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PLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED Notices of the Press. We kly is the ablest and great pov

SUBSCRIPTIONS-1873. TERMS: HARDER'S WEEKIN, ONE YORK.

An Extra tony of ther ton Manazine, Weekin, or Brana notice and the supplicit pratisfs every clind of live Brana notice has a sixth each in one resultance; or, Manazine, Manazine

## J.E.CALDWELL&@ NO. 902 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, A few doors west of the Continental Hotel.

JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS IMPORTERS OF

Fine Watches, Bronzes & Fancy Goods MODERATE PRICES

FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

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## ANNOUNCE MENT

FOR THE SPRING TRADE. THE FINEST ASSURIMENT OF

TABLE WARE, Vases, Cologne Sets, Figures, Smoking Sets Mantle Ornaments,

and PANCYA RTICLES, ever offered in this city, togeth ar with a large stock of FINE CUT GLASS WARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS! I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE.

MOTTO I UP AND SAUGERS, MOTTO MUGS, and TOY IRASEITS, in great earliety. Also, VASKS and FAAOY TOILET SETTS, of the handsomest designs.

hese good. I have imported directly from Europe, and prices are as low as an importer can sell the same of in either this city of New York. A. J. WEIDENER,
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Pul delphia, Ita -My stock of CHANDELIERS, estecially d ptod c c., b very large works of Drawines, showing ign of each chandeller and bracket, will be sent on a pow 2-8 mw

VOL. XXVI.

631 THE LARGEST AND BEST The attention of the public is invited to the instock of

Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Grates, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

> WM. G. RITTER'S, 831 HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Parlor Stoves and Double Heaters WEHAVE

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, RADIANT HOME, PLAIN CYLINDERS. COOK STOVES, SHEAR'S ANTI DUST, READING, PALACE COOK, MONARCH, EXCELSIOR, REGULATUR.

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Solar spen for the cell-brief MORNING GLORY BASE
BURS 1N4 STOVE, greatly improved Also the Morning
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g three story houses, and the Morning Glory Fire Place

Icater. Would call special attention to SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER Hot-Base, Self-Feeding Revolving Light Parlor Stove and Double Heater.

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niess. Millions Aluncks, Palpitation of the Heart, In-flammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kin-tury, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the off-spring of the Million of the Million of the Companyation of the Symptoms of the Million of the Companyation of the Million of the General them, a hourthy advertisement. equal, and one bottle will prive a terrip guarantee interest than a lengthy advertisement.

For Fennale Complaints, in young or old, maried or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence of the property of the control of the c iried or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic litters displays to decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronte Rheumatism and Gout, lilitous, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no enu l. Such Diseases are caused by vitated Blood, which-re generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentlie Brecular merit of acting as a Toule, possed of the Liver of the Diseases of the Company of

be sinking system.

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Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.,
and corner of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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PHILADELPHIA. Falling and Shifting-Top Buggles from \$50 to \$200. Germantown (Shifting Seats) from \$70 to \$150. Houseways (Leath: "frimmed) from \$70 to \$150. Bosthous, No Top Buggles, Jagger and Business Wagous from \$70 to \$125. Single Entreess from \$15 to \$70 per set. Data le lizations from \$25 to \$70 per set. Data le lizations from \$25 to \$70 per set. Out not lization \$70 per set. Buggles \$10 per set. Data le lizations from \$25 to \$70 per set. Out not lization \$70 per set. Data le lization \$70

Walton, Lippincott & Scott FURNITURE & BEDDING,

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PHILADELPHIA. A large stock of Fine and Low-priced Goods.

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FINE DRESS GOODS ver offered to the Ladies. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

C +hm res. Wu are selling our Slik Corded Poplins at \$1, worth \$1 25 case of birips Brussels Silks only 50 cts., worth 75 o. ia.

Birck Alpaces and Mohairs, Dura, 37/4 to \$1.

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A SUPERIOR BELLOWS BLK FOR \$2.

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BANGAINS IN BLACK SHAK, \$1.25, \$1.37, \$150, \$1.75.

1 10 83.

O CHOICE LOT OF PLAIDS, ALL WOOL, AT 50

OCH WORTH 75 CENTS
A FULL LINEOF CHOICE DRESS GOODS AT LOW
PRINGS. PRICES.

EXTRA.

1 CASE OF LONDON TWILLED SILKS, COSTS CENTS TO IMPORT, WILL BE SOLD AT & CENTS. GEO. D. WISHAM,

POPULAR ONE PRICE STORE. No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHI.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME," THE WAIL OF TWO CITIES.

