ADVERTISING RATES.	3t	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos	1yr
One Square	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Two Squares	2.00	3.50	6.50	9.00	20.00
Three Squares	4.50	5.25	9.00	17.00	25.00
Six Squares		11.50	17.00	25.00	45.00
Quarter Column		13.50	22.00	40.00	60.00
Half Column		20.00	40.00	60.00	110.0
One Column		30.00	60.00	110 00	200.00

Professional Cards $1.00 per line per year.
Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, $3.00
City Notices, 20 cents per line 1st insertion 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines agate constitute a square.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR., PUBLISHER,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

The Lehigh Register.

VOL. XXVI. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872. NO. 21.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR.
Plain and Fancy Job Printer,
No. 603 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
ELEGANT PRINTING
NEW DESIGNS
LATEST STYLES
Stamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Constitutions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Bills of Lading, Way Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, etc., etc., Printed at Short Notice.

Dry Goods.

LeMAISTRE & ROSS,
212 North Eighth Street, Phila.

By confining themselves to a special line of goods and doing a large trade are able to buy and sell cheaper than those who deal in a more general way. Not a thing desirable is wanting to make up the most thorough stock of

WHITE GOODS,

All sorts of Laces, and at this season a specialty is made of

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

by the pair, and curtain lace by the yard. The choicest stock of Vestibule Laces to be found.

Our 2700 pieces, representing more than 36 000 yards of

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

All select patterns and button-hole edged.

Bias tucking and bias tucking combinations made solely for their own sales.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

may 1-tfw

E. S. SHIMER.] OUR [A. S. SHIMER.

Increase in Businses

NECESSITATED INCREASE

IN STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

DAILY ARRIVALS,

AT THE

"MAMMOTH STORES."

OF

E. S. SHIMER & CO.,

705 AND 707

HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.,

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

OUR STOCK is entirely too extensive to enumerate articles, and will only say, that it is full and complete in every particular, comprising all the different novelties of the season, and at prices that cannot be undersold by any one. We keep everything usually kept in a well regulated Store. In

DRESS GOODS

Such as *BLACK SILKS,*
FANCY COLORED SILKS,
FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
JAPANESE STRIPED SILKS,
BLACK MOHAIR and ALPACAS,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES
BLACK BOMBAZINES and CANTON CLOTH,
ALEXES CLOTH all SHADES
CRETONS, LATEST STYLES,
LIGHT WEIGHT POPLINS,
COLORED MOHAIRS,
COLORED ALPACAS,
CHANE DRESS GOODS, &c.

DOLLY VARDENS,

of every possible description and design.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

CASHMERE,
THIBET,
BROCHE and
FANCY and
STRIPED SHAWLS.

WHITE GOODS!

Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, French Nainsooks and Organdies, Piques and Marsailles, Swiss Cambrics, &c.

MARSAILLES SPREADS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LACES and INSERTINGS.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

FANS, &C.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Prints, Sheetings, Checks, Tickings, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Denims, Chambray, Flannels, &c.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES

WOOL and other Produce taken in exchange for Goods, for which we pay the highest market price. Respectfully,
E. S. SHIMER & CO.,

Nos. 705 and 707 Hamilton Street,
apr17-tf w] ALLENTOWN, PA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

REMOVAL.

OUR NEW STORE.

GUTH & KERN,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of their friends, customers, and the public generally, to the fact that they have just removed to their newly and elegantly fitted up STORE BUILDING, one door west of their former location, and immediately adjoining the First National Bank, being the building formerly occupied by Schreiber Bros, where they propose to continue

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

in all its varied branches. They have the finest, best and cheapest stock of GOODS ever offered to the public, embracing everything that the public can wish. They would especially invite the attention of all to their fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

This department they flatter themselves to be the best ever offered to the public of Allentown and vicinity, for style, quality and cheapness, goods of the most approved patterns, &c., consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks, Black and Fancy Silk Poplins
Black and Fancy Mohairs Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Black and Colored Striped Suitings, Black Bombasines, Black Australian Crape, Black Poplins, Black Velveteens, Silk Velvet, Satin Striped Versailles Cloth, Satin Striped Lorne Robes, Silk Striped Mohair, Silk Figured Sultana, Brocade Japanese Silks, Brocade Poplins, Serge Wool Plaids

Scotch Wool Plaids, Cord and Colored Velveteens, English and French Chintzes, Plaid Poplins, Plaid Chintzes, Plaid Nainsooks, Broche, Thibet, Helena, Saratoga, Vigilia, Long Branch, Niagara and Watervliet Long and Square SHAWLS, in GREAT VARIETY.

CALL and SEE.

As they are buying strictly for cash, they flatter themselves that they can offer great inducements to parties wishing to buy good Goods at reasonable prices.

They only ask the public to give them a call and examine their stock, and compare prices and quality. They defy competition.

Thankful for past favors, they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage of their old customers, as well as of all new comers.

HIRAM GUTH] [THOS. KERN.
Jan 24-3m d lan31-3m w

HAPSUS,

The great remedy for bots, colic, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels in horses. *Cures every case.*
SHOULD BE IN EVERY STABLE.
Sent free by mail for Fifty Cents.
AGENTS wanted everywhere. A. SWYDAM, Cabell C. H., W. Va.

I EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS!

I DO NOT PEDDLE MYSELF!

I HAVE NO AGENTS!

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALLENTOWN. PA.

OFFICE, NO. 10 (Near Parlor).

MORRIS BERNHARDT

OPTICIAN

OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA, MORE RECENTLY FROM NEW YORK.

Post Office Box 5150.

NEW YORK CITY.

Offers those who are Suffering from Weak and Defective Sight, his

BRAZILIAN

PEBBLE

AND

AUSTRALIAN CRYSTAL

TRADE MARK

GLASS SPECTACLES!

Superior to Any Other in Use!

Sold only by

MORRIS BERNHARDT

SPECTACLE AND OPTICAL MANUFACTURER.

The Advantages of these Spectacles over all others are

1. THEY CAN BE WORN WITH PERFECT ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light, comfort to the spectacle wearer hitherto unknown.

2. HOW TO SELECT GLASSES.—It requires professional guidance, even when a good article is offered. Doctor Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

TESTIMONY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, PROFESSORS OF THE HIGHEST OPTHALMIC TALENT IN ALLENTOWN, PA., POTTSVILLE, READING, LANCASTER, EASTON, SCRANTON, CARLISLE, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AND FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 22, 1872.
IT AFFORDS ME PLEASURE TO STATE that I have carefully examined Doctor Bernhardt's collection of Glasses for the eyes, and from his explanation of the manner in which he adapts them to imperfect vision, I am fully satisfied that he thoroughly comprehends the science of Optics, and that he is practically eminently skillful in the adaptation of instruments for the relief of all forms of imperfect vision within the scope of relief without an operation. I am confirmed, in my own opinion of the Doctor's merits by the testimony of the most reliable and prominent medical men in various cities in the United States, I most cheerfully commend him to all with whom my opinion may have any weight.
C. J. MARTIN, M. D.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 22, 1872.
AFTER A THOROUGH EXAMINATION of the principles upon which you adapt your Glasses to defective or impaired vision, and a close investigation into your claims to thoroughness in the application of those principles to the eye, it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the fact of your preeminence in the science of Optics and the remarkable skill and facility with which you practically demonstrate yourself in this branch of scientific investigations. It is a matter of the greatest moment to those using glasses for the eye to avail themselves of the rare opportunity offered them by your presence in our city to have Glasses properly adapted to their particular cases.
JNO. ROMIG & SONS, M. D.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 23, 1872.
I HAVE EXAMINED A LARGE VARIETY of Glasses manufactured by Dr. M. Bernhardt, of Berlin, Prussia, and take much pleasure in recommending him to all those who are in need of his services. From the number of testimonials that I have seen I am convinced that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may apply to him.
Yours, etc.,
E. G. MARTIN, M. D.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 24, 1872.
IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO inform my friends that I became acquainted with Dr. Morris Bernhardt, in Reading, Pa., in June, 1869, and there bought of him a pair of his excellent Glasses which rendered excellent service unto me ever since and I joyfully recommend him to all who may stand in need of his services.
WM. S. MENNIG,
Pastor of Evan. Lutheran St. Paul's Church of Allentown, Pa.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 23, 1872.
DR. M. BERNHARDT—DEAR SIR:—I beg to express to you the deep sense of obligation I feel for the professional kindness extended to me by which with eye-sight impaired by years of application and study, I am now enabled to read and write with a clearness of vision equal to the days of youth. May your honorable and useful life long be spared that humanity may enjoy the scientific skill of one so eminently qualified in mind and heart to do good to his fellow-men.
With best wishes for your success I remain
Yours Truly, J. F. FAHS,
Pastor of St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church.

DR. M. BERNHARDT, BY EXHIBITING his instruments and especially the Glasses of his own preparation, gave satisfactory proof of his experience and skill as an Oculist and Optician. This judgment is confirmed by numerous testimonials in his possession from scientific, intelligent and influential men residing in different States and Territories of our country. I can, therefore, recommend him to all who may be afflicted with weak eyes or impaired sight as a person well qualified to afford relief by furnishing them with a suitable pair of Glasses.
N. S. STRASSBURGER,
Pastor of Zion's Reformed Congregation.
ALLENTOWN, Pa., January 21, 1872.

DR. MORRIS BERNHARDT HAS FURnished me with a pair of Brazilian Pebble Glasses which suit my eyes exactly. From personal experience I can cordially advise all persons whose natural vision requires the supplements of art to avail themselves of the Doctor's skill. He has exhibited to me credentials from eminent Physicians and Ministers, with many of whom I am personally acquainted. He is evidently an Optician who understands his profession most thoroughly.
J. W. WOOD,
Pastor Presbyterian Church
ALLENTOWN, Pa., January 24, 1872.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25, 1872.
*DR. BERNHARDT'S CRYSTALS ARE UN*doubtedly very clear and perfect, and his system of adjusting them to various conditions of the eye seems to fully justify the very flattering testimonials he has received from leading Physicians and others in various parts of the United States.
WM. R. GRIES,
Rector of Grace Church.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 10, 1872.
HAVING HAD A PERSONAL INTERVIEW with Dr. Bernhardt, and being fully convinced of his eminent skill as an Optician and Oculist, I take pleasure in commending him in his professional capacity to all who may need his services.
JAMES S. CARPENTER, M. D.

