The Lehigh Register.

ROBT. IREDELL, Jr.: Edit.

ALLENTOWN, PA., NOV. 13, 1872

THE influence of the News in this city appears to have been weak indeed, judging by the heavy majority given against Horace Greeley.

SUMMING up the reported and official majorities, we find that Grant's majority in Pennsylvania is 132,542, with the prospect that it will go much higher.

THE new novel of Dr. Holland, Arthur Bonnicastle, has already attained such a wide popularity that the publishers of Scribner's Monthly have been compelled to run off a second edition of their magazine.

THE public has not heard much of our Board of Trade lately. We hope the organization will be kept in a healthy condition and that the public may soon see and appreciate the fruits of its labors. A Board of Trade is one of the indispensible institutions of a first-class city, and ours has been an honor as well as an ornament to Allentown.

GRANT'S majority in Philadelphia is 45,446 and in the State over 123,000. Alabama and Virginia are still undecided, but the probabilities are they have gone for Grant. Greeley has five States certain—Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee and Maryland, the latter by nearly 3,000. Tennessee elects eight Republican Congressmen out of nine.

THE Jordan Bridge sidewalk should be acted upon soon. We understand the Democrats object to the county building it because it might be unpopular with the country people. The Democrats need not fear anything of that kind, because the country people are just, and it would be the height of injustice to put the expense of repairing the bridge upon the city. It is a county bridge, the Grand Jury has decided that it should be properly altered, and the work should be commenced at once. The city pays her just proportion of county taxes ungrudgingly and all that she asks in return is that her people shall be as well treated as those residing in the townships.

THE New York World has an ingenious way of explaining the cause of the disastrous defeat which overtook the Democracy in the Presidential contest. It says the defeat was not owing to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, but to the desperation which made the acceptance of such a candidate by the Democracy possible, and the cause which produced this desperation, this utter demoralization of the Democracy, was the frauds committed by Tammany. We contended all through the campaign that the Democracy had not buried deed issues; that it had not renounced the ways which made it obnoxious to the loyal people during the war; that it only accepted the Cincinnati platform as a means of gaining power, and if once in power would not uphold those principals. Now, after the election, the World sees nothing in the past principals of its party to make it weak—its weakness? in the World's mind, was caused only by the corruption of Tammany. But the issue is settled; the Democracy is dead, and there is no use in discussing this dead issue. The people may be thankful that they did not resuscitate such a party.

IN the last election the Republicans did well in this County, but the returns show that too many felt "that it was a sure thing, and their votes were not needed." This is a feeling that, whether it is caused by the certainty of defeat, or the certainty of success, is harder to fight against than the Democratic majority of the County. Had the Republicans turned out *en masse* we could have carried the County for General Grant by a large majority, and when ever the Republicans make up their minds to go solidly to the polls in the future, we can elect the County officers. We believe there ought to be a penalty inflicted for failure or refusal to vote. To vote is one of the duties of an American citizen and there is no reason why it should not be made compulsory, the same as requiring service of citizens as jurors. There might be some objection to such compulsion on the ground that the nominees of either party might not be acceptable to the citizen, but then he could cast his vote for one who was not a nominee. There is too great a disposition to shirk the responsibility of voting, and we have noticed that those who cry out loudest against the incompetency or corruption of officials are generally those who do not vote at all. As there is not likely to be a law making voting compulsory, we wish we could impress upon our Republicans the necessity for voting at every election We believe that if they attend to the duty they will soon have the County government in their hands, and even if success is delayed, the stronger our minority the more respect we will command from the opposition and the fewer will be the acts of injustice perpetrated against us. These are considerations sufficient to induce every Republican to go to the polls. Not only will the chances of success be made more certain, but real estate owners will find that assessments will be made more equitably and a man will not be discriminated against because he is a Republican.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A fire broke out in Boston, at 7:30 Saturday evening, in a five-story granite building, corner of Sumner and King streets. At the time of the breaking out of the fire the wind was dead, but soon it arose to a gale and the flames spread in three directions, leaped from roof to roof, and block to block, soon involving the business portion in one of the greatest conflagrations the world has ever seen. The direct loss is estimated at one hundred millions but what will be the loss to the country is beyond the power of anyone to estimate. It will certainly fall more heavily upon the country than the Chicago disaster and may be to Boston a calamity from which she will not recover during a long term of years. A great portion of her trade and commerce may be drawn away from her now, through the cupidity of her rivals, who never let an opportunity slip to gather wealth at the expense of others. How soon she will rebuild the burnt district will be an interesting question. Chicago, it is said, recovered from her disaster sooner than any other city in the world could have done Chicago occupies a portion in the west that no other city can attain, and no other locality can supply the trade that has made Chicago the wonder of the nineteenth century. Boston's position in Commerce is greatly owing to her unequalled harbor and to the start she has had over all her rivals in point of time. With present railroad facilities, the demands heretofore made upon her may be transferred to other quarters, and in that case there will not be that influx of buyers which stimulated Chicago to use all possible dispatch to put herself in a condition to meet the demands of the trade that was constantly urging her forward and which could not, or would not, be supplied from other quarters.