NOCURE, NO PAY DR. H. D. LONGAKER.

Medieinal.

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia has been in successful practice for a number of years in various parts of the United States; will promptly attend to all branches of his profession at his rooms. Reat side of Stath street, bot. Hamilton and Wainut, ALLENTOWN, PA

No Patent Medicines are used or recommended; the rem-selles administered are those which will not break down the constitution, but renovate the system from all injuries it has austained from mineral medicines, and deave it in a healthy and perfectly cured condition. CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, and all diseases of the Lung. Throat, Stomach, and Liv-er, which yearly carry thousands to untimely graves, can indoubtedly be cured. MELANCHOLY ABERRATION,

AND BURGLAR PROOF

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Threat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,



other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Cherny Pectoral will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Threat and Lungs beyond any ether medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the carly and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, Chernar Pecronatis invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Inflenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

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RVEHET'S Palent Graduating Pressure Trues positive.
If cures ruptures when all others fall. Saint a Large variety of cheap Trueses, the pulsa supporters. Saspensories, Pilo Bandar Presses, before the Supporters Saspensories, Pilo Bandar Bulla Contents of the Contents

PECIAL NOTICETO LADIES! MHS. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Midwigsz-Rr, devoice-pecial attention to the treatment of Br. descase of WOMEN AND CHILDHEN. She has been Styrars in act ve practice and cared over 30,000 cases of Disease, peculiar to woman Bhe solicits difficult chronic and su many considered faccurable cases, and guarantees a cafe and epecky Care.

Ladies afficted, please rall upon, or address
MRS. John HOOHAMAN, M. D.

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Hours from D. A. M., 10 F. M.

Agr-Clip this out for future reference. [n.6-lyw

J. B. REEME & CO. (SUCCES SORS TO HORD, REBME & CO.,

S. W. Cor, La Salle & Bandolph Sts., OHIOAGO, ILLS. Orders for all kinds of GRAIN and PROVISIONS rompily filled. LIFE IN ABYSSINIA

BY J. BOYLE O'REILLY. CHICAGO, OCT. 9, 1871.

Silent, but round her the air Plaintively wails "Miserore!" Proud, like a beautiful maiden,
Art-like from forehead to feet,
Was she still pressed like a leman
Close to the breast of the demon.
Lusting for one so sweet;
So were her shoulders laden.

Friend she had, rich in her treasures So all the old taunt be true— Fallen they turn their cold faces, Seeking new wealth-gilded places, Saying, we never knew

Aught of her smiles or her pleasures i Silent she stands on the prairie, Wrapped in her fire-scathed sheet; Around her, thank God! is the Nation

BOSTON, NOV. 9,1872. O broad-breasted Queen among Nations O Mother, so strong in thy youth! Has the Lord looked upon thee in ire, And willed thou be chustened by fire.
Without any ruth?

Has the Merciful tired of His mercy. And turned from thy suning in wrath, That the world with raised hands sees and pities Thy desolate daughlers, thy cities Despoiled on their path?

One year since thy youngest was stricken: Thy eldest lies stricken to day. Ah! God! was Thy wrath without pity, To tear the strong heart from our city, And cast it away? O Father ! forgive us our doubting : The stain from our weak souls efface; Thon rebukest, we know, but to chasten, Thy band has but fallen to husten Return to Thy grace.

Oh! let us arise from our a hes
As singers have risen who grived;
Let us show that twice—sent desolation
On every true heart in the nation
Has conquert achieved.
—Boston Filot.

GLIMPSE OF GREAT MEN.

An occasional contributor to the Independent, who has access to the literary circles of dent, who has access to the interary circles of Great Britain, sends some interesting gossip anent a few literary notabilities of the Old World, where he is at present sejourning. He thus writes of some English authors:

Carlyle, now nearly four-score years of age, has entirely abandoned writing, but appears occasionally in society, and talks as vigorously as ever. He is often to be seen in the Kenteret of detriet of London walking with Willester of the seen in the Kenteret of detriet of London walking with Willester of the seen in the Kenter of the seen of the seen of the seen of the seen in the Kenter of the seen of the

in Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

If they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently received the compossible perfection. It may be confidently received the compossible perfection as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as eason bring together one of the most constant contributors. Her weekly receptions during the season bring together one of the most charming literary circles to be met with in London memorable as the greatest it has ever effected. season bring together one of the most charming literary circles to be met with in London. After a pleasant lunch last week with one of the fellows of some college at Oxford, occupying an oak seat two hundred years old, and sipping my ale out of a silver tankard of the same age, we visited the Bodleian Library, where, on a asking for Bryant's translation of Homer, of which I had be speaking to my friend, we were gravely asked, "What Bryant?" and upon this question being answered, were solemnly informed that they had never heard of him! Such is fame, or, at least, such is American fame in England.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS. A Woman's Stratagem and its Results.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