We cordially endorse the above:
D. W. BLAND, M. D.
GEO. W. BROWN, M. D.
A. H. HALBERSTADT, M. D.
J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor first Presbyterian Church.
JOHN I. PEARCE, Pastor M. E. Church, Pottsville, Pa.
GEO. W. SMILEY, Pastor second Presbyterian Church, Pottsville, Pa.

Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the most reliable and well-known gentlemen of the United States among whom are:
Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York
R. E. Fenton, ex-Gov. of New York.
A. G. Curtin, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
R. B. Hays, Governor of Ohio.
O. P. Morton, ex-Gov. of Indiana.
Alexander Ramsey, ex-Gov. of Minnesota.
Henry A. Swift, ex-Gov. of Minnesota
Richard Yates, ex Gov. of Illinois.
R. M. Patten, ex-Gov. of Alabama.
Joseph E. Brown, ex-Gov. of Georgia.
Jonathan Worth, ex-Gov. of North Carolina
John Gill Shorter, ex-Gov. of Alabama.
James L. Orr, ex Gov. of South Carolina.

READING, PA., March 27, 1869
MARTIN LUTHER, M. D.
C. F. McCAULEY, Pastor of the 2d Reformed Church Reading, Pa.
JOSEPH COBLENTZ, M. D.
M. MURRAY WEIDMAN, M. D.
LLEWELLYN BEAVER, M. D.
C. H. HUNTER, M. D.
E. J. RICHARDS, Pastor of Presbyterian Church.
BEN. SCHMUCKER, Pastor of St James' Lutheran Church, Reading, Pa.

LANCASTER, PA., May 24, 1868.
JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D.

Continuation of Dr. Bernhardt's References.

HENRY CARPENTER, M. D.
H. E. MUHLENBERG, M. D.
E GREENWALD, D. D., Pastor Church of Holy Trinity, Lancaster, Pa.

EASTON, PA., February 16, 1869.
TRAILL GREEN, M. D.
C. C. JENNINGS, M. D.
AMOS SEIP, M. D.
EDWARD SWIFT, M. D.
J. M. JUNKIN, M. D.
SAMUEL SANDT, M. D.
C. H. EDGAR, Pastor of Reformed (Dutch) Church.
EDMUND BELFOUR, Pastor of St John's Lutheran Church, Easton, Pa.

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 31, 1869.
BENJ. H. THROOP, M. D.
R. A. SQUIRE, M. D.
N. Y. LEET, M. D.
HORACE LADD, M. D.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Ju 23, 1871.
A. H. SENSENY, M. D.
J. L. SUESSEROTT, M. D.
WM. H. BOYLE, M. D.
J. C. RICHARDS, M. D.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, M. D.
SAM'L G. LANE, M. D.
P. S. DAVIS, Pastor of the 1st Reformed Church.
LUTHER A. GOTWALD, Pastor of 1st Lutheran Church
J. A. CRAWFORD Pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church.
B. S. SCHENCK, M. D.

CARLISLE, PA., June 18, 1869.
A. J. HERMAN, M. D.
WM. W. DALE, M. D.
S. P. KIEFFER, M. D.
REV. C. P. WING, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
WM. C. EVERETT, Rector of St John's Church.
JOEL SWARTZ, Pastor of the Lutheran Church

CONSULTATION FREE.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. Bernhardt will not remain here but for a short time only.
jan31-daw

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

AND

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

FOR THE SPRING,

are arriving weekly from the most celebrated

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FABRICANTS.

New and beautiful designs. Specially adapted for city residences.

WALRAVEN'S

MASONIC HALL,

NO. 719 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

feb2-daw

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

HOFFMAN'S

STEAM SAW MILL

AND

LUMBER YARD!

KINDLING!

BILLS CUT TO ORDER

OFFICE AT THE MILL,

FRONT AND LINDEN STS.

WHITE AND BLACK OAK SAW LOGS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid upon delivery.
d-w july 12-ly

$40 McLEAN & HOOPER $40

IMPROVED ELASTIC

Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine,

The Best and Cheapest in market, and excels in the following points:

UNEQUALED SIMPLICITY
QUIETNESS OF OPERATION,
EASE OF MANAGEMENT,
RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,
NON-LIABILITY TO DROP STITCHES OR BREAK THREAD.
SIMPLICITY OF TENSION AND APPLYING ATTACHMENTS.

And its stitch less liable to rip in use or wear than the "Shuttle" stitch, while it can be more easily taken out if desired.

The McLEAN & HOOPER will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck Quilt, Cord, Bind, Baste, Braid, Embroider and Gather in a most approved manner.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE,

827 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

-lydaw

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ALLENTOWN, March 29, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Duplicate for the collection of Water Rents for the ensuing year has been placed in the hands of the undersigned, in accordance with the provisions of the 3d section of an Ordinance regulating the distribution of water in the City of Allentown, as follows:

"SEC. 3. That all rents for the use of the water shall be payable in advance to the first day of April next after the contract, and annually in advance from that day, to the City Treasurer, at his office or his place of business, and to all rents remaining unpaid on the 30th day of said month of April there shall be added 5 per cent, and to rents remaining unp d on the 1st day of June following there shall be added 1 per cent., and to all rents remaining unpaid on the first day of July thereafter there shall be added 20 per cent., which amount shall be collected with the said rents, and all delinquents at that date the Treasurer is forthwith to give the person owning the premises a written note of said delinquencies, stating the amount of rent including the amount of per centage for non payment in full to said date, and on the failure of the delinquents to make the required payment within ten days after date thereof, it shall be the duty of the Water Committee forthwith to cause the ferrules of such delinquents to be detached from the pipe of conduit, and cause suit to be instituted for the recovery of the rents and per centage so due, as well as for all expenses incurred in detaching the ferrules." By order of the Committee.

JONATHAN REICHARD, City Treasurer.
may2-9wd may8 9tw

WINDOW SHADES!

and Hollands, all colors, plain and bordered, at

SAMUEL G. KERR'S,

632 Hamilton Street,

(Next door to Guth & Kern's.)

The Moth-Proof Chest Co.,

Of Philadelphia, Pa.

Incorporated Aug. 1871.

IS NOW MANUFACTURING AIR-TIGHT, CEDAR-LINED CHESTS and TRUNKS, of various sizes, PAPER boxes for MUFFS, HATS CAPES CUFFS, COATS and whole Suits, of every description. These articles are fully secured by letters patent of the U. S., and are believed to be among the most desirable of anything now seeking the public favor. Agents and Dealers wanted to introduce them in every town in the U. S., to whom a liberal discount will be given. Address, JNO. W. FRANCIS, Sec'y, M. P. C. Co.,
mar27 3m daw] 436 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

A. W. WITTMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CIVIL ENGINEER

T. B. LEISENRING

INSURANCE AGENT, FIRE, LIFE, AND LIVE STOCK

WITTMAN & LEISENRING

Real Estate Agents and Scriveners.

708 HAMILTON STREET, (Up-Stairs.)

Have upon their books some very desirable propertie which will be sold at low prices and on easy terms among which are the following:

14 N. Eleventh Street.
321 N. Fountain Street.
8 1 Hamilton Street.
843
101 North Tenth Street.
449. Fifth Street.
239 N. Ninth Street.
433 N. Seventh Street.
120 N. Ninth Street.
Vacant Lots in all parts of the city.

A. M. VAN OSTEN,

DEALER IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,

AND

FEATHERS,

No. 814 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDAL WREATHS,
BRIDAL VEILS,
BOQUETS,
FRENCH MOSS.

Ostrich Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curled.

apr0-3m d

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

The Efficacy of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, in Chronic Dyspepsia, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Constipation, deficiency of vital power, and all maladies affecting the stomach, liver, bowels, pulmonary organs, or muscular system, has been experienced by hundreds of thousands, and hundreds of thousands more are asking for the same relief.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take outdoor exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and corner of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

march 23 3m d&w

MATTINGS!

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Break in the Democratic Ranks.

WHY VOORHEES IS HIMSELF OPPOSED TO GREELEY, AND WHY HE THINKS THE DEMOCRACY SHOULD REPUDIATE HIM.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. Voorhees, Democrat, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives to-day, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph from the Washington Republican, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating as to the position he should take on the question of supporting Mr. Greeley, and that as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Mr. Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potential.

He declared that he did not halt or hesitate. He had not halted or hesitated when he had not more than fourteen Democratic colleagues in the House, nor did he now. If he could ever be tempted to abandon the principles of his political life it might have been then. As to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whoever believed in the high protective tariff principles of its chief man might support him. But he [Mr. Voorhees] would not. Was he expected to support Mr. Greeley because he had been the life-long champion of doctrines which he [Mr. Voorhees] opposed? Was he expected as a Western man, representing a Western laboring constituency that was ground down by a high protective tariff monopoly, to support the great champion of protection?

Was he expected to support a man who had been the most clamorous advocate in all the land for that Kuklux legislation which had desolated the homes of the Southern people? If Mr. Greeley's nomination promised relief to that blasted and downtrodden section, there was not much which he [Voorhees] would not forego to subserve so holy and so benign a purpose. But Mr. Greeley had been the earnest advocate of the legislation which had paralyzed the South, and was that the reason why he should get his support?

He was told that the present Administration had been cruel and unkind to the South, but the Administration had simply executed a law which the Cincinnati nominee had dictated to Congress. That was all the difference between them. One was the executive officer acting under his oath of office to execute the law, and the other was a man who had no oath on his conscience in regard to the matter, but who had urged the passage of that legislation.

Was he expected to support Mr. Greeley because within a recent date he desired a still further extension of the President's power to suspend the habeas corpus all over the South? Was he expected to support him because he was the earnest and urgent advocate of the present force bayonet election law that subjected every voting precinct of twenty thousand people to the supervision, and, in certain contingencies to the control of the military? Was he expected to support him because two months ago this very man had clamored and raged in his great organ in favor of a law to place the local elections in the State of New York under Federal control, and also in certain contingencies under military control? Was such a man fit to receive his vote for the Presidency? Was such a man fit to be in that high place? Was that the voice of statesmanship which was called for at this hour?

Was that the reform to go before the Union sentiment of the country, and appeal to it in favor of a man who stood on the record for the "inalienable right" of a State or of a community to dissolve this Union? Was he, as a friend of the Southern people, called upon to vote for a man who, during the entire fall and winter of 1860, wrote with all his acknowledged power in favor of the inalienable right of any dissatisfied portion of the country to break up the Union and form another government for themselves? Mr. Greeley had not recanted those opinions, but, on the contrary in his book on the "American Conflict," published in 1864, he had analyzed them and defined them to this effect, that if in consultation, convention, and the like, the South still desired, with any considerable approach to unanimity, to separate, it should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Speer (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, objected that Mr. Voorhees' remarks were not in the nature of a personal explanation, but the Speaker overruled the objection, and Mr. Voorhees proceeded with his speech amid great excitement and confusion, which rendered much of what he said inaudible at the reporters' desk. He repeated that Mr. Greeley, after three years of war, had still held and published the same sentiments, and they still stood unreserved. Was a man fit to be elevated to the Presidency who stood committed to the doctrine that whoever desired to dissolve their connection with the Government had the inalienable right to do so?

That might commend him to some people, but it would not when his subsequent course was called to mind. Some of the highest men of the South had told him [Voorhees], with tears in their eyes, that more than any one thing which satisfied them that they could have a separate system and form of government to suit themselves was the voice of the then victorious Republican party speaking through its acknowledged organ; and yet when the Southern people did what this man had told them they had the inalienable right to do, no wild beast, hungry for blood, ever screamed over its prey as he [Greeley] had shouted "On to Richmond," to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had the right to do. That was a solemn page of history which could not be reversed. The waters of the ocean could not wash it out; mortal man could not gainsay it. A red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South.

Others might do as they pleased, but for him [Voorhees] and his household he would not do this thing. Parties to be successful must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. He was told that his party desired success. Against this Administration no one desired it more than himself, but there was something which was better than success and sweeter to the heart than success. A great man had said that it was better to be right than to be President, and so he said that it was better to be right than to succeed. He entered his protest against the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. Roosevelt (Dem.), of New York, asked whether Mr. Voorhees would support the candidate of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, whoever that candidate might be?

Mr. Voorhees replied that he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed that the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question. [Laughter.] But he did not dispair of success. His position was in favor of standing by the principles of his party, and he would vote for the man who represent ed those principles. He had no fears, however, of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support.

It had been sometimes said that this nominee had gone bail for Jefferson Davis when he was in prison, but that was too narrow a platform for any party to stand upon. [Laughter.] It would be a most dangerous thing to raise an issue as between the man who put Mr. Davis in jail and the man who bailed him out. It would not be a safe issue, and he implored his Southern friends not to make it. It might provoke a comparison which would not be favorable to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Davis had not been helpless. A hundred millions of property at the South had been ready to bail him out.

It sometimes seemed to him [Voorhees] that it was merely a piece of restless impertinence on the part of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to offer himself as bail for Mr. Davis. When Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, desired and proposed (as he knew to be the fact) the arrest of Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and other prominent Confederate officers, there was but one man who could prevent that being done, and that man was the present incumbent of the President's office. General Grant had stepped forward and told them that these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that that parole should be respected. [Applause from the Republican side of the house.] If he should be driven to take the stump and press the claims of Mr. Greeley, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. Roosevelt (Dem.), of New York, suggested that Mr. Voorhees had been recently in conference with President Grant.

Mr. Voorhees said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement had uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. Roosevelt said he made that statement on information given to him. He had heard two or three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

Mr. Voorhees. Then the gentleman associates with men who do not tell the truth.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Voorhees whether he would have voted for Judge Davis and advocated his election if he had received the nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. Voorhees. Judge Davis represents many things in common with my own views.

Mr. Randall. He is a Republican.

Mr. Voorhees. That is not the point. I cannot join a combination which represents nothing I am for. On great constitutional questions Judge Davis stood in troublesome times where I stood—in behalf of the rights and liberties of the citizens—while such men as Greeley were burying them into the earth. The strong probabilities are, in my judgment, that if Judge Davis had been presented at Cincinnati he would have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic party of the country. In that I may be mistaken. I am only stating my own individual opinion. I should have regarded him with very great favor. It is quite a different thing whether I shall vote for a Republican who has much in common with my own views, or for one who has nothing at all in common with them.

Mr. Randall. I should not vote for either of them unless he was endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Voorhees. That is right.

Mr. Randall. And I should vote for either of them if endorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Bird (Dem.), of New Jersey. I would not vote for either of them if he was endorsed.

Mr. Kerr (Dem.), of Indiana, stated that so far as the statement in the Republican referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. Niblack (Dem.), of Indiana, repeated the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of organization would compel him to vote for Mr. Greeley, but that whenever the Democratic party acted on the question he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana, also repudiated the Republican article so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Baltimore Convention.

A Storm at Sea.

I wished that the voyage might last three months; but not that it might be all calm; I had a stronger desire to see a gale—the worst possible gale that left us safe. And our calm grew to a west wind, and the wind to a hard blow; and then the gray waterly clouds began to drift up and blacken the whole sky, and the tempest came down; and for seven days each day was more stormy than its predecessor. Our ship danced like a wherry, and drove under close-reefed topsails twelve knots an hour. Standing on the quarter-deck, no one had dared leave his hold of rope or rail, lest the wind should whiff him off into the sea. The great waves gathered behind us and piled slowly up, until it seemed as if they must come aboard; and finally when the stern of the old ship caught the lift of the swell and rose to receive it, we went up until we overlooked the gray, driven tumult as from a tower.

And then from the crest of the wave we seemed to rush like coasters on a hillside, as the waters let us down into the valley of foam and bewilderment. The complication of motions, that of the wave receding yet carrying us with it forward, and the swinglike motion of rising and falling, not as a ship rolls or plunges in an ordinary sea, with a sweep of hundreds of feet in every motion and a descent of forty feet—a sidelong roll and a headlong rush: motions wild, unrestrained, in which we are the most helpless of all created things, in which successive dooms chased each other past us as we were too trivial to be destroyed; the driving, riotous billows, their summits crushed into foam by the weight of the gale, and the foam draggled along the black water till it seemed all froth and yeast; every pinnacle that sprung up where two waves met, driven away in spray, cut down, levelled as instantly as raised; no combing waves there, for no wave could rise to comb, only great hills of water, crystalline with with wavelets, streaked with spun foam, rushing past us at locomotive speed, out of the mist and spray filled space behind into the mystery as deep as before; and our ship a dancing trifle on this infinitude of immensities, the wild water pouring over her bows one moment and climbing up at the stern to deluge the quarter-deck the next,—*this* was the tempest I had been longing to see, and I watched it hours together insatiate. No use to talk to me of sea painting after that! The muddy undulations of a Vandevelde, the harbor sublimities of a Stanfield, the opalescent magic of a Turner, are equally far, because infinitely far, from the power and sublimity of a gale on the wide ocean.—*W. J. Stillman, in the May Atlantic.*

The Late State Labor Reform Convention.

The character of some of the delegates to this Convention, which represented only fourteen counties in the State, is thus given in the Philadelphia Sunday Republic:

John Siney, an illiterate Irishman, who has been in this country only about seven years, and who, during that time, has, while "bleeding" the miners of Schuylkill, been careful to keep away from hard work himself, was one of the prime movers; Judge Findlay, who is a very estimable gentleman in his way, and whose only labor that we know of has been in the State Senate, and as a coal operator, was another. Thomas C. McDowell, whose work has, we believe, always been accomplished with a pen, as legislative reporter, etc., was another. A person named Kilgore, who was never known to use his brawny arms in mechanical or laboring pursuits, was another; a Philadelphian who was never known to do an honest day's work in his life, having lived off of what the Democratic party or corporations interested in legislation at Harrisburg chose to give him was another, and so we might go on with the whole list. Ex-Collecter Cake, who lives on the interest of his accumulated wealth, and by the sales of his town lots in Sunbury, and who would immediately wilt if asked to do an hour's hard work, was, by the way, nominated for Congress.

To which the *Miner's Journal* adds.

One of the best jokes in connection with this *workingmen's* convention was the nomination of Col. Joseph W. Cake, formerly of this county, for Congressman at large. He is a Democrat and was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia under the Johnson *regime.* He belongs to the silk-stocking, ruffle-shirt gentry, was a "shaver" here and it is doubtful if he ever did a day's work in his life. A fine specimen to represent hard fisted workingmen. Schell is an old Democratic stager. In fact all the nominees are Democrats, except Mr. Billingfelt, and as he was not consulted, it is doubtful if he will accept, to become a tender to the Democratic party. The history of this Convention, managed by Siney & Co., is similar to that held in Columbus. It was started to sell out the workingmen to the Democracy. But it won't work.

A Liberal Disunionist.

"Whenever a portion of this Union large enough to form an independent, self-sustaining nation shall say authentically to the residue, 'We want to get away from you, we shall say—and we trust self respect, if not regard for the principle of self government, will sustain the residue of the American people to say—Go."

So spoke Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune in 1860, when the Secessionists of the South were threatening to dissolve the Union. Edward A. Pollard quotes this in his "History of the Third Year of the War," and claims that the South, in view of the high position occupied in the North by the New York Tribune, had a right to receive this as a sentiment of the north in regard to the right of secession; and therefore, he charges the grossest of perfidy on the North in resisting secession, when the Southern States—a portion of the Union large enough to form an independent, self supporting nation did say authentically—very authentically—to the residue, "we want to get away from you."

What have the friends of Greeley to say to his?

The times incline to peace. Hence, what more appropriate man for the times than Horace Greeley? Fellow-citizens, there is nothing of the "stormy petrel" about this placid being. He has all the dove's gentleness, and all the sea-gull's wisdom.

Farewell to pastoral ease, to rural calm,
Chippaqua's frugal globe and fragrant airs;
Farewell the hooded cabbage, winter rear'd,
The early radish and the vernal feet;
Farewell the murrain and the blighting worms,
That make all farming virtue, O farewell.
Farewell the glittering scythe, the subsoil plough,
The cackling fowls and calf-robbed lowing kine,
The soul-stirring cock, the ear-piercing pig,
The empty corn crib, and all quality
Or kinds that make the sum of agriculture up;
And O you mortal truths that plead to show
What I do know of Farming to be counterfeit,
Farewell, Greeley's to other occupation gone.

THE TREATY SAVED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—When the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims was sent to the Senate to day, that body immediately went into executive session, and the correspondence, which is quite lengthy, was read in full, after which a discussion arose relative to the removal of the injunction of secrecy. Mr. Sumner and others were of the opinion that it should be made public. Mr. Sumner said he thought the entire people of the United States were as much interested in this business as the President, Cabinet, and Senate. Everything relating to it should be given to the people, and it should be discussed in open session. He called attention to the fact that the British government proposed to make it public. A republic, he argued, could afford to trust its people as far as a monarchy. He moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the correspondence, but this was defeated, and a motion presented to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate, and refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that should the correspondence be made public in Great Britain the Senate will remove the injunction of secrecy and give it to the press. The general opinion was that for the present, however, it should be kept secret. It appears that the design of the President is to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with the provision, in substance, that whenever England or the United States shall be at war, and the other a neutral, the belligerent will make no complaints for any indirect, remote, or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain will agree to the proposed new article and that both governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts, in order that the Executive, acting upon their own advice, might pursue the negotiation so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two governments. Their was a brief debate after the reading of the documents involving the merits of the question.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were ordered to be printed in confidence and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

THE MOUNTAINS ABLAZE

ADDITIONAL FIRES IN THE UPPER PART OF THE STATE.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 13.—The Moosic Powder Company's mill, at Gibsonburg, this county, exploded at noon to-day with a terrific report. Singular to relate, no one was hurt, every man and boy having gone to dinner. The woods for miles around were set on fire, and this evening the eastern range of the Moosic Mountain is all ablaze, and presents a magnificent sight. The woods around Tobyhanna are also on fire. The Nayaug steam fire engine of this city went there this evening to protect the town.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, May 13.—This evening a fire broke out at No. 93 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, and extended along the avenue to No. 105, and also burned four houses on Bartlett st., adjoining. The first floor of the houses were occupied as stores, and the upper parts were tenements.

One hundred families were rendered homeless and lost most of their household property. Five small-pox patients were in one house, and these the officer of the Health department attempted to secure. They all effected their escape, however, after a long and close chase through waste lots in the neighborhood. The total loss is estimated at $60,000; partly insured.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

How doth the busy Horace G,
Improve each shining hour;
And look for office every day
In every party's power.
How skillfully he builds his cells,
How neat he spreads the soap,
And when pig-iron will not avail
Takes free trade as his hope.

O. S. Frenologist, the distinguished fowler, arrived at the Sherman House, yesterday. He says that he finds a good many bumps on our Western railways that are not explained in his books or charts.—*Chic Times* "*personal.*"

"Mrs. Newton, of Bernard Castle, England, found a frog imbedded in the middle of a potatoe that she was about to cut." This is really not of the requisite thickness. It is a bold and magnificent attempt, but it is a complete failure. That a frog should swallow a potatoe is not out of all probability; but that a potato should swallow a frog,—no, no!—*Boston Globe.*

In order to get the streets cleaned a Little Rock paper prints this pleasant paragraph: We have laid in an elegant assortment of first-class obituaries, from which we shall select, with pleasure fitting ones for each of the aldermen, when he dies from the cholera or other disease, superinduced by the filthy condition of our streets and alleys.

An inventive genius in Wisconsin has conceived an amphibious locomotive. It is intended to travel indifferently by land and water, but on the former requires a track of thirty feet guage, which continues a short distance under water when a lake comes in the way. When the whole contrivance is fairly afloat paddle wheels are brought into requisition, and off it goes for the other shore.

The St. Louis Republican's lady correspondent writes: "I know it's nasty to be ruled by men, to have no voice in the affairs of State, to be inferior to the inferiority of mankind. But just before the reign of woman, just before petticoat administration commences, 'just before the battle mother,' I want to die of croup, or a measle, or something easy, and be put in my little earthy bed, where, whatever occurs, I shall escape the awful condition of sublunary things under the regime de femme."

The project is again mooted among the Rabbis of Europe of leading the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine and establishing a Jewish kingdom there once more.

The mining speculations now raging in the Pacific States has produced some curious changes of fortune, not the least remarkable of which is the case of a banking house, which some months ago failed for a quarter of a million of dollars, its assets consisting chiefly of a lot of mining shares supposed to be worthless. The recent rise in mining stock, however, has enabled the bank to discharge every cent of its liabilities, besides leaving a surplus of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars.

Out in Wisconsin the other day a gallant young man drew a pretty girl towards him and kissed her, and just at that moment a beam fell from the floor above to the spot where she was standing before. That kiss saved the girl's life. The story has spread like wildfire, and the beaming lasses throughout the State generally, are now continually being snatched from imaginary dangers.

Mario has returned to the lyric stage, having incurred heavy losses by the failure of some firms in Florence with whom he had deposited his fortune.

There died in California lately a man named Arnold Martin, who though only fifty-two at the time of his decease, is said to have started, since his twentieth year, not less than eighteen different newspapers, in New England, the South and the Northwest. He was never successful in a single enterprise; but those to whom he sold out often made money. By an extraordinary degree of roving energy he managed to keep poor all his life long.

Norfolk, Virginia, was the scene of a somewhat romantic marriage a few days ago, the bride having crossed the ocean alone to be united to her lover. The young man recently came to this country to seek his fortune. He landed at Norfolk, and from there he went to Richmond, where he readily obtained work. When he saw that he had prospects of steady employment, he wrote to his betrothed to come over; and she, with true woman's faith, and after a long voyage landed safely, and the marriage took place without superfluous delay.

Of Kate Field, who is sojourning in London, and of her lecture on Charles Dickens, a leading English journal says: "But few can doubt the clearness of her insight, the acuteness of her criticism, and the beauty of her language in which she clothes her ideas. The humorous and the pathetic sides of Dickens are treated with equal appreciation, and in rendering her illustrations of character Miss Field displays genuine dramatic power.

John Russel Young, whose departure for Europe was recently noted, takes the position of London correspondent of the New York Herald, at a salary of eight thousand dollars a year, holding the same position in London that Mr. Smalley of the Tribune holds.

THE TREATY.

OFFICAL DOCUMENTS.

We are enabled to give the following exact text of the message of the President on the indirect damage question, sent to the Senate in Washington on Monday:

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith the correspondence recently taken place respecting the divisions of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britian with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In early days of the Republic, Gen. Washington repeatedly asked their advise upon pending questions with such powers. The most important precedent is that of the Oregan Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britian leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britian. U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

The following is the proposal referred to; it is in the form of a telegram from General Schenck to Secretary Fish, and is dated London, May 10, 1872:

Lord Granville, a few moments since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph it to you immediately.

Whereas, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended, in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, viz: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses, stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion—firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

THE VOORHEES SPEECH.

What the Papers Say.

The N. Y. Post says:

The speech was treated by the opposition members in the silliest possible way, the general drift of their remarks being that Mr. Voorhees had been bought over by Grant, and one member crying out "Turn your face to the White House and get your reward." We have never admired the *doctrinaire* extremity of Mr. Voorhees's political views, but the idea that he is a man who has any principles for sale is too ridiculous for serious argument. It he does vote and advise his followers to vote, as he hints he may be certain contingencies, for Grant, it will be from a sincere conviction that honesty and consistency require him to use even that extreme means of opposing the Cincinnati nominee.

The consternation caused in the ranks of the opposition, which echoes through the columns of the Tribune, by what the supporters of Mr. Greeley affect to consider his treason, is very natural. A little more such treason will seriously endanger their cause. For it is not such camp followers as Wood and Morrissey whose support they really long for, and whose enmity they will find in the long run most dangerous, but men like Mr. Voorhees, with whom political professions are not a matter of bargain and sale, but of deep-rooted belief. He has many of the qualities of a real leader. He represents thoroughly the fundamental principle which lies at the root of the Democratic creed, and which has such a vital force that it has managed as yet to survive all attempts to kill it. The distrust of centralization, the profound belief in the eternal presumption which lies against government interference, the conviction of the superiority of the laws of nature to the laws of men—these are the ideas which still give vitality to the parts, and these are the ideas which Mr. Voorhees conceives and expresses.

How Judge Davis Became Rich.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, is a rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty five years ago, when Judge Davis was a practicing lawyer in the west, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect $800. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, and found him to be rich in landed possessions, but without a spare dollar in money. He finally settled the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land—a flat, moist and undesireable piece of land in appearance lying close by a sheet of water, and consisting of perhaps 60 acres. Davis subsequently met his Connecticut client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seems not to have possessed the usual Connecticut shrewdness) fell to and gave him a "regular blowing up" for taking the land rather than insisting upon the $800 in cash; *he* didn't want any of your western land, and he told Davis that having accepted it in payment for debt, he had better keep it himself, and pay over the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed. Stepping into a friend's place of business he borrowed $800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held the land for a rise. That piece of land now forms part of one of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of it, and has nearly a million dollars' worth left. It is a striking example of what the posession of western property has done for its holders; and as the story has neve before been printed, we thought it would be interesting enough to publish.

Tickling the Old Man.

Mr. Greeley publishes daily a few columns of so-called "endorsements," from presonal friends throughout the country. They are about as silly trash as ever has been published and one might suppose that a man of Mr Greeley's age and ambition ought to be above such vanity. As a specimen we quote a few of the endorsers. A gentleman from Kansas writes thus:

"I am yet tremulous with ague, still I can write to say, God bless Horace Greeley."

An enthusiastic New Yorker throws up his hat and gives vent to his happiness thus,

"Hurrah for Cincinnati! The nomination of Horace Greeley brings to my mind the words of Richelieu:

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Here is a fellow who is being moved to exercise the elective franchise. He says:

"The first vote as an American citizen (which I have been for the last ten years), I shall cast for you."

An enthusiastic Democrat from Pottsville, Pa., writes as follows:

"And you are the only man I now have knowledge of that I would support as the Democratic candidate, and I am in a position to accomplish as much as any one who is out of politics."

And of just such soft trash Mr. Greeley prints column upon column in the Tribune to prove how popular he is! A few of the letters have names to them, but most of them have not. Surely Mr. Greeley will succeed in making himself even more ridiculous as a Presidential candidate, than he has as an agriculturalist.—*Scranton Republican.*

Mr. Elihu Burritt is said to make a point of learning a new language every year. This year he thinks of undertaking the tariff plank of the Liberal Republican platform.