We shall await with anxiety and interest the developments in this respect. The problem to be solved is whether the recuperative energies of the old cities of the east are equal to the young, vigorous, lion-hearted cities of the West. In the meantime we hope the country will respond to calls for aid and that everything that can be done, will be done to aid our unfortunate Eastern metropolis—a city whose historical recollections, and whose relics of our revolution, puts her foremost in the affections of the whole American people.

The Republican Majority!

THE GREATEST VICTORY EVER ACHIEVED!

GRANT'S MAJ RITY 700,000

130,000 in Pennsylvania!

The result of the labors of the Republican party in the past campaign is one which amply repays all the time and money spent. Gen, Grant receives an overwhelming endorsement of his wise policy and the Democratic party is forever destroyed. No amount of words can better illustrate the one-sided nature of the result than the following table

FOR GRANT.	Majority.	Electoral vote
Pennsylvania,	130,000	29
Connecticut,	4,735	6
Illinois,	35,000	21
Indiana,	23,000	15
Iowa,	50,000	11
Maine,	28,000	7
Massachusetts,	73,000	13
Michigan,	50,000	11
New Jersey,	14,000	9
Nebraska,	10,000	3
New Hampshire,	5,600	5
New York,	50,000	35
North Carolina,	10,000	10
Ohio,	40,000	22
Rhode Island,	8,238	4
South Carolina,	40,000	7
Vermont,	31,000	5
California,	11,000	6
Delaware,	1,000	3
Kansas,	30,000	3
Mississippi,	30,000	8
Minnesota,	25,000	5
Arkansas,	3,000	6
Wisconsin,	25,000	10
Nevada,	2,000	3
Oregon,	2,000	3
Alabama,	5,000	10
Virginia,	3,000	11
West Virginia,	1,000	5
Florida,	4,000	4
Tennessee,	5,000	12
		304

Necessary to a choice, 184.

FOR GREELEY.		
Georgia,	20,000	11
Louisiana,	10,000	8
Maryland,	20,000	8
Missouri,	28,000	15
Kentucky,		12
		54

NOT HEARD FROM.

Texas,		8

THE RESULTS OF THE TRIUMPH.

If all the charges made against the Administration, during the past campaign, had been true, the country would have indeed been in a bad state, but the people knew they were false; they knew the slightest fault was magnified into a great crime; and they knew that while there may have been some errors, there was so much of perfection that the country could not afford, even in a business point of view, to exchange so much that was good for an utter uncertainty, and therefore they gave President Grant a popular majority of over 700,000, a majority unprecedented in the recollection of this generation. A great deal was promised by Republican orators, and Republican newspapers, in the event of Grant's election. The people were promised that while the election of Greeley would create a feeling of uncertainty which would retard the business operations of the country, the election of Grant would have no tendency to create distrust, but would give a new impetus to business and send it along faster in the old grooves. We already see this latter promise being fulfilled. Business to-day is more active, and a firmer feeling prevails at the great money centres than previous to the October elections. The country now knows, from the past, the financial policy it has to expect in the future, and it is satisfied.