A dressing which is at once agreedly healthy, and effectual for preserving the latting and conce agreedly healthy, and effectual for preserving the latting and effectual for preserving the latting and effectual for gray hair to the concern the latting and the latti

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, D C. MBER 4, 1872.

rmy, Government, and Manners of Prince Kassai's Land-Strength of the Army and Its Constitution, etc., etc.

The London Daily Telegraph gives the following interesting account of recent doings in Abyssinia, and of the mode of life pursued by

Abyssinia, and of the wide of the paraces of the natives:

Since the time when Prince Kassai was proclaimed sovereign of the whole kingdom of Abyssinia under the title of King Johannes, his Majesty has built palaces at Goodar, the his Majesty has built palaces at Gondar, the capital of the Amharaic provinces, and at Adonna, in Tigre. These buildings, like all the rest of the dwellings in Abyssinia, are constructed of stones and mud, are but one story high, deatitute of windows, and are covered with thatch. There, as in more highly-civilized regions, the residence of the court draws round a number of settlers, and these in the region under notice build houses for them selves and become permanent residents. In this way Adowa and Gondar have of late considerably increased in size. After occupying his official residence for some time, the King, when removing from the place, not unfrehis official residence for some time, the King-when removing from the place, not unfre-quently converts his palace late a church, and gives a fair strip of land around for the sup-port of the priesthood. The land is generally let to respectable persons, who occupy a posi-tion corresponding to that of a small farmer or cotter, and who pay one-tenth of the produce of their land to the support of the ecclesiastical of their land to the support of the ecclesiastical catablishment. High priests are appointed by the King himself; priests in ordinary are selected by the bishop. The people are particular in their observance of Sabbaths and fast

days, and are scrupulous in their regard for the sancity of the sacrament.

With regard to the strength of the native army, General Kirkham estimates that the king could, in all probability, bring into the field from 120,000 to 150,000 men on an ordinary occasion; but in case of a war, to scarce hary occasion, but in case of a will, to scatter the integrity of the whole country as against Mohammedan rule, he has no doubt that every man capable of bearing arms would be ready to join the force without any pressure on the king's part. Memelek, King of Shoa; Warremah, Governor of the Raas of Amhara, and ht Regress the rules of Goodiam, have each All Berrou, the ruler of Goodjam, have each and all expressed their readiness to fight under and all expressed their readiness to fight under Johannes in case of any extensive Mohammedan invasion. The soldiers are arm-d with the English Tower musket, double-barreled guns of German make, and a few English single-barreled guns, matchlocks, flint and steel guns, spears, swords, axes and shields. Guupowder is manufactured in the country, but is not grained, and is about seven degrees weaker than English powder. Percussion caps are imported. The cavalry forms a very strong arm of the service, and is exceedingly well mounted on high-spirited and handy little native horses, supposed to be descended from the old stock of the barbs of the higher countries of Egypt. The Gallas, especially are masterly riders.

Internal government is conducted by the has entirely abandoned writing, but appears cocasionally in society, and talks as vigorous ly as ever. He is often to be seen in the Kensington district of London walking with William Allingham, the poet, who is one of the editors of Fraser's Magazine, the other editor being James Anthony Froude, the historian, now on the eve of his departure for New York, John Ruskin has been absent from Engls. dail the summer. Tennyson was so everuan with lion-hunters, chiefly American, that he rented his beautiful place on the Isle of Wight of the summer, to escape the periodical af fliction which continues during the months of June, July, August and September, and took retuge in a hilly and inaccessible district of Surrey, where he is perfectly safe from the most determined hunters. Professor Blackie, of Ediburgh, and Robert Buchanan, the poet, have summer residences at Obau, on the west coast of Scotland. The latter is the owner of a handsome yacht, in which he spends a great portion of "Festus," had a marrow escape from drowning at Whitby a few days lince. His great poem passed through seven editions in England, and probably as many more in the United States, S. C. Hall, the veteran author and editor, has made his friend, James Grant Wilson, the bearer of Coleridgo's inch stand. The general takes it with him to the New World, as a glit to Prof. Longtellow. Browning, the neat, is dupring his residence will be neat is dupring his residence. The constant habitue of the Athenae, and the New World, as a glit to Prof. Longtellow. Browning, the neat, adapting the neat is dupring the prof. Longtellow. Browning, the neat, is dupring his residence will be neat in dupring his residence of the Cub.

Thackersy's son-in-law is the present editor. Thackersy's son-in-law is the present editor. Thackersy's son-in-law is the present editor. rulers of provinces, who receive from holders of land one fifth of the produce, and who pay one-tenth to the King. Every man is bound to serve in the army, if wanted, and all from as many somers as he can. The soft of Abyses sinia is of a most fertile nature. Red and black to am, heavy clay, chalk, sandy soil, and slate are found in different regions. Land is cultivated with a rude, home-made plow of wood tipped with iron, and drawn by two or four oxen. Farms pass from father to son, the holder paying, as already mentioned one-tenth of the produce to the King and one fifth to the Governor of the province. Dwellings are built to contain barn, stables, mill, kitchen, or cooking-place, and living-room, all under one root. Light is admitted by apertures indifferently protected; but as the climate is mild and warm, little if any inconvenience is felt from drafts. Whole families eat, drink, and sleep un the same room, the beds of the different members of the household being merely separated by cotton curtains. Youths of both sexes mix freely in sports in the villages, but care is taken to check imporability and as a viric the

cooking, drawing water, and retening wood, and in doing the drudgery of the house hold, seldom "do their hair" more than once a week. Ladies of quality "do" it at least once a day, the regular dress of a woman is a sheet of white cotton covering all the person from the neck to the ankle. The Match, or silk cord, because the reast world the makes a distance of Chinat

neck to the angle. The batch, or sink can be worn round the neck as a token of Christianity. Ladies of higher rank wear a mantle as well, ornamented with lewelry of silver and gold, and have shoes on their feet. The poorer class go barefooted. There are in f. ct, but two classes in the country—the governers and the governed. The men are wiry and agile, keen in the chase, and clever in feated horse-manship, but are lazy in po'nt of industry—the fruitful land yielding them all that they require with very little labor.

Marriages are arranged by the parents of bride and bridegroom, the young people being generally disposed of in matrimony about the area of sixteen or seventeen. A prime consideration is that each of the contracting parties shall be able to bring into the matrimonial engagement an qual amount of poss ssions in cattle, horses, grain, or other property. These little matters being settled satisfautorily between the parents, the consent of the priests two classes in the country—the governers and

and salt are then added, and the mass is baked on the fire in the same way as a pancake. A kind of curry, made of the meal of a grain called gram, mixed with beans, peas, vegetables, oil, and beef, mutton, or fowls, and spiced with red pepper, forms another and more savory and substantial part of the meal. On fast days only one repast per diem is taken, and the meet is omitted from the cury. The family at meal times aguat themselves on a mat around the caldron, and each help him self with his fingers or with rude wooden spoons.

Suffrage Seekers in Oregon,

Mrs. A. J. Dunniway, Mrs. E. F. Hendee, Mrs. M. A. Lambert and Mrs. Beatty, (colored), put la an appearance on election day at the Morrison precinct polls, Portland, Oregon, and tendered their ballots. The dialogue between Mrs. Duiniway, who did the talking for the suffrage seekers, and the judge of election contained some sharp passage. The judge

aid: ... Mrs. Dunniway, where do you reside? Mrs D.-In Portland, Oregon.
Mr. M.-In what precinct?
Mrs. D.-That matters not, sir. We are not limited to particular precincts when voting for United States officers.

Mr. M.—Ahem! Have you tried to vote at my other presinct?
Mrs. D.—No, sir. We were told that the Mrs. D.—No. sir.

most gentlemanly judges in the city were in
this precinct, so we came here.

Mr. M. (taking off his hat)—Thank you,
ladies. I shall be glad when the time comes
that the ladies right to vote is everywhere
acknowledged; but, at present, if we receive

work your vote it must be under protest.

Mrs. D.—Why under protest? I am a peaceable, law abiding clitzen of this Republic. I pay taxes, own lands and possess other immunities and responsibilities of clitzenship, and I am here to deposit my ballot as a duty Large of the componenth. I owe to the commonwealth.

Mr. M.—Are you of lawful age, Mrs. Dun-

Mr. M.—Are you of lawful age, Mrs. Dunniway?
Mrs. D.—I suppose so, gir. I have raised a half dozen voters and worked out of my state of a previous condition of servitude.
Judre Falling—I see no law requiring me to receive your vote, Madam.
Mrs. D.—There is no aw prohibiting your doing so. I have read the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Oregon, and come here under those instruments to claim the equal protection of the laws.
Mr. F.—The statute says that women, if heads of families, may vote at school meetings. ings.

Mrs. D — This is not a school meeting, and if it were, I shouldn't want to kill my hus

band to get to vote.

Mr. F. -Do you believe I ought to receive your vote under protest?

Mrs. D.--I know you ought not to protest, Mr. F.-But that does not answer the ques on. We don't differ on this principle as

tion. We don't differ on this principle as much as you suppose, but as I am sworn to obey the laws, and can find no law instructing me to receive your vote, I must decline it. Again, I ask, do you believe I ought to receive your vote under protest?

Mrs. D.-I do not, sir; because I deny your right to protest. Hundreds of women wanted to come with me to day, and they are anxiously awaiting the result of this attempt. They said you would sub our votes, and you have; but, gentlemen, we thank you for the courtesy with which you received us person ally, and we assure you the day is not far distant whed you will treat us just as well as you to-day treated our colored brethren.

The clerk took the names of the ladies in a separate "register," and they filed similing out and passed down the street amid the congratand passed down the street amid the congratalations of their friends.

HUGH MARRA SENTENCED.

He tiets Seven Years in the Penitentiary COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS - Judge Pax son. - In case of Hugh Marra, convicted of shooting Alderman William McMullin, with intent to murder him, Judge Paxson this morning passed upon the rule to snow cause why smotion for a new trial should not be enter-

The Judge said that the action of the Cour overruling the challenge to one of the ju-ors first called in the case was correct, berors first called in the case was correct, because the jurors said, that notwithstanding the opinion he had formed, yet he could try the case strictly according to the evidence, and to exclude the juror would be to banish intelligence from the jury box.

The main point in the case was the alleged insan'ry of one of the jurors, which, if proved would be of a very serious nature, but after examining the allidavits upon the Court was of opinion that they gave no ground whatever for entering into an investigation of the subject.

ject. The remainder of the opinion touched upon strictly technical subject relating to the practice proper to be adopted in showing a former conviction for the purpose of procuring double seatence upon second conviction. He thought that to allege the former conviction in the indication, would work great injustice to the dictment would work great injustice to the

The motion for a new trial was overruled lows: Nugh Murra, for the second time in you brief career you stand at the bar of this court for judgment. Your history is full of sad an

for judgment. Your history is full of sad an impressive warning. Two of your associates in your former crime have been summoned better a higher tribunal.

One died in prison, the other by the knife of an assassin, showing it to be as true now as it was four thousand years ago, that "whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." You have been spatial to repeat your crime and suffer again its penalty.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of one thousand dollars for the use of the your crime and suffer again us penaty.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a
fine of one thousand dollars for the use of the
county; that you pay the costs of prosecution,
and that you undergo imprisonment in the
State Penitentiary for the Eastern district, by separate or solitary confinement at labor for the period of six years and time months, and stand committed until this sentence is com-

in cattle, horses, grain, or other property. These little matters being settled satisfautorily between the parents, the consent of the priests and elders of the village is obtained, and a day is fixed for the ceremony. On that day is decision in society, lately resolved in a somewhat sudden manner, that he should see a similar day is similarly five the heart swelp as the property the woman drought in the bride, has a similar day in the property the woman brought with her, and then property the woman brought wi

CALUMNY.

lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did they forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the control of the 'chief,' and, as a reward them the control of the con Hon, Schuyler Collax, in an article in the Independent, endeavors to convince all parties concerned that even in a political cambine the concerned the political cambines and particles and particles

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Nov 25, 1872.—The conven-ion met at 3 o'clock. Resolutions were offered and referred to eir appropriate committees, embracing the following subjects: Mr. Wherry, that Mr. Wherry, that compensation for official services for the government shall be fixed by the constitution, and not increased nor charged

up the Legislature. Mr. Landis, that the State shall be divided into seventeen Senatorial districts, each to have three Senators and nine members of the House, all to be elected on the cumulative

Also, that no special law shall create any corporation, nor shall charters be amended. corporation, nor shall charters be amended, except for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, and the Legislature shall provide by general laws for corