vice Reform:—

GENTIEMEN: I do not well see how it would be proper for me to set aside the rules and regulations of the Cival Service Commission. I, some time ago, determined to enforce those regulations on every proper occasion. What have we here? There are two candidates presented, both Republicans; one of them, Mr. Fairman, has been an employe of the Philadelphin Post Office for some time, and I am satisfied he is fully competent to discharge the duties of Postmaster. If I was disposed to set aside the Civil Service rules and go outside, I might appoint Mr. Truman, but I cannot conscientiously do this.

It is said the remarks of the President were considered unauswerable, but after the dele-

considered unanswerable, but after the delegation had left the Executive mansion, the re marks of the latter showed that they felt greatly chagrined over the utter fruitlessness of their visit. They had no right to have any suc · feelings. The people have signified their be. (in the virtues of the rules adopted for the reform of the Civil Service, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the President will give them a thorough trial. While the President's course may be a disappointment to many who have a desire for office, they must not forget that it will also be a rebuke to those pretended Reformers who have spen the better part of the past six months in heaping slander and abuse upon President Grant. A worse abused man never ran for that high office, but we are confident that after he retires from office the whole country will praise him as one of the best and most consciention Executives the country ever had.

Whether the rules adopted for the reform of the Civil Servics will produce the desired resuits, is a question that will be decided only upon a fair trial. Promotion in the Civil Service will have the effect of stimulating those in minor positions to increased industry and effort to promote the interests of the branches in which they serve, but in order to make effective appointments for the lower grade as many an excellent book-sceper in an company would fail as its superintendent.

THE official vote of the State of Pennsylva nia, in the last contest, appears elsewhere. As we have frequently contended would be the case, not more than two-thirds the Democratic vote was polled for Greele. . The majorities in October were so overwhelming, and the result in this State so certain, that Grant polled about twenty thousand less than the full Republican vote, and what is a very unusual thing in a Presidential contest he polled 3,698 votes less than were cast for Governor. Heretofore, after an exciting October election the vote for the Presidential, candidate of the succassful party has always been Increased in November. The cause of the exception this year was the apparent disgust of a very large portion of the Democracy with their nomince which assisted the heavy majority in retiring all interest in the contest, so 'utterly certain was the defeat of Greeley. The counties which cast a heavier vote for Grant ther were given for Hartranft are Allegheny Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Etk, Erie, Greene, Lancaster, Lawrence, Luzerne, Mc-Kean, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga and Wayne. The heaviast increase was in Luzerne, 625, and the heaviest decrease was in Philadelphia,476 Grant polled in the State 7,400 more than were cast for him in 1868, and 53,298 more then were given for Lincoln in 1864. Greelev polled 101,421 less than Seymour received in 1868, and 64,355 less than were cast for Mc Clellan in 1864. If the Democracy continue to gain in the same ratio, how long will i take before the last man dies in the last ditch

THE horse disease, we hope, under clea weather, will show a marked abatement. Should it continue to rage, its effects upon the Valley will be difficult to counteract. The furnace companies, with few exceptions have not very large stocks of ore on hand, and the inability to use horses, continued for any length of time, might compel some of them to blow out. However, those horses which are not seriously affected, can be worked a few hours a day and the companies may thus be enabled to keep up their supply until we are entirely rid of the epidemic. Even a partial stoppage of the supply of ore at this time would put the companies to considerable inconvenience, as it is time for them to accumulate ore to run them through the cold winter months when operations in the ore beds are impossible, but the iron trade is so prosperou at present that we do not believe the managers will allow any obstacles, however great, to prevent them from enjoying to the fullest extent the present opportunity for making money.

AT the last election Illinois applied the principle of cumulative voting to the election of members of the Assembly, and the result, is is believed, has had the effect of nearly equalizing the representation of both parties. One of the most encouraging results is the selection of a better class of legislators. Under this system it is almost impossible for objectionable men of either party to slip in and, seeing this, many of this class saw the policy of withdraw ing from their tickets. Each Assembly district is given three mem-

bers, and each voter has three ballots to bestow, which can divide equally among the three, or can concentrate two or all three upon one candidate, thus: John Brown, 2

John Brown, Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, 1

John Johnson, John Brown, 8 Applying the rule to Lehigh county, the would run a great risk of electing only one.

PENNSYLVANIA. GRANT'S MAJORITY 137,728.

the Full Official Vote, Compared with the Vote for Gevernor in October. The official vote of every county in the State has been received, and the following is the vote for President on November 5, compared with the vote for Governor on October 8 :-

Governor Countles. Hartrante. Adam's 2,765
Allegheny 25,771
Armstrong 4,494
Beaver 3,985
Bedford 2,978
Bintr 4,203
Bradford 7,278
Butter 5,985
Cambria 2,883
Cameron 574 Bucker
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8,432
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5,113
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2,347
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317,760 349,689 211,961 211,961 ...353,387. 317,760 Total Majority.... 35,627 137,728 Aggregate. 671,147 561,650 A comparison of the vote for Presiden

102,101 in the majority.

decrease of 3698 and the Democratic vote

A CANVASS WITHOUT ISSUE.

rately or never smuggled.

The tariff question is likely to be thoroughly canvassed in 1876; but it does seem unimely to raise it now. The public mind is weary of political agitation and sighs for a season of peace and rest.—Tribune. Upon which the World comments as fol-

Thus early does the defeated candidate con fess the hollowness and folly of the distin-guishing thing in the Cincinnati platform! and be utterly incompetent as a Collector of ple under his feet the evasive juggle which it by oblique implication; but the implication such a tight logical grip, that he cannot escape the imputation of having given his sauction a miserable fetch whose dishonest emptiness he perfectly understood, and which he

yould have been the first to expose and brand under other circumstances. Within six days after his defeat, the Cinannati candidate tells the public that tariff discussions ought to be postponed till-the next Presidential canvass! Can be give any in 1874; and if, as the Cincinnati platform declares, the tar'ff question ought to be sepaated from the P sidential canvass, and remitted to the Congress districts, will be tell us why he regards it as peculiarly appropriate for 1876? Why does he thus link it with the Presidential election, if he ever regarded that

part of the Cincinnati platform as anything but a disreputable dodge ?-a dodge which he overstated and exaggerated, as well as sanc tioned, in his letter of acceptance. Within tricky, even in the estimation of the man selected to lead it. The very thing which renhimself to have been an imposture. He re gards the tariff as a national question of paramount importance; he has a hundred times so represented it within the last two years; he has all his life given the whole sap and vigor of his intellect to the advocacy of Protection; he has written tenfold more on this one subject than on any other five ; from the | England ? day he established the Tribune until the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, it was his

upon his readers in season and out of season; only last winter and spring he was making frequent speeches to large gatherings and small gatherings, losing no opportunity when he could get an audience to listen to him on his pet dogma; and all of a sudden he consented to sink his most settled convictions means become a candidate for President. And | ped iron to England with advantage, now, as soon ag he finds that this ambitious election is the appropriate season for discuss-We concur in this opinion, but believe that the intermediate period between Presidential

elections is also appropriate. If, as the Tribune opines, "the public mind s weary of political agitation," it is only beings and insincere dealing with public queshealthy political discussions. They will be all the more relished now that we have escaped from the aforesaid " false positions," and their stifling, noxious influence, into the free atmosphere of a genuine political life. The time has come for a great deal of plaindealing, which can never be so timely and pertinent as while the facts of this singular canvass are still fresh in the public recollection. We can see reasons enough why certain that this great blunder should be well scruti-

nized, and its lessons laid to heart. Is another column we publish some interesting gossip relative to the United States Democrats would probably vote for only two | Senatorship, copied from the New York Sun. and the Republicans would thus be given one, Like everything else that appears in that paper and if they attempted to elect all three they it must be taken with a due grain of allow-

letivity of the Trade—Great Demand for Product—Description of the Business.

ondenge of the New York Times. READING, Penn , Monday, Nov. 11, 1872 .-If the United States had no other evidence of its material advancement, it might be found in the demands at present being made upon the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania. At the present time there is being made in this State orreley. more iron tuan ...

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2,0 more iron than is produced by all the comtive ore in the United States. This is a fact which, above all America's many noteworthy strides, is the most unprecedented in the annals of its history. The trav ler having occasion to pass through the valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania cannot fail to note the wonderful business being done. Through these great belts of coal, iron-ore and limestone country is where at least three fourths of our iron is manufactured. Upon the tracts owned by the well-to-do people in that section, iron ore is found in one field and limestone in another. Along the mountain sides adjoining the premises they mine coal, and rushing down from the hill tops is a large stream of water. A railroad finds its way along the borders, and for pastime, these Pennsylvanians build furnaces. and along with their usual crops of wheat, oats, and corn they turn out pig iron by way of variety at the rate of one or two hundred tons per day. Wise farmers, these iron agriculturists. Through the Lehigh Valley the manufacture has grown to stupendous proportions. In the Lebanon and Schuylkill valleys is made the bulk of all the iron produced in Pennsylvania. Three or four months ago pig iron

was worth all the way from twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton. Now the same iron commands anywhere from fifty-four to sixty-four 5,113 this same iron commands anywhere from fifty-four to sixty-four dollars. The demand is far greater than the supply, and in consequence of this the many forges hid away along the streams and rail ways of these particular sections of the State are roaring, and blowing, and smelting, and was worth all the way from twenty-five to supply, and in consequence of this the many forges hid away along the streams and railways of these particular sections of the State, are roaring, and blowing, and smelting, and moulding bars of pig-iron night and day to their fullest capacities. When England shipped iron to this country our resources were able to supply about seven-tenths of our natural demand. Now, England shins no iron to this country; our natural demand is very nearly double that of a year ago, so readily can be seen the immense trade in prospect, when the fact is considered that our capacity

has not at all been enlarged prior to a few months ago. A common expression now in use throughout the various sections I have traveled is " a furnace for every five miles." In the iron ore and limestone country, furnaces are rapidly going up. Millions of dollars of capital are being invested in the extention and development of this tranch of Pennwith that for Governor shows a total falling sylvania's resources. Pig iron can be prooff of 109,497. The Republican vote shows a duced at an average first cost of from \$13 to \$17 per ton; according to location and conveniences at hand. A clear profit of \$35 to \$45 decrease of 105,799, giving a net increase of ter ton is made, and when the produce ranges from one to two hundred tons per day the aggregate profits of a day's business can be

Our Free-traders last year petitioned Congress to make pig-iron, sugar, and salt free. And why pig-iron P Because It is the basis, the chief raw material, of many important industries. That may be a good reason, but it is not the reason of a Free-trader. If revenue alone is to be considered, no other article will produce it more readily and at less expense in levying and collecting than pig-iron, which is rarely or never smuggled. fair to double its great wealth in that branch of our country's most important resources betore many years to come. Of the most prominent operators in the State may be mentloned Henry S. Eckert, of Reading, Penn. Mr. Eckert stands among the most experienced iron men of the commonwealth, and, thinking to

gain additional facts in detail, your corresponeffective appointments for the lower grade offices must be selected entirely from among those applicants who, with proper experience, would be capable of filling the mere responsible positions. A man might excel as a clerk, and be utterly incompetent as a Collector of Customs—just as every good Congressman would not make a good President—and just as many an excellent book secret in an iron arms as many an excellent book secret in an iron. dent determined to call upon him. Proceedindulging in some introductory conversation is so clear and unmistakable, it holds him with your correspondent ventured the following,

> swers very difficult of comprehension, and not eason why? We shall elect a new Congress at all satisfactory to the interviewer. After a few more indirect interrogatives, Mr. Eckert replied: "The most direct cause is, that this country has been suddenly left to its own resources, England having discontinued ship ping pig metal to this country altogether."

Correspondent-How may this be account-Mr. Eckert--There are a great many reas ons given; but I presume the principal one is they cannot afford to cousign fron to America ness men, most of whom are fully prepared to as things at present exist. The iron-ore less than a week after its close, the late can mines of England are old and well worn. In vass is confessed to have been heartless and the cheap times of the Ringdom, ore was plenty, and labor was to be laid at very little cost. Now, the opposite is the case. Native dered his nomination possible is admitted by pre is extremely rare, and labor is only to be had at advanced rates. England receives most of its iron ore from Spain. By the time it reaches English furnaces and is smelted by English labor the first cost of the material i advanced fully 100 per cent, above the original cost of price.

Cor. - What is the average cost of iron Mr. E .- I think it is fully as much if not more than it is in this country. At one time taple, incessant topic, urged and pressed home the English smelted ore and produced iron at about \$10 or \$11 per ton; now the cost may reach as high as \$18 or \$20.

Bor .- Could not England compete with America at the rate of the first cost? Mr. E .- Oh, yes; but England has sufflcient iron for her own consumption. It is not generally known, but for the first time in when he discovered that he could by this the history of this country America has thip Mr. E .- The increased demand is no more

personal venture was a miscalculation, he than the natural result of the laws of trade. hastens to tell his readers that a Presidential The Prussian war, extension and development of new railway lines, and the restocking and ing and deciding the question of the tariff, re-railing of old lines, have been the direct means of bringing about this increased de-

Cor -- How stands the matter in America? Mr. E .- Very nearly the same. The era of new railroads has apparently just set in, cause it is disgusted with the sham proceed. All over the country the iron bands are being spiked to the sills. The people of nearly in Allentown to last during a large conflagravery State are watching the progress of one cent canvass, in which an unwise nomination or two important railway highways among to be beyond the danger of being destroyed Uput us all in false positions." No doubt the them. New manufacturing companies are community "sighs for a season of repose and daily being organized; cities are being built rest" from such agitation. But there is no every fortnight; trade in all directions is in reason for a stagnation of public interest in creasing; manufactured iron is gradually finding its way into everything, and supplanting wood and stone; but above all these, our old railway lines are becoming worn, and new tracks and accompaniments are going down. We are producing iron of the best quality; steel rails can be made in the United States of the finest quality, and I see no reasen now in Rochester, N. Y., have been arrested on the why theiron trade should not continue in its de-relopment until the capacities of the State laye been doubled. As to our supply of one why the iron trade should not continue in its dehave been doubled. As to our supply of ore the people will be that it serves them right. If parties should wish them engulfed in immedia a unlimited as the coal fields of Schuyl they had bided their time they would have diate oblivion; but the political education of kill and Lehigh. In nearly every State new shown more strongly, by a proper respect for the people, which should never cease, requires veins ore being developed, and in almost every the laws of their State, that they were worthy case an accompanying discovery of goal is an of thaving the full rights of citizenship betually find its way into Western Virginia, thence to Texas, and in time we may look to

that country fully one half of its consumption.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON FURNACES. At this point Mr. Eckert was compelled to close the interview. After many thanks for courtesies received, your correspondent with

With no other epoch in the history of the iron business of America can be associated such encouraging reports. Furnaces are going up rapidly all along the railway lines of the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys. Capital invested in this branch of business is considered the most profitable known. To build a score of furnaces, men of known integrity and experience can raise all necessary capital in their immediate neighborhoods. Everybody is about investing in the iron busi-Workmen are happy in the enjoyment of the most prosperous times ever known. During the most remunerative periods of the

late rebellion they never made as much money is they do now. It is verily the golden moments of the 'Iren Age' of Pennsylvania. The Protective Tar iff laws cannot be assigned as the reason. In last year's by fully a million tons, and if the producing capacities continue in like proportion with their present increase, the following years will swell the figure by two or three millions more. The coal, lumber, oil, agricultural and manufacturing interests are thus hopelessly lost for all time in comparison. The wonderful strides of this giant branch of America's trade forms a new epoch in our history, and from present appearances it is like ly to continue in its development until the whole country is distinguished from the balance of mankind by the significant title of the

HOSTILITIES OPENED BETWEEN SCOTT AND CAMERON.

Col. Tom, Scott Going for Cameron's Senatorial Scalp—4 Bitter Personal Warjare Between the Winnebago Ohief and the Great Railroad King

rant wing so clated cameron that he entering enough to assume the offensive toward Scott, and he accordingly called upon J. Edgar Thompson, President of the railroad, and made his complaint to him, and asked that scott be deposed. Thompson laughed at the ideu, and a id in the reply that they couldn't afford such a sacrifice. Disapointed in this direction Cameron hunted up some of the discretion can be considered them, with orrection Cameron hunted up some of the directors of the roa' and sounded them, with no better success. All of this in due time reached the ears of Scott, and now he, in his turn is on the war path, and yows he will have turn is on the war path, and yows he will have the sergatorial scale of the heart heart of the transfer of the part heart of the sergatorial scale. the senatorial scalp of the hoary headed old sinner. His friends say unreservedly that he

twin. It this fight does come out, in enther pair ty backs down from its present attitude, it will be one of the best things that ever happened for the people of Pennsylvania, let result as it will. Every body remembers the old adage, and cun make the application.—

to selection and arrangement of a hall for the correct of the content with the confer with Philadelphia Councils in reference to selection and arrangement of a hall for the correct of the c New York . un, 14th.

Boston will not be much behind Chicago. if any, in re-building her "burnt district," and it is not believed the disaster will affect the country so severely as the Chicago fire. As a general thing the insurance companies are going promptly to work to do their share towards ameliorating the suffering of the busi weather the storm, while responses from all parts of the country have been received promising succor to the poor and needy. The increase the price of that material, and while it may result disadvantageously to the manu facturers of woolen goods, it will put money into the pockets of those merchants who have large stocks on hand. After the first fears following such a calamity have passed away the disaster will leave behind it renewed pros perity which will be strengthened by the demand which will be made upon the country for the products of labor. It will dicarrange business temporarily, of course, on account of the transfer of capital from one investment to another, but much of that which was fixed in permanent loans made by insurance companies, will be transferred to an active channel which will stimulate labor employing branches and scatter the money over many sections of the country that would not have had the bene fit of it but for the fire. The additional demand for iron will send a great deal of it into the Lebigh Valley, and for this reason, if for no other, our manufacturers ought to reach into their pockets and send their share to the ellef of the sufferers,

THE Boston fire is another warning tha every town or city should have an ample water supply. Boston did not suffer from a water supply, but the destruction of such vast amount of property when they had a full supply of water, should make those localities feel uncomfortable which have not had this want attended to. Have we sufficient water tion? and are our water works so situated as by fire? are questions which should receive the prompt and careful consideration of our City Fathers.

considerable annoyance to election officers in various localities by their attempts to vote. It is likely that this annoyance will not be repeated for some time to come, as Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women who yoted

stowed upon them. Epizooty among Chickens. thence to Texas, and in time we may look to
the Territories of the great West for our most
valuable pig metal. As England's produce
decreases, ours will increase, and the day will
eventually come when America will furnish
cases the head of the bird swells to twice its

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP Allentown doesn't like mutton. fled time, out 30-6tw]

Allentown doesn't like mutton.
Flipkins says there are three sexes—the male sex, the female sex, and the insects.
The Bethichem European tourists epent a week in Berlin. They will visit the Holy Land before they return.
An inquirer is informed that we know of no female dates, although mandates are plenty.
The streets were dark last evening because the mean was a late riser. the moon was a late riser. An umbrella deserves no credit for its ser-

An umbrein deserves no credit in its evices, for it never does any good until it is "put up to it."
Sunday trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, run so as to connect with the North Penn. trains, would be a great accommodation to visitors to Allentown. An old wine bibber says that an empty An old wind bibber says that an empty champagne buttle is like an orphan, because it has lost its pop.

The next Congress will stand 204 Republicans to 88 Democrats, a Republican majority of 116. 37 is the Republican majority in the present Congress.

A punster challenged a sick man's vote at the city election on the ground that he was a

election on the ground that he was an iff laws cannot be assigned as the reason. In a few years these manufacturers predict iron shipments to England with the regularity of our grain and pretroleum exports. This year's produce of iron will increase that of last year's by fully a million tons, and if the 'gentleman Hume you should know."
Isaac McHose, Esq., of Reading, has the contract, in connection with Minersville par-lies, for building a new blast furnace at Miners-

ties, for building a new blast furnace at hiners ville, Pa.

Why is a dressing gown the most lasting garment in a gentleman's wardrobe? Because he can never wear it out?

Governor Smith, of Georgia, wants the Mississippi united with the Atlantic Ocean by means of a canal, and proposes a Convention of Governors to promote the work.

John Hill, of Cumru township, Berks country aged seventy-one, has gone deer hunting. ty, aged seventy-one, has gone deer hunting, among the hills of Clearfield county. He still

among the hills of Civariant and the loves a little deer.
For the first time in the his ory of the irrace, the Allentown livery men were not made to hanker after sleighing by the snow squall of

hanker after sleighing by the show square.
Saturday.
Jacob Weber, of Ohio, aged 93 years, has
voted 72 times during his life. They have a
Democrat in New York who is only 23 and
has voted 97 times during his life.
Norristown having produced three men who
worked four or five days without sleeping, B.
Deddew hereight out a men who algul four

THE FARMERS' UNION MUTUAL FIRE INBURANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania have made the Assessment No. 2, and have assessed 18 content on the Content of the Company will be present on the Colleging the Company will be present on the Colleging days at the following places, from 90 clock, A. M., to 4 clock, P. M., to receive taxès:—

November 187.

4. At the Public House of David Bleller, Lynnville, Lehigh Co.

5. Jonns German, New Tripol, Lehigh Co.

6. Peter Miller, Stegeraville,

7. Proter Kelser, Hainington,

8. David Helleubsch, Trolchler, ville, Lehigh Co.

11. The Content of the Content o Cal. Tom. Scott Going for Cameron's Senatorial Scally—1 Bitter Personat Warjare Betteren the Winnebago Other and the Great Radiroad King.

Washington, Nov, 13.—Col. John W. Forney was in this city yesterday, and to-day there is a curious rumor circulating in certain political circles. It is to the effect that Col. Tomas A. Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania Radiroad, will be a candidate for United States senator from the Keystone State. Those who are on terms of the closest intimacy with Scott say that his course during the late campaign in Pennsylvania provoked the late campaign in Pennsylvania provoked the tockober election the old Winnebago Chief declared oped war against the great railroad king.

He charges Scott with putting Forney and McClure forward and sustaining them in the bitter personal warfare which Scott issued against him; that the order which Scott issued to the employes of the Pennsylvania road a few days before the election, telling them they could vote as they pleased and threatening with instant dismissal any officers who should attempt to unduly influence them, was done at the solicitation of Forney and McClure. Cameron also complains that other fayors were shown to these two personal enemies which were denied to him and his friends.

The overwhelming victory won by the Hartrafit wing so elated Cameron that he felt strong enough to assume the offensive toward and secondary conditions. The Committee on Legsistative will consist of nine members; that on

to proper committees. The Committee on Legislature will consist of nine members; that on Legislation will have fifteen, and the Judiciary also fifteen, these being considered the most important; ten will compose the Committee on Suffrages, Elections, and Representation, ters, on County, Township and Borough Of-

ficers, on Militia, on Public and Municipal can afford to make the fight, and, further, that Debts and Sinking Fund, on State Institutions, can easily win

There is no doubt that he can secure the Democratic side of the legislature and the few Liberal Republicans. This will give him a strong rallying force, and General Burns, Jim Fuller, Sam Moore, and a few others of his Harrisburg managers will do the rest. Some of his more sanguine friends claim that he can gointo a caucus fight withCameron and cet the regular Republican pomination: that sought the Legislature for relief in vain, and sought the Legislature for relief in vain, and

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

pended conversation.

Correspondent—I have called, in particular, Mr. Eckert, to ascertain your reasons for this remerdous commotion in the iron world.

This had an effect similar to the explosion of a bomb-shell in a camp of raw recruits. It was quite unexpected, and, for a time, the inviviewed indulged in a series of evasive an exercise of evasive and the control of the late of mind more calmy to consider the future. It was quite unexpected, and, for a time, the inviviewed indulged in a series of evasive an exercise of evasive and the control of the late of the to selection and arrangement of a hall for the Convention, A motion of Mr. Corson, o Montgomery, to elept a phonographia reporter with power to appoint assistants, was opposed by Mr. Woodward. He was not in favor of spending large amounts for reporting. The debates of the last Constitutional Convention had cost \$150,000, and were useless lumber. The matter, after d.scussion, was referred to the Committee of Fifteen on Rules.

Dubuque has had the first snow of the sea-The long pending suit between the Dela-ware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been termed to \$20,000, and the costs to over \$150,000.

Shecial Notices.

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Administrators.

IN THE COURT OF COMMION
PLEAR OF LEHIOH COUNTY, OF BEPTEMBER
TERM, 1572
In the petition of V. W., Weaver, et al., praying for the incorporation of 'The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Lock Hidge, The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Lock Hidge, The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Cas-cointion of 'The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Lock Hidge, 'having been read and presented, the Court, upon due consideration thereof, ordered the same to be filed in the Prothonoistry's office, and also directed and in the Limited Reinfert granted at the next term of said that the country and the said to the country.

Witness my hand and the said of raid Court this 13th day of September, A. D. 1672
LLINGER, Prothonoistry.
PRAHOMOTARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 13, '72 a 18 3tw cheaper than anywhere else in this City and Valley. LARGEST CARPET HALL.

H. H. KECK, Executor.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is bereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the understgned in the esta of EDWARD SCHREHER, late of Sallisbury township Lehigh county; therefore all persons who know the estate to be indebted to said estate, are requested to many ment within six weeks from the date hercof, and an unyment within six weeks from the date hercof, and an unique of the said estate of the said estate of the said estate.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

A. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentar having been granted to the undersigned in the distribution of the state of South Whitehat township. Lehigh county; therefore all persons who keen themselves to be indebted to said estate any orquested make payment within six weeks from against and each who have any legal claims against said each will present them well authenticated for sottlement with in the above specified time.

REEGGA XANDER.

ovember, 1872.

6. At public house of J. Wilt, Centre Valley; Lebigh Co. 7. **F. Berger, Heliertown, Northampt in Go. 8. **Issae Schelly, Plearant Hill, Backe Co. 9. **H. G. Aslam, Milliandtown.

11. **H. G. Aslam, Milliandtown.

12. **D. Ayde Barron, Coopersburg, Lebigh Co. 14. **A. M. Gelsinger, Fairmount, Backe Go. 14. **A. M

ahove namod days, or within 20 days, will be charged a
idditional percentage for collecting the 1sx assessed o
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ihem. By order of the Board of Managers
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BERNSTVILLE YODER, Secretary.
JOHN B ECHMOTER, Collector,
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Noticing Met in page 2001 and the same of the same

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ALBURTIS. Nov 12, 1872.

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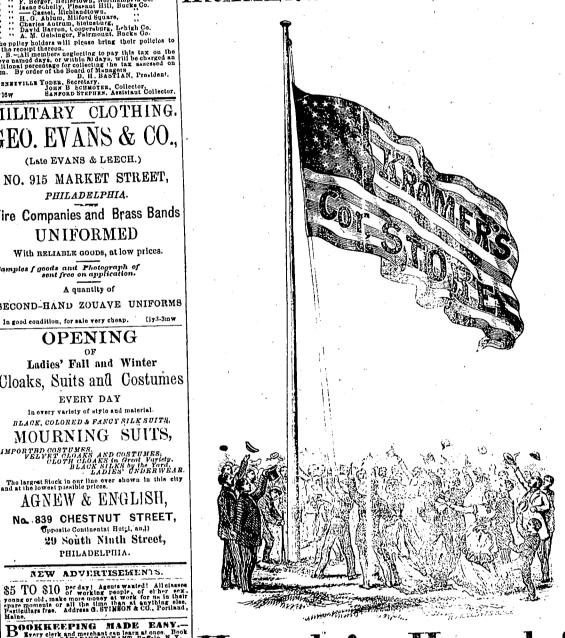
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