President Grant is a man of keen perception and good judgment, and can take in the situation at a glance. He has a military reputation second to no man in the world, a reputation that will grow brighter as the recollections of the bitter political contests he has passed through grow dimmer. His administration has been another crowning honor to him, and the endorsement of his official acts must indeed be a matter for self-congratulation; but above all, the vindication of his private character from the assaults of his vilest enemies must have done much to increase his affection for the people of the United States. After his next term expires he can have little political advantage to hope for; his aims will be to increase the affection in which he is held by the people, and to do this he will give us an administration which will reform abuses wherever they may be found to exist, and will do everything in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole people. Such an administration will do more than anything else to maintain the popularity of the Republican party with the people, and while doing that which will endear him more and more in the hearts of the people, he will also do that which will be simply a debt of gratitude to the party which has sustained him in the Presidential office and has added new laurels to his brow. Believing in the justice and patriotism of President Grant, and having the record of his past term before us, we know that such a policy would have been pursued even if a different course would enhance his powers, but when he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by not pursuing such a policy, his enemies can have no reason to suppose that their rights and interests as citizens will not be well taken of.

The South, divided pretty equally between the opposing candidates, can no longer be regarded as united in the old hatreds against the North. The last elections show this and in them the South has done more than it ever did before to bring about a feeling of good will and friendship. Greeley's election by a united South, aided by a few Northern States would have put back the work of reconciliation several years. The North would have felt incensed because those lately in rebellion had defeated the will of the old Free States; but as some of the Southern States voted for Grant, and in all the others the majority against him was greatly reduced, it shows that the old sectional hatred is dying out and that sectional lines are being obliterated. It was not the negro vote alone which accomplished this, for after the amnesty granted by the last Congress they had not the power, except in South Carolina. It shows that the white people of the South are coming to understand in what direction their best interests lie, and they can be assured that as far as it lays in the power of the Republican party their interests shall be promoted and every effort will be made to increase harmony throughout the length and breadth of the land, and to build up the industrial interests of the South. After this very forcible exhibition of confidence upon their part they have a right to expect that, although nothing will be done to put a premium on treason, everything will be done to increase their confidence in free government and their love for the old flag.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin throws some crumbs of comfort to the Tribune by figuring up a percentage of gain for Greeley in the last election. It says in 1852, Scott carried four States: Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1872, twenty years later, Greeley carries at least five States: Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Considered strictly as a tidal wave, this is not overwhelming; but as a clear percentage of gain on Scott's election, it must be a great comfort to the Tribune.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

The Senior Major General of the United States Army No More—A Sketch of the Life of the Hero of Gettysburg—A Valiant Soldier, A Pure-Minded Man, and a True Christian Gentleman.

(From the Press of the 7th.)

Major General George Gordon Meade, one of the most gallant as well as one of the most able soldiers in the Union army during the late war, died at half after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 1836 DeLancey Place, in this city.

Richard W. Meade was a citizen of Philadelphia, and was, while engaged in mercantile affairs in Spain, married to a lady of Catilonia. Of the two sons resulting from this marriage the second was George Gordon Mead. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Philadelphia, and in this country he received his education. Destined by his parents for the profession of arms, he was placed in the military school then near this city, and in 1831 he was entered at the West Point Academy, from which he graduated with honor in 1835, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Artillery. In this capacity he fought in the Florida Seminole war, but in 1836 his health compelled him to resign from the army, and he adopted the profession of civil engineering. On the breaking out of the Mexicae war he tendered his services to the Government, and was, on the 19th of May, 1842, commissioned second lieutenant of topographical engineers. During the Mexican campaign he served for a time on the staff of General Taylor, and later on the staff of General Scott. For his gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Monterey he was mentioned in general orders, received a brevet of first lieutenant, and on his return to Philadelphia was presented with a sword by his townsmen in proof of their appreciation of his valor. In the interval between the close of the Mexican war and the breaking out of the rebellion he was successively promoted to, in August, 1851, full first lieutenant, and in May, 1856, to captain, and during this time he was principally engaged in the survey of the northern lakes.

When the call to arms was sounded in 1861, Captain Meade was ordered East, and upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he was made—August 31—brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, of which General McCall was division general. After wintering at Tennallytown, and there erecting Fort Pennsylvania, McCall's division was ordered to join in Virginia the Army of the Potomac. When the army moved on Manassas, in March, 1862, Meade's brigade form a portion of the 2d Division of McDowell's 1st Army Corps, and with this corps it remained until that general was made commander of the Department of the Shenendoah. On the 18th of June, 1862, General Meade's rank in the regular army was advanced from captain to major, and subsequently he was confirmed with the same rank in the newly-organized Engineer Corps of the United States army. For the great bravery which he evinced in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26, and Gaines Mills, June 27, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel of regulars, and after the capture of Generals McCall and Reynolds, he took charge of the division. On June 30, in the battle of New Market cross roads, he was severely wounded in the side, but he quickly rose from his bed of suffering and was again at the head of his division and during the Maryland campaign he distinguished himself for gallantry at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At Antietam, when Hooker was wounded and carried to the rear, Meade took command of the 9th Corps and fought bravely through the day, receiving himself a slight wound and having two horses killed under him. During the fearful battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, he commanded the 2d Division of the 1st—Franklin's—Army Corps, fighting in the left wing, and boldly led his men up to the rebel works, a stone wall, behind which was Longstreet's division of the Confederate army. Not being properly supported he was compelled to fall back, with the loss of his brigade commanders, several of his field and line officers, and fifteen hundred men. Two days after this eventful battle, as a reward for his bravery, Meade was made a major general of volunteers, his commission being antedated to November 29, and was placed in command of the 5th Corps. In the second day of the action at Chancellorsville, Meade's and Reynold's corps were held in reserved by Hooker, and upon them he relied for covering the crossing when it was finally decided to withdraw the army to the north bank of the Rapidan, a duty which was admirably performed and with very slight loss.

Lee's army, recently reinforced and flushed with victories easily achieved, now took the offensive once more, and speedily made its way into Maryland and Pennsylvania, Hooker following in Lee's rear. On June 28, the Union forces being then near Fredericksburg, a messenger arrived from Washington with orders relieving Hooker from and placing Meade in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Selected thus suddenly, without solicitation on his part and by the unanimous desire of the corps commanders, Meade assumed the command with a deep sense of the responsibilities thrust upon him; and, after making the best disposition in his power of the troops under his command, he gave the order for the advance that was certain to bring about a battle—a battle which none knew better than he must of necessity be the turning point of the war.

Three days later, July 1, began the battle of Gettysburg. It would indeed be superfluous for a journal published in Pennsylvania, and read by Pennsylvanians, to give any extended account of that fight, from which

The baffled rebels backward reeled
From a stubborn mead and a stricken field.

So long as the Commonwealth remains the keystone of the Union will her sons remember that the victory won by George Gordon Meade at Gettysburg was the turning point of the war, and one of the greatest deeds of arms wrought for that Union's preservation.

It has been said that Meade made a mistake in not more vigorously pursuing Lee during his retreat. Possibly this view is correct; but whatever the commander of the Army of the Potomac did not do, one thing at least he *did*—he stood between Lee's forces and the people of the North, and his bravery and ability prevented the onward march of an army which, if it had not been repulsed when and as it was, would have wrought woe and desolation in its onward progress. Blame him who will for those things wherein he failed, all praise is to him due for that great deed in which he was so eminently successful.

After Lee had crossed the Potomac, Meade hoped to bring him to battle before he could pass the mountains, but at Manassas Gap, where an excellent opportunity for a fight occurred, his plans were frustrated by the dilatory movements of a corps commander, who held the advance. For some time after this the two armies lay in a state of inactivity near the Rapidan, from the necessity of heavy detachments being drawn off to other points. Until Grant became commander-in-chief, no actions of importance were fought, but under his orders Meade led the Army of the Potomac through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the region round about Petersburg and Richmond, his valor and good generalship being so great that Grant, in a letter urging his confirmation as major general of the regular army, said: "I defy any man to name a commander who would do more than Meade has done with the same chances." With this strong endorsement Congress confirmed the appointment requested, the commission being dated August 18, 1864. With the fall of Richmond, Meade's active services ended, and he returned for a brief period to his home in this city. He was however shortly afterwards appointed to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This position, with the exception of a few months passed in command of the military district of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, he has since held, his administration of the duties of the post having been marked with judgement and ability.

The personal appearance of General Meade has been thus well described by an English author, who was introduced to him shortly after the battle of Gettysburg:

"He is a very remarkable looking man—tall, spare, of a commanding figure and presence, his manners easy and pliant, but having much dignity; head partially bald, small and compact, but forhead high; nose like that of the late Duke of Wellington; eyes serious and sad in expression and rather sunken. In a word, decidedly distinguished and patrican in appearance—a gentleman."

In 1840 General Meade was married to a daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant of this city. By this lady he had six children.

On Thursday last General Meade was attacked with pains in the chest, and on medical advice being summoned his ailment was pronounced the pnuemonia of the left lung, a disease which is very apt to prove fatal among people who have passed the meridian of life. On Monday alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and from that time, with the exception of a slight rally on Tuesday evening, he grew constantly weaker until last evening when he expired. Up to the last he was conscious, although a slight dullnes came over him, caused by his extreme weakness. As a soldier General Meade was a success; he achieved success where all before him had failed; he retained a command which from unreadiness, or lack of skill and foresight, all of its predecessors and been compelled to resign, and without extraordinary brilliancy or genius, by his soldierlike bearing and his manly and irreproachable conduct, he won the esteem and regard of all in his command, as well as that of all who commanded him. Such are the claims which George Gordon Meade, the last commander of the Army of the Potomac, established for himself in the breasts of his fellow-countrymen. May the the memory of these claims never fade, and may his good and glorious life stand for all time as an exemplar to be admired and copied, for it has truly been that of a valorous soldier and a gallant Christian gentleman.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

No space which we can devote to-day to the Boston disaster would give our readers anything approaching a proper comprehension of the extent of that awful calamity. The fire raged for fifteen hours and swept away the finest blocks of granite buildings for business purposes on this continent. The sufferers are principally those engaged in the wholesale dry goods, leather, boot and shoe, and wool interests. Estimates of the loss have been put as high as $250,000,000, but the Tribune does not believe it will be over $100,000,000. The local insurance companies are ruined, but outside of Boston the companies will not be affected so much as at Chicago, because the risks are more widely distributed. The Home of New York loses $1,000,000, and is well able to stand it. There is not that amount of personal suffering as at Chicago, because the fire did not extend to that portion containing the residences.

Those affected seriously are wealthy, and while a few will lose everything, the most of them have grit enough to rise superior to this calamity and soon repair their losses.

The building in which the fire originated was a five-story granite, with a French roof and was occupied for a hoop skirt manufactory and gents' furnishing goods. The fire burned with great fury and in less than twenty minutes the whole front of 100 feet was a sheet of flame. The heat drove the firemen away, the flames spread in three directions, of course the fire caused a gale to spring up, and that portion of the city was at the mercy of the flames. As at Chicago, iron doors melted and granite walls crumbled before the intense heat, and the flames leaped from building to building and consumed them with wonderful impetuosity.

A number of banks are in ruins the Transcript office, and the United States Hotel have been burned. The Old South Church, although encompassed by flames, was saved. The Merchants Exchange, Trinity Episcopal Church, Merchantile Library, the Everett Block and Birthplace of Franklin were destroyed.

U. S. soldiers and marines were put on duty to protect rescued property, and aid of police was received from New York and other cities. Numbers of thieves were arrested. Portland, Portsmouth, Providence and Springfield contributed engines.

In comparison with the Boston fire, a summary of the Chicago disaster shows that at the latter 18,000 buildings were burned, 100 persons killed, 80,000 temporarily homeless, and $200 000,000 in property destroyed. Let us hope that Boston will not equal Chicago in pecuniary loss, as she has not in loss of life and in personal suffering.

