or a nail once in ten years?

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.—In the United States Senate yesterday the larger portion of the session was consumed by Messrs. Sumner and Frelinghuysen in speeches on the amnesty bill and the civil-rights measure. Mr. Frelinghuysen delivered a long speech on the merits of the bill, and Mr. Sumner addressed the body again on the subject, making another appeal to pass the civil-rights bill in its present shape, viz: as an amendment to the amnesty bill. No action was taken, as the Senate adjourned shortly after the conclusion of the debate. A long debate took place in the House on questions pertaining to the tariff, arising from the repealing of a bill offered by Mr. Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill permitting the importing of certain machinery into Louisiana free of duty. The bill was passed after a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. Maynard, Finkelnburg, Dawes, Kelly, and Kerr. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Poland made a personal explanation in connection with a resolution offered by him some days since for the establishment of a rule that will refer to a committee all rules calling on the departments for information. A number of pension bills were passed by the House, as were also two appropriation bills.

THE Cincinnatti Commercial can see nothing in protection, except a system which compels "the workingman to pay thirty dollars for a suit of clothes," in order to "foster our infantile industries, and all that sort of thing." According to the Commercial the employment of home labor is a matter of no consequence whatever. Our quarries and mines, our factories, furnaces and forges—the man fold productive industries and interests of the country, with the millions of capital they employ, and the immense population they support—are of no moment, if things can only be bought at lower rates than at present. But what benefit is to be derived from merely cheapening commodities, if the workingmen have no money with which to purchase them? "Twelve eggs for sixpence" seemed enticing to the Irishman only when the sixpence was in hand. Why does the English artisan who can get a suit of clothes for fifteen dollars at home, emigrate to the United States, where, according to the Commercial, he must pay thirty for the same articles? Because he has compared the standard of European and American remuneration, and knows that the prosperity which protection gives to our industrial enterprises will insure him wages with which he can not only pay the higher rate more easily, but can also save money beside. Did our contemporary ever hear of American mechanics emigrating to free-trade England in order to benefit their condition?—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A messenger of the Metropolitan National Bank was robbed of $65,000.

One-half of the town of Montinelle, Drew county, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The body of T. P. Norton, the last victim of the City of New-London disaster, was washed ashore at Groton, Conn., on Saturday.

The Chicago police made a raid upon four gambling-houses on Saturday night, capturing 38 of the inmates. All were taken before a police magistrate and held in $300 bail each.

In Lakeville, Mass., on Friday, Charles A. Leach, a dentist, while laboring under delirium tremens, shot Thomas Bump, John Capeless, Daniel Swift, and Wm. Coomber. The two first named are supposed to be mortally wounded.

A fire in New-Albany, Indiana, on Friday, destroyed the salt shed and hay warehouse of Col. Beta A. Kent, a two-story frame residence, and partially burned the pork-packing establishment of McMahan, Goodloe & Co., which contained an immense quantity of pork. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

The mother, wife, and two daughters of Dr. N. Klumb, living in the suburbs of Louisville were poisoned at supper Sunday evening by eating some fruit put up in jars. They lay at the point of death for some hours, but the energetic efforts of physicians finally roused the victims from their stupor. There are now some hopes for their recovery.

The Market Savings Bank, of New York, has suspended, its deficit being placed at $100,000. The cause is attributed to the culpable mismanagement of the Treasurer. The Eighth National Bank will probably be able to pay its depositors fifty cents on the dollar.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

The Boston Journal says a Society for the Protection of Children with bare legs, from the cruelty of mothers, is soon to be established in Boston.

The defence that Stokes will make for Fisk's murder, it is said, will be justifiable homicide, because Fisk kept hired assassins dogging Stokes' footsteps.

The supply of India rubber is said to be inexhaustible. Each tree can be tapped for twenty successive years, and yields on an average three tald-spoonfuls a day.

The Washington correspondents have had a hard time of it recently in getting up wars with Spain and Russia, but unfortunately appear to have failed in both tasks.

Among the modern improvements we have introduced into Japan is kerosene. Its advance in civilization was satisfactorily proved by a big fire at Yokohama, which burned up 400 houses.

The correct present for a gentleman to make to the lady of his choice on his wedding day is a house in a good neighborhood, furnished, and a silver service, provided his pocket-book will permit.

The Indianapolis Journal announces that "Miss Nilsson, a young woman who sings almost as well as Kellogg, and kicks a piano stool clear across the stage apparently with little effort, is coming."

Benjamin Franklin, in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, proposed that the Vice President be styled His Superfluous Highness. Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson were not in this category, however.

Thurlow Weed states that the petition, with seven thousand signatures, which procured the passage, of a Bankrupt act under President Tyler, had previously done service before the Legislature of New York "praying for a law imposing a tax on dogs."

A Kansas paper's cow obituary says: "There is not a farm wagon in in the country that she has not stolen something out of; not a gate in town that she has not opened; and the stones that have been thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Body and Mind Disease.—Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are so intimately allied for weal or woe, that when suffering from the latter, dyspepsia is 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 exerted in cases of indigestion. The first 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 transitory, but is 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 there is an overflow of bile, the secretion is soon 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 respiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily 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 at Allentown, Pa., on Saturday, and 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 disease in its various and most malignant form. That his skill, has not been exerted in vain, numerous certificates, that may be seen at his office, will testify. A few names are selected for publication, which are known to citizens of this county. Not feeling of caution 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 Gabriel, Allentown. Deafness.
Mrs. D. Yeager, Catasauqua. Tumors of the Head.
Nathan Eberhard, Bethlehem. Cancer.
Mrs. Bech, Trexlertown. Cancer.
Wm. Jameson, Bethlehem. Pulmonary Catarrh.
James Megan, Bethlehem. Chronic Rheumatism.
Mrs. J. Berner, Salisbury. Scrofula.
E. A. Haffacker, Philadelphia. Cancer Tumor.
Mrs. W. S. Minnich, Salisbury. Fem. and Epileptic.
C. Wittman, Lanark. Tumors of the Head.
Abraham Kistler, New Tripoli. Tumor of the Neck.
Mrs. E. B. Serfass, Slatington. Fem. Com.
Mrs. E. Weindorf, Friedensville. Cancer of the Breast.
Catherine Amey, Centreville. Cancer side of the Face.
John Levan, Siegfried's Bridge. Polypus of the Nose.
Mrs. Fogelsmann, Allentown. Cancer of the Breast.
Thomas Butz, Hokendauqua. Tumor.
Mrs. D. Krebs, Mahanoy City. Cancer of the Face.
F. J. Schanker, Sipstown. Tumor.
Catharine Hareman, 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.

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

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, in perfect 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 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 Complaint, Catarrhal Affections, Consumption*, in its early stages, *Diabetes, Intestinal Disorders*, and *General Debility*. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is *highly recommended by Physicians*, and the testimonials of invalids reveal its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $3.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

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

D. S. CADWALLADER, 505 Race St., Philada.
jan 18-6m

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean the process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that I will be impossible even in 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 bowels from all diseased matter and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid matter that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and cause it up to a healthy action, by which material and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels and liver are the means by the use of which Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organs is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the fecal matter are weak, and required strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to the important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of assimilation, and ultimately make a good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure incipient cases of Consumption is the free and perseverance of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of phlegm or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and any patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or ulcers there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter must ripen, so long as the system is low and weak. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things—a good appetite, a good digestion, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regains health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and it is true as very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, even if one lung is entirely gone, 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 strengthen it, set up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to cure the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whether the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

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 part lung 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. As long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a fatal relapse. Hence it is that I so strongly caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves in any manner, here that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives I regard as a class of sick, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot heal, with the delicacy to the patient, be exposed to the blast of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully n