The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. REDELL, JR., Editor

ALLENTOWN, PA., FEB. 28, 1872.

THE Indiana Republicans, in State convention, have resolved that while they favor a reduction of Tariff and other taxation, they also insist on National Legislation to protect the coal and iron interests. Indiana has recently discovered promising beds of iron ore and accessible veins of block coal, which has induced her to join the army of Protection. The prospects brighten. In a few years we will manufacture nearly everything we need within our own boundaries.

THE recent assassination of the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, makes an important vacancy in the British Civil Service. The position is an important one, and it is also lucrative enough to be eagerly sought for. The salary is $125,000 per year, and this generous sum is usually doubled by extra allowance. As the place is generally held for six years unless the incumbent sooner succumbs to the effect of the climate or is assassinated, it affords a good opportunity for getting rich at the public expense, and there will be no lack of applicants for the desirable place.

SENATOR WILSON of Massachusetts places himself in the hands of his friends in respect to the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency. He said that he was disposed to withdraw altogether when Vice President Colfax recalled his positive declination, but his friends in various quarters urged him to remain in the field and so he awaits the decision of the National Convention at Philadelphia. He does this in an entirely friendly spirit toward Mr. Colfax, and if this gentleman is renominated he will have no heartier support than that given to him by Senator Wilson.

SOME of our exchanges are surprised that indignation meetings have not been held in reference to those $80,000. As yet we can hear of no arrangements being made to have a thorough investigation made. In Schuylkill county they elect honorable men to office, too—yet an investigation of the financial affairs of the county brought out the testimony from one of the Ring manipulators that the County Treasurer deposited county money in the Miners' Trust Company Bank, upon which the Treasurer himself drew interest, and the county got none. That's just exactly what sent Marcer to jail in Philadelphia.

Would it not be well to have an investigation here, just for the purpose of showing whether there is anything wrong? Who is ready to take the position of champion of the rights of the people? The county officials themselves ought to show their desire to place their accounts before the people. If everything is right they will always hereafter be honored for having taken such a course. This is no political question, but one which affects the pockets of all taxpayers.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS OPPONENTS.

The Congressional opponents of President Grant's renomination are sparing no pains to endeavor to make it appear that a great deal of corruption has been going on under the present administration. No one claims that President Grant's administration has reached perfection, but it certainly is true that President Grant has endeavored to the best that he could for the country, and we should be glad to see his opponents willing to concede to him some honesty and integrity of purpose. The recent investigation into the situation of affairs at the New York Custom House revealed a good many abuses which had been practised by dishonest and grasping officials, but they did not show that the President was responsible for any of this evil conduct. The President cannot be held personally responsible for everything that is done by the thousands of men in the employ of the Government, and no persons are better aware of this fact than the very men who are making so much noise about corruption and the like. The last attempt to bring discredit upon the Administration has been the effort to identify the Government as an active assistant of France during the French German war, the design being of course to operate in this way upon the German vote. This attempt has proved abortive, and so will all other attempts which may be made to convict the administration of corrupt and improper conduct. No amount of fairly conducted investigations will prove detrimental to the interests of the present administration, for the administration has done nothing which needs concealment. But when an investigation is wanted merely for the purpose of making trouble and annoyance it is not strange that the President's friends oppose—not the investigation,—but the spirit which prompts it. That this was the case in regard to the French arms matter which was before the Senate last week is conclusively shown by the following dispatch from the Boston Journal's Washington correspondent. Maj. Poore has watched the management of affairs at Washington for a quarter of a century, and he can tell the difference between movements made in the interest of the public and efforts made in the advancement of partisan feelings Of last week's experiences in the Senate he says:—"A small body of Republican Senators, in their anxiety to prevent the renomination of President Grant, has managed to keep the remainder of the Republican Senators on the aggressive, and to effectually put a stop to the transaction of the public business. This was especially the case last week, when a resolution of inquiry into the sale of arms was introduced, to which no Republican Senator would have made the slightest objection, and which would have been passed without a dissenting vote; but this would not have stirred up an angry debate. So the resolution was purposely prelaced with a long preamble, setting forth statements which not half a dozen Senators would have indorsed with their votes until they could have been proven by the proposed examination. The result was a week of debate which, from all appearances, is to be followed by several days more of talk on the same topic. This encourages the conspirators against the renomination of Grant, and they make loud proclamation all over the country—some in open, defiant language; others by adroit and sugar-coated insuendoes that the administration seeks to avoid any investigation. Never was there within my recollection of public affairs a more infamous or a more cunningly managed scheme laid to deceive the American people." The people, however, it may be added, are not to be deceived by such schemes as this. They take the present administration upon its merits, and the simple fact of the large and rapid appreciation of the public credit since the inauguration of President Grant will overbalance many of these attacks which have no basis of fact. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts understands the temper of the people pretty well, and he told the Senators some wholesome truth in regard to this French arms debate the other day. He reminded the Senate that the people of the country understand that a political canvass is going on at the Capitol, and care very little about the fierce accusations hurled to and fro by Congressmen. "Sir," said he, "we may as well understand it here, for the country understands it all. The country knows what it is about quite as well as we do here, and the people have quite as much confidence in themselves and in the men they trust that are not in the Senate as they have in us here in the Senate. We must learn one thing, that we are not great centres around which events move in this country. We are but fragmentary, humble parts in a great work." These were true words, and the Congressional opponents of the administration will realize their truth some time if they do not now.

So warped in its prejudices has it become, that the New York Tribune quotes Democratic attacks upon the Administration with delight The Cincinnati Enquirer, which was once, in the Tribune's eyes, "a lying copperhead sheet," has suddenly become an oracle. Not only this—but the Tribune is going back on the "American citizens of African descent." Its latest upon this subject is headed "Negrophobia in Newark."

—That's what comes from backing Jeff Davis. When the good fall they descend to the lowest depths.

No movement has yet been made to insure an investigation of the affairs of our county. Nearly everybody admits that an investigation ought to be made, but there appears to be no one to step forward to take the initiative. It is not done the matter of those $80,000 will pass down to history as a remarkable instance where the auditors showed by a *clerical error* that they were utterly incapable of detecting fraud, if there were any, and yet the people were so confiding that they were satisfied with a trivial explanation. Allow the Ring the privilege of the most favorable explanation they can make and even then the mystery is involved in doubt.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Legislature of our State, seemingly blind to the rights and privileges which minorities properly demand, appear intent on passing the bill providing for the Constitutional Convention so as to completely ignore them. As a matter of policy to the State, as well as justice to ourselves, the Republican voters of this and other minority counties should have their pro rata of representatives in that Convention. If local representation is desirable at all, let it be made complete, uniform and fair—or abandon it altogether and elect the delegates to the Convention at large without regard to localities and then provide that hereafter our Legislatures shall also be elected at large in the same way. This would be fair and uniform, but unwise in our judgment as is the present system of imperfect or partial representation. The tyranny of the "majority rule" in this State is becoming well nigh unbearable. The minority counties ask, yea, demand a change! It will be well if it is heeded. We call the attention of the press throughout the State to the matter, and especially of the minority counties. Now is the time to speak out or "else forever hold your peace." We print the following words of encouragement from the representative journal of the Wilmot District, the Montrose Republican. Its plan is founded on wisdom and its purpose is *simple* naked *justice* to the minority counties. After commenting on Gen. White's bill it says:

A better plan would be to vote for two men in every Senatorial district, the three highest to be elected—or better still, to vote for three the five highest to be elected. A large convention will give nearly every county a voice. Then all the delegates would be chosen directly for and accountable to those who knew them best.

CAN WE AFFORD TO LOSE THEM?

We are asked, can the Republican Party afford to lose Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and Greeley, with the influence of the New York Tribune? At present we see no danger of losing any of them. Schurz long ago forfeited the confidence of the party and is to-day regarded as a man who has sacrificed principle to his inordinate ambition. Sumner could not live in harmony with his family—he has about as nasty a disposition as any other man in the country—and it is not to be wondered at that he is sore over his removal from the Foreign Relations Committee. Sumner is very much out of humor, but we don't believe that he wants to live in history alongside of Chase, Andy Johnson, Doolittle, and such men. Trumbull may go over to the enemy if he gets his price, but the price is not likely to be paid. Farmer Greeley would be the most dangerous enemy of any of them, but he hates Free Trade too much to desert the old flag, and even though his paper has pursued an infamously unjust course towards the President, it still hangs on to the cause.

But what would be the result should we lose all of them? The result would be that four traders have had an engagement in the House of Representatives, and have suffered defeat at the hands of the protectionists. Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, whenever it shall report a bill changing important duties, to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list. Objection being made to debate, Sunset Cox and other Democrats having vainly tried to inaugurate one, the motion was rejected. Immediately after this action, Mr. Mercur, (Rep.), of this State, moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, and to pass the same. A discussion ensued, Cox and Brooks making opposition with several others. Notwithstanding all this the rules were suspended and the resolution passed. This is a decided triumph for the protectionists The other proceedings were unimportant with the exception of the introduction of a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of 1866. A motion that it be rejected was negatived by a strict party vote. The Senate session was devoted to discussion on the Sumner inquiry resolution. Mr. Conkling took the floor and maintained it nearly the entire day, delivering a lengthy speech in opposition to the preamble. He also replied to the recent speech of Mr. Schurz. At the adjournment no vote had been reached.

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FRIDAY, February 23

On the House taking up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Voorhees spoke against it, because it contained an appropriation for a consul at Havana. He criticised Spain as being a brutal and bloody power, and alluded to the fact that on the breaking out of the rebellion she had immediately recognized the belligerent rights of the South. Mr. Garfield, in speaking, hoped that antagonism to the bill would not be made on account of Cuban affairs. At the conclusion of the debate, the amendments advancing the Russian mission to the first class, and the Japanese to the second, and reducing the Central American to one minister at Nicaragua, were severally agreed to and the bill passed. In Committee of the Whole the House debated the bill reimbursing the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war. Messrs. Stronz, Blair, and Farnsworth argued strongly against it in both its policy and propriety, taking the ground that it was not justified by any law, rule of right, or justice. At the adjournment no action had been taken. To-day in the House is fixed for general debate only. At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate Mr. Trumbull had the floor, and during his address, which was in no wise connected with the resolution pending, reviewed the course of the majority on recent matters before the body. Mr. Morton replied at length. The regular business was unimportant, the only thing done being the reporting of bills from committees and the introducing of others chief among which was one by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, appropriating to each State in which agricultural colleges have been established in accordance with the law of 1862 one million acres of public lands for their further endowment and support. No mineral lands are to be taken under the act.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—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	108½	108¾
U. S. 6's of '81	115½	115¾
" 62, not called	111	111¼
" 62, called	111¼	
" 62, 2d & 3d Call	1 2½	
" 64	110⅞	111¼
" 65	111¼	112
" 65, new	110⅞	111⅛
" 67	111½	111¾
" 68	112	112¼
5's 10-40's	110½	110¾
6 year 6 per cent. Currency	113⅞	114⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅞
Silver	107	108
Union Pacific 1st M. bonds	90¾	91¼
Central Pacific R. R.	102	103½
Union Pacific L. Grant B.	81½	81

Allentown Produce Market.

Corrected Daily by Weissamer, Frownard & Co

Wheat Flour, per bbl	$7 50	selling
Wheat, per bushel	1 60	paying
Rye	80	"
Corn	70	"
Oats	50	"
Flaxseed	1 80	"
Timothy Seed, per bushel	4 00	"
Clover Seed	6 00	"
Wheat Flour, per cwt	3 75	paying
Rye " "	3 00	"
Corn Meal " "	2 50	paying
Butter, per pound	40	"
Lard "	10	"
Tallow "	8	"
Shoulders "	15	"
Eggs, per dozen	25	"
Potatoes, per bushel	80	"
Dried Apples, per bushel	2 00	"
Dried Peaches	3 00	"

Now is the time to think about beautifying your premises Nothing adds so much to the cheerfulness of a home and the value of property as rare flowers and shrubbery, and fruit and ornamental trees, and for the purpose of getting just what you want, without the fear of misrepresentation, go to WM. GRIM'S ELEVENTH STREET NURSERY. The contrast between the bleak outside world and the interior of his green-houses affords a pleasure fully compensating for a visit to the nurseries.

PHŒBE BAKER SALVE, the best article for piles, cuts, burns, broken breast, and all skin diseases. Sold by the druggists. 25oc18w*

CANDIDUS COULD NOT HAVE SUNG had he not used the Pectoral Syrup, a valuable efficacious remedy for coughs and colds. Very useful to allay the irritable condition of the air passages. Prepared only by Lawall & Martin, City Drug Store, No. 712 Hamilton street, corner of Hall, Allentown, Pa.

A NEW LOT of embroideries, very pretty, just received at Mrs. M. A. G. Guldin's, 608 Hamilton street.

Also, a new style corset, just introduced into the market, and already much admired and very popular.

Schnecksville Correspondence.

Our valued correspondent at Schnecksville sends the following interesting items:—

Through the efforts of Peter Gross, Superintendent of the Sunday School, Washington's Birthday was celebrated in a patriotic manner in Schnecksville. Impromptu speeches were delivered by M. J Gerhard, P. C. Croll and Henry A. Peter, in the English language, and Rev. J. S. Renninger, J. E. Smith and D. Pfaff in the German. These addresses were overflowing with the right spirit and gave evidence of that patriotic feeling we are glad to see manifesting itself upon occasions of this kind. The audience united in singing hymns between the addresses, thus adding to the interest of the occasion.

At the next meeting of the Schnecksville Literary Society the following question will be debated: "Resolved, That the school exerts a greater influence upon the community than the pulpit." The question is one of considerable interest and as the members are thoroughly versed upon the points to be elucidated, we may expect a very interesting and instructive debate.

North Whitehall Correspondence.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated in a very interesting manner at the Egypt Church, in North Whitehall, yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of reading compositions on the character of Washington, and incidents in his life, by the pupils of Mr. F. G. Berndt's public school, interspersed with appropriate music, also by his scholars, assisted by his church choir. Able and eloquent addresses were also delivered on the occasion by Revs. Leibbach and Renninger and Mr. Leisenring, in the German, and Supt. E. J. Young and L. P. Hecker, Esq., of Allentown, in the English language. The exercises were listened to with marked attention both by the children and the large audience present, and a celebration of such a character cannot fail to leave deep and lasting impressions upon those who participated in celebrating the birth-day of the "Father of his Country," in this commendable way.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE AT EGYPT.

The third monthly meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed Sunday School Institute of Egypt, in North Whitehall, was held last Sunday. The Institute was called to order by the President, J. G. Bernd, and the exercises were commenced by singing and prayer led by Rev. S. A. Leibbach. The unfinished business of the last meeting was then taken up, and on a motion, offered by Rev. J. S. Renninger a committee of nine was appointed by the President, to draft by-laws and an order of exercises for the Institute. The following named gentlemen constitute the committee:—Rev. S. A. Leibbach, Rev. J. S Renninger, William Leisenring, David Schelly, David Keck, John Ritter, Xenophon Kohler, Reuben Steckel and Daniel Kleckner. On motion, it was decided that the secretary procure a suitable book in which the constitution and proceedings of the Institute might be recorded. The President then laid before the Institute the importance of having the constitution published, in order that each of the members of the Institute might be provided with a copy and thus become acquainted with its provisions therein set forth. This subject was discussed at length by Rev. S. A. Leibbach, Rev. J. S. Renninger, and Messrs. Scheirer, Troxell and Kleckner, who approved of the plan and motion, a committee of three was appointed by the President to have 1000 copies of the constitutions printed. The committee is composed of Rev. Dr. Notts, Daniel Kleckner and Chas. Troxell.

It was further decided by motion that Rev. Dr. Notts be requested to make a translation of the original constitution into the English language in order that it might be placed on record in both languages in the Institute journal. The constitution was then read and the names of 30 persons were enrolled as members.

The question, "Are Sunday Schools to the Church what they should be?" was discussed at length by Revs. Leibbach, Renninger, J. G Bernd and M. A. Peter, in which many interesting and instructive ideas were advanced. Questions were then selected to be discussed at the next meeting which will be announced in due time. The Institute then adjourned to meet in four weeks at Laury's School House. The Lord's Prayer was chanted, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Renninger and the assembly adjourned.

OWING to a misunderstanding as to time of meeting of the Senatorial conferees Messrs. More and Ainey were not present at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Mickley, our other conferee, however, did attend and went in with the conferees of Carbon and elected Gen. Charles Albright delegate to the State Convention. We dislike dissensions among members of the party, and would prefer to let the matter pass without comment, only that the action of Mr. Mickley might in the future be taken as a precedent which would result in damage to the party if the Republican paper did not express its disapprobation. Judge Kistler was made the unanimous choice of the County Convention and Mr. Mickley was selected as one of the conferees to sustain the wishes of the Convention. Could he, under these circumstances, any more consistently vote for Gen. Albright than a Presidential Elector could vote for a candidate opposite to the one he has selected to cast his ballot for?

We deplore the action of these gentlemen as one of injustice to Lehigh. We had been led to believe from a letter written by Gen. Albright, that Carbon county recognized the justice of giving the delegate, this year, to Lehigh, and we had therefore selected one of our most tried and trusted Republicans from our strongholds of the upper end for the position. It was a just recognition of the faithfulness of our Republicans of that reliable section of the county and we should like to have seen Mr. Kistler the choice of the conference. We hope the Republicans of Heidelberg will know where to place the responsibility.

The proceedings of the meeting will be found in our local columns.

SINCE Judge Black's Gazaty article appeared, the World seems to think there is really serious danger that John Graham's assault on the legality of the grand jury which indicted Stokes may prove successful. That there were gross carelessness and grave irregularities in the impanneling of this body seems to be certain. If the wily Graham *does* carry his point New York will be left in a very pleasant situation. It will follow from a decision in his favor, that she has not had a legal grand jury since last September. A special statute will be required to make out a new jury list. It will most likely take two or three months to get the jurors into their box. Meanwhile, the members of the ring and such other culprits as are out on bail, will not be slow to take the good the gods provide them. "The counsel of these," says the World, "will move to have their bailsmen released, and it is difficult to see how any court could deny the motion. Thereupon the re-assured Tweed and the generous Connolly and the genial Sandy and the blithesome Fields will slip the hateful collar of the law, and twitch their mantles blue, and hie them to fresh vouchers and opportunities new under kinder skies than those of home."

THE MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S for March opens with an illustrated paper upon "The Chesapeake Peninsula" by George Alfred Townsend. There is also another illustrated paper, "The Heart of Arabia," by Bayard Taylor, which gives a graphic description of some of Mr. Taylor's Eastern experiences. Among the more noticeable of the other articles are, "Black log Studies," by Charles D. Warner of Hartford, Conn., who has developed a charming style as an essayist; "The False Claim of Mormonism," by George W. Samson; In the Brook," a short story by Susan Coolidge; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," the concluding chapters, by George Macdonald, and "At his Gates," by Mrs. Oliphant. For poetry there are "The Skipper Hermit," illustrated, by Hiram Rich, and "My Hickory Fire," by Helen Hunt. In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland has some vigorous and sensible remarks upon "Easy Lessons from Hard Lives," "Something that Wealth can do for Labor," and "Fewer Sermons and more service."

THE ATLANTIC for March opens with the third instalment of Hawthorne's "Septimius Felton," and the admirers of Hawthorne's genius find much in this story to remind them of the best work of this gifted and lamented author. Dr. Holmes continues his philosophical chattings about "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," and Prof. DeMille leads us farther on in his "Comedy of Terrors." George M. Towle writes of "Our Consular Service," and Mr. Parton gives us a further insight into the life of "Thomas Jefferson as a Virginian Lawyer." How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar" is a California story, and a good one too, by Bret Harte. It is fully equal to anything which has ever come from his pen in naturalness and simple pathos. The number is unusually strong in its poetry, there being no less than five poems, two of them from Whittier and Longfellow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—Once more the free traders have had an engagement in the House of Representatives, and have suffered defeat at the hands of the protectionists. Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, whenever it shall report a bill changing important duties, to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list. Objection being made to debate, Sunset Cox and other Democrats having vainly tried to inaugurate one, the motion was rejected. Immediately after this action, Mr. Mercur, (Rep.), of this State, moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, and to pass the same. A discussion ensued, Cox and Brooks making opposition with several others. Notwithstanding all this the rules were suspended and the resolution passed. This is a decided triumph for the protectionists The other proceedings were unimportant with the exception of the introduction of a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of 1866. A motion that it be rejected was negatived by a strict party vote. The Senate session was devoted to discussion on the Sumner inquiry resolution. Mr. Conkling took the floor and maintained it nearly the entire day, delivering a lengthy speech in opposition to the preamble. He also replied to the recent speech of Mr. Schurz. At the adjournment no vote had been reached.

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BATH BAND GIFT DRAWING.—The Bethlehem Times says: On Thursday this long looked for and often postponed event came off at the hotel of Mr. Koch. A large number of people from all sections of the county were present to hear the prizes drawn and attend the ball which was given at the close of the drawing. The latter operation was performed in a fair and honest manner, under the supervision of the following committee, selected by the ticket holders: F. Schlabach, Bath; John Odenweider, Bath; O. Pigley, South Bethlehem; Charles Haupt, Bath; Fred. Becker, Catasauqua; G. W. Rhoads, South Bethlehem; Walter Rhoad, Seemsville; Josiah George, Newberg; Peter Johnson, Palmer township; Robt. Emmet Godshalk, Easton. All the coupons of the tickets sold and unsold, were put in one wheel, and 514 envelopes, corresponding to the number of prizes, containing slips on which a prize was written, were placed in another wheel. Two blindfolded boys at the wheels drew, one a coupon and the other an envelope; one member of the committee announced the number of the coupon and another the prize named on the slip in the envelope drawn at the same time, and four members of the committee each kept a list of the numbers drawn and the corresponding prizes. The principal prize was a house and lot in Bath, worth $2 500, and ticket 3088 drew it; Jonathan Moore, saddler, Easton, was the fortunate holder. Ticket 1295 held by Andrew Berry Bath, drew lot in that town worth $200; ticket ——, held by the Band, drew $100 greenbacks; ticket 1058, mower, R. Dech, Hecktown; 6707, phaeton, Geo. Spengler, Seemsville; 7110, set cottage furniture, Jeff. Schweitzer, Hecktown; 1829, $50 greenback, Mr. Laudenberger, Bethlehem; ticket ——, horse, Band; 659 billiard table; 4608, lady's gold watch; 7500, sleigh, G. Kohler, Easton; 2248 drew a prize, couldn't ascertain what. This is a list of the principal prizes drawn. A ball and a supper were given at the close of the drawing, at the Bath Hotel, Wm. Koch, proprietor. The ball room was well filled, and dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning. We were reluctantly compelled to decline an invitation from the proprietor to partake of the truly tempting repast he had set out for the dancers at 11 o'clock, we having sought our couch at the residence of a friend before even that seasonable hour.

ZION'S REFORMED SUNDAY DEDICATION OF THE NEW SCHOOL ROOM.—On Sunday, the pretty, attractive new Sunday School room of Zion's Reformed Church was dedicated, the services commencing at half past one o'clock, and Rev. Strassberger offering the dedicatory prayer. One of the features of the occasion was the presentation of a number of gifts, which are named below.

Jacob Riegel & Co., Philadelphia—a carpet for the young Ladies' Bible Class Room.

Moses Schneck, Philadelphia—a view of Jerusalem, for the young Men's Bible Class Room.

James, Kent, Santee & Co., Philadelphia—a map of Palestine for the main School Room; also a clock for the Infant Room.

Owen F. Huber, Philadelphia, formerly a scholar of this school—a view of Heidelberg for the young Men's Room, and one for the Ladies' Room.

Mr. George W. Hartzell, of Allentown—a carpet for the young Men's Bible Class Room.

Mrs. Moses Schneck, Philadelphia, formerly a member of this congregation—a view of Jerusalem for the young ladies' Room.

George Schneck, Philadelphia formerly an Infant scholar—The Shepherds of Bethlehem, and Moses descending from Mt. Sinai, to the scholars of the Infant Room.

Artman, Dillinger & Co., per Henry Dillinger, of Philadelphia, formerly a scholar of this school—a clock for the young Men's Room.

David Brunner & Co., of Philadelphia—a clock for the young Ladies' Room; also four shield mottoes for the main school room.

Robert McDowell, of Slatington—one slate for the young men's and one slate for the young ladies' bible class rooms.

Reuben Solliday—window weights for six windows.

Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia—a hanging basket to the young ladies.

Mr. Gerhard Leinhard, of this city—a hanging basket to the young men.

A. R. McCowen & Co., of Philadelphia—a framed motto "Nearer my God to Thee," for the main school.

Wm. Fink, a former scholar, painted a motto for the Infant room, free of charge, entitled "Suffer Little Children to come unto Me."

George W. Bimbon & Co., of Philadelphia—two inscribed banners for the Bible class rooms.

A lady teacher, Mrs. Eisenhard—a beautiful Bible mark for the Sunday school.

W. R. Lawfer—a fountain, for the benefit of the whole Sunday school.

The friends of the Sunday school in Whitehall—their services in hauling stone and material for the building.

After the school exercises services were held during which Rev. Snyder, of South Bethlehem, delivered an address in English, and was followed by Rev. Strassberger in German. A number of clergymen of other congregations were present. In the evening Rev. Stein, of Hellertown, delivered a sermon relating to the consecration.

The school now numbers between 600 and 700 scholars and is one of the largest and most flourishing in the city.

OBNOXIOUS RULES.—For some time past there has appeared a spirit of obsequiousness among the pudblers employed by the Glen Iron Company, in reference to a list of Rules and Regulations which were posted up in different parts of the Jordan Rolling Mill, some of which were obnoxious to the pudblers, which they showed this morning by placing a notice by the side of the Rules and Regulations, giving two weeks' notice that they would quit work, and requesting their pay at the end of that time, rather than work under the rules making them responsible for damages resulting from accident.

Brief Chronicle.

—Pig Iron sell at from $41 to $43 per ton.

—The North Penn. train, on Saturday evening, was several hours late, on account of a coal train off the track at Hatfield.

—Miss Pauline Clayton, of Harrisburg, who has $8,000 cash and any quantity of charms, advertises for a good-looking husband.

—Two men, calling themselves H. L. Myers and James Watson, stopping at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, for a few days past, sold some wheat to Hoffer & Co., and received a check for $24 on the Dauphin Deposit Bank. They raised the figures, making it $2,000, and received the money. The alteration was soon discovered, and the men were arrested at the depot and the money secured.

—The Kutztown Agricultural and Horticultural Association has elected Elijah DeTurk president, John R. Gauser secretary and A. J. Fogel treasurer, for the ensuing year.

—W. H. Lawall, of Easton, has retired from business.

—Alderman Richards, of Reading, always has his birth-day on Washington's birthday, and his friends think they are celebrating the latter by giving the former handsome presents.

—On Washington's birthday, about two o'clock in the morning, Joseph R. Robinson shot Orlando Koch, in the Reading Mansencher Saloon. The row commenced in playful banterling, and ended in a rough and tumble fight, after which Robinson died the shot. It is feared Koch's injuries will terminate fatally. Robinson is in jail. Both were employes of the Reading Railroad Company.

—Reading has organized an orchestra of twenty pieces, composed of the most accomplished musicians selected from the various orchestras of the city. We should not be surprised to hear of it attaining as good a reputation as the Ringgold Band possesses.

—Senator Harvey received on Tuesday a package from Norristown, one hundred and thirty-two feet in length and containing nearly six thousand names to a petition praying for local option.

—Harrisburg has commenced talking about having a Board of Trade.

—A correspondent asks if marriages performed on Sunday are illegal, whether it is not also illegal to have funerals on that day? We fail to see the parallel.

—The Reading Railroad is adapting the patent brake to its trains. The Reading deserves praise for its care of the lives of passengers.

—A correspondent asks "Why are the Lehigh county Auditors like a drunkard?" He answers "Because they always over-balance."

Coplay Correspondence.

The Mutual Literary Association of Coplay held its meeting this week on Wednesday evening, in the Stemton school building. The question: "Should capital punishment be abolished?" was discussed with greater interest than any one question previously discussed by the members of the Mutual Club. The speakers in favor of the abolition of this mode of punishment were Messrs. Morris and Rue, D. D. R per, Esq., of Slatington, Prof. Bender, of Weaversville, and G. H. Heffner, of Siegersville. The negative was well sustained by Messrs. Purcel and Bates, Rev. J. A. Little, of Hokendauqua, and M. C. Henninger, of Weaversville. A large and appreciative audience was present, who were highly interested and pleased with the manner and spirit that characterized the discussion and especially the ability manifested by the speakers who came from a distance. The Society adjourned to meet in one week in the Coplay school building, at which time the "Alabama Claims" will be discussed.

Deaths.

KECK.—In Hanover, Feb. 25th, Thomas, infant son of Andrew Keck, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, Feb. 23, at Ferndale, Thomas P. Williams, aged 55 years.

LITZENBERGER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 24th, Mabel H., daughter of Uriah S. and Kate S. Litzenberger, aged 3 years, 6 months and 21 days.

LYNN.—In this city, Feb. 19, Lydia, daughter of the late Adam and Salome Lynn, aged 16 years, 9 months and 29 days.

HOFFMAN.—In this city, on the 31st inst., Henry F., son of Winfield and Sarah Hoffman, aged 9 months and 24 days.

NEWHOUSE.—In this city, Mary, daughter of the late Bernhard & Margaret Newhouse, aged 8 years, 10 months and 27 days.

YOUNG.—At Belvidere, N. J., on the 19th inst., Ebenezer S. Young.

His toils are past his work is done,
And he is fully blest.
He fought the fight, the victory won,
And entered into rest.

Then let our sorrows cease to flow,
God has recalled his own;
But let our hearts in every woe,
Still say "Thy will be done."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all *stable* men were complaining that the horse-nostrums of the day were *unstable* remedies, the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish of trumpets, and within one year became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples and caked breasts, tumors, lumps, sore throat, sore ears, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the external injuries of the "rising generation," and in fact there is not a city or township in the United States where the MUSTANG LINIMENT is not regarded by both sexes and every class, as a household word in the community.

Sinking Slowly.—Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its early symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilirant tonic that can be administered to a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is invigorated, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In cases of dyspepsia the benefit of the operation of the Bitters has been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Let the effected with these ailments fix in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and nowise to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

Dr. H. D. Longaker offers his service to the afflicted in this issue. Those suffering from Chronic Diseases, he will be glad to see and talk with them. It is his practice to plainly describe a disease intractable 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, backed by many years of practice in treating disease in its various and most malignant forms. That his skill, has not been exercised 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 No feeling of egotism prompts the republication, but they are published rather as an evidence to those many afflicted and condemned, them selves 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,