In the election in this county on Tuesday S. Gross Fry, one of the Democratic electors, 5,639 votes, while the majority of the other elector received 5,623. The majority of the Republican electors received 5,344 votes, which, deducted from 5,623 leaves the correct Greeley 279. In the Second Ward a prominent Liberal would no vote Edgar Cowan, and in the same Ward a prominent Democrat said he would rather spend his next life in the place of departed spirits than vote for Isaiah B. Houpt. Seven persons in Catasauqua voted for Henry W. Casey, instead of Henry Orlady on the Republican ticket.

THE Republicans of Lehigh county are urged not to give up their organization, but although it will be impossible to carry on an active campaign during the whole of the next year, and even unnecessary, it will be to their interest to imitate the policy pursued by the old Democratic party after it had obtained a victory. That policy enabled the Democracy of this county to triumph in every campaign during twelve years, as far as the election of county officers was concerned, and that policy adhered to by the Republicans will enable them to reap the benefits of good government in our county affairs. Stand by the party under all circumstances and a county triumph will be assured next year.

LOCAL OPTION, which will be voted upon in this city and county separately, next March, is already attracting considerable attention and will form an interesting topic for discussion during the long winter evenings. The Temperance men, undoubtedly, will be active in their endeavors to secure a vote against license, and will spare no effort to put every man in possession of data to prove that the sale of liquor is not only demoralizing, but an injury in a business point of view. The liquor men will as certainly do whatever they can to perpetuate a business in which a large amount of capital is invested and which they contend they have a moral right to pursue. Some of them say they would not complain of injustice if the majority of the people of the whole State voted at the same time whether the liquor traffic should be brought to an end throughout Pennsylvania, but they do deny the justice of closing saloons in Allentown and of allowing the sale of liquor outside the city limits, where but a few minutes' walk would take a person into a beer saloon. It would be a curious state of affairs if the city should vote against license, and the county for license. In that event the opposite shore of the Little Lehigh would teem with beer saloons and a line of stages to the Salisbury retreats would be a well patronized institution. The issue will be undoubtedly hotly contested and will result in a feeling of considerable bitterness.

THE World says that if all the Democrats had voted for Horace Greeley he would have been elected President. Such statements are probably excusable in a partizan journal which is vainly endeavoring to prevent its party from being scattered to the four winds of heaven, but as the World's arithmetic is proverbial for its false rules and inaccuracies, it can scarcely hope to have much effect. It told its readers positively that Greeley was a very strong candidate, that Democrats would vote for him in a body and the number of Republicans who would do the same thing was entirely too large for an ordinary man's comprehension. Now it confesses that it misrepresented the truth and that very few Democrats voted for Greeley. But suppose the Democracy had been united on Greeley, would that have changed the result? It would not have taken any more Republicans over to their enemy, because everybody, except a few Republicans, believed that nearly every Democrat in the State would vote for Buckalew and they were confident the Democrats could elect him. No complaint was heard against Buckalew in the Democratic ranks, yet it is a stubborn fact that he was defeated by a heavy majority, and after that defeat Grant stock took a heavy rise throughout the Union. Pennsylvania always did decide the Presidential election, and this year her heavy majority completely upset the expectations of Liberals, even in the Southern States. There is no use crying over spilled milk. The reason Greeley was defeated is because Grant had more votes than he had, and the result would have been the same no matter who might have been nominated by the opposition.

They console themselves by saying that if they had nominated a straight-out ticket at Baltimore, they might have crept in between the two wings of the Republican party. They forget that in that case Greeley would not have remained a candidate, and if he had, few Republicans would have helped to elect a Democratic President by casting their ballots for Greeley. But suppose he had stayed in the field, while the Democrats had a candidate of their own: they could not, in that event, have expected the Liberals to vote for Buckalew, and unless they could have carried Pennsylvania for Governor the result in November would not have been altered. With the most popular Presidential candidate, even a second Jackson, they could not have polled more than 330,000 to 335,000 votes for Buckalew, which would have given Hartranft from 20,000 to 25,000 majority, and the result, State and National, would have been the same disastrous defeat to the Democracy that they have experienced with Greeley.

ANDREW JOHNSON played traitor to the Republican party in 1866 and he has never been able to get elected to any office since. The Republicans don't want him and the Democrats won't have him. Banks has just stepped into Andy's shoes, and next in order will be Lyman Trumbull, whose term as United States Senator expires next March. Especial efforts were made to secure the Illinois Legislature, so that he could be returned, but they failed, and as Lyman was one of the prime movers in the insane attempt to break up the Republican party, he now occupies too contemptible a position in the estimation of his constituents to expect ever again to obtain any position of honor at their hands.

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CARPET STORE,

632 HAMILTON ST.

OUR NEW GOODS!

MEN'S WEAR,
BOYS' WEAR,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SPREADS,
YARNS,
UNDERWEAR,
&C., &C., &C.

All in good variety, just received and for sale at our usual moderate prices. The public is respectfully invited to an examination of our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JUSTUS EVANS,

730 HAMILTON STREET.

A choice line of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c., always on hand.

NOTICE.

THE FARMERS' UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania have made the Assessment No. 2, and have assessed 1½ cents on each and every hundred dollars on the members of said company. The collector of the Company will be present on the following days at the following places, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., to receive taxes:—

November 1872.

4, At the Public House of David Bleiler, Lynnville, Lehigh Co.
5, " Jonas German, New Tripoli, Lehigh Co.
6, " Peter Miller, Siegersville, "
7, " Peter Kolser, Slatington, "
8, " David Peter, Washington, "
9, " David Heitzebach, Treichlersville, Lehigh Co
11, " Charles Jelcenberger, Balliettsville, "
12, " Reuben Sholdy, North Whitehall, "
13, " John Koch, Jr., Egypt, "
14, " Reuben Beck, Kreidersville, Northampton Co.
15, " David J. Peter, Whitehall station, Lehigh Co.
16, " James A. Yeager, Cedarville, "
18, " Charles Derr, Siegersville, "
19, " Abraham Neff, Sefe, "
20, " Jacob Bittner, Lowhill, "
21, " —— Brobst, Seiberlingsville, "
22, " Peter Seip, Saipsville, "
23, " Gideon Yoder, Trexlertown, "
25, " F. Reichard, Ritterville, "
26, " Jesse Gruber, Salisbury, "
27, " B. Greenawald, late M. Appel, Salisb'y "
28, " Reuben Schaffer, Limeport, "
29, " George Bachman, Hosensack, "
30, " Charles Shimer, Shimersville, "

December, 1872.

2, " John G. Schaffer, late S. Knutz, Berks Co.
3, " E. D. Scholl, late Merkle's, "
4, " Lyons, late Erdman's, "
5, " —— Butz, Topton, "
6, " Franklin Schlough, Trexler's, "
9, " Hiram Dechert, Millertown, Lehigh County.
10, " Henry Shankweiler, late Gorr's, "
11, " John Kneidler, New Texas, "
12, " David D. Heninger, Alburtis "
13, " Jeremiah Schmoyer, Emaus, "
14, " Henry Smith, Allentown, "
16, at house of J. L. Schmoyer, L. Macungie "
17, at public house of Wm. Hertzog, Washington twp., Berks County.

JOHN D. SCHMOYER, Collector.

November, 1872.

6, At public house of J. Witt, Centre Valley, Lehigh Co
7, " F. Berger, Hellertown, Northampton Co.
8, " Isaac Schelly, Pleasant Hill, Bucks Co.
9, " —— Cassel, Richlandtown, "
11, " H. G. Ahlum, Milford Square, "
12, " Charles Autrum, Steinsburg, "
13, " David Barron, Cooperburg, Lehigh Co.
14, " A. M. Geisinger, Fairmount, Bucks Co.

The policy holders will please bring their policies to get the receipt thereon.

N. B.—All members neglecting to pay this tax on the above named days, or within 30 days, will be charged an additional percentage for collecting the tax assessed on them By order of the Board of Managers.

D. H. BASTIAN, President.

BENNEVILLE YODER, Secretary.
JOHN D. SCHMOYER, Collector.
SANFORD STEPHEN, Assistant Collector.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

GEO. EVANS & CO.,

(Late EVANS & LEECH.)

NO. 915 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire Companies and Brass Bands UNIFORMED

With RELIABLE GOODS, at low prices.

Samples of goods and Photograph of same free on application.

A quantity of

SECOND-HAND ZOUAVE UNIFORMS

In good condition, for sale very cheap. (1)3-3mw

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LEHIGH COUNTY, OF SEPTEMBER TERM, 1872

In the petition of V. W. Weaver, *et al.*, praying for the incorporation of "The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Lock Ridge."

September 12th, 1872, on motion of Messrs. Runk and Baldwin, the above named petition was, with the articles of association of "The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Lock Ridge," having been read and presented, the Court, upon due consideration thereof, ordered the same to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and also directed notice to be given in THE LEHIGH REGISTER for at least three weeks, and that the same will be granted at the next term of said Court if no sufficient objections thereto be presented and shown to the contrary. By the Court,

J. S. DILLINGER, Prothonotary.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 13th day of September, A. D. 1872.

J. S. DILLINGER, Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 13, '72. s 18 3tw

NOTICE.—A stockholders meeting of the ALBRIGHT OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the American Hotel, Allentown, Pa. All persons holding certificates of stock are hereby invited to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

oct 23 3tw J. P. BARNES, Secretary.

A NEW ORE BED DISCOVERED.

The undersigned has discovered a large body of magnetic ore on Henry Wickert's land, between 20 and 25 feet wide and about 300 feet long, 1½ miles from Emaus, on the East Penn. Railroad

It is calculated the best discovery in the Lehigh mountains. This place can be worked for a number of years without any machinery. The Perkiomen Railroad will run within a few hundred yards of the locality.

The undersigned has also leases on the adjoining properties on one vein of

ORE 9 FEET WIDE,

and on the other 4 feet wide.

Any party desiring to purchase can apply to

D. E. LEWIS, South Bethlehem.

d oct 10-3tw oct 23 4t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of ELIZA HOFFMAN, deceased, late of the City of Allentown, Lehigh county, therefore all persons who know themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make payment within six weeks from the date hereof, and those having legal claims against said estate will present them well authenticated for settlement within the above specified time.

oct 30 6tw1 H. H. KECK, Executor.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"INSECTS AT HOME,"

700 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. "Just the Book for intelligent rural homes." "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address GEORGE SORER, 124 North Seventh St., Philadelphia. (nov 6-1yw

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES!

MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, devotes special attention to the treatment of *Diseases* of WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

She has been 30 years in active practice and cured over 30,000 cases of *Disease*, peculiar to Woman.

She solicits *difficult chronic* and generally considered *incurable cases, and guarantees a safe and speedy cure.*

Ladies afflicted, please call upon, or address

MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.

OFFICE: PRIVATE—311 PINE ST., Phila. Pa.

Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Clip this out for future reference. (n 6-1yw

HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE,

MOTTO CUPS AND SAUCERS, MOTTO MUGS, and TOY TEA SETTS, in great variety. Also, VASES and FANCY TOILET SETTS, of the handsomest designs.

These goods I have imported directly from Europe, and my prices are as low as any importer can sell the same goods in either this city or New York.

A. J. WEIDENER,

Nos. 38 South Second and 29 Strawberry sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—My stock of CHANDELIERS, especially adapted to Churches, is very large. Books of Drawings, showing the design of each chandelier and bracket, will be sent on request. nov 6 2tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 TO $10 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY.—Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of 41. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best low-priced Corn-Sheller ever patented. Let farmers and everybody who has corn to shell send for circular to "FAMILY CORN SHELLER CO.," Harrisburg, Pa.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—A 83 Magazine of the highest order for $1. Agents wanted in every town, on a *perpetual* income. Send 10c. for Specimen to "*Smith's Dollar Magazine*," 51 Liberty St., New York.

1823. JUBILEE 1873.

OF THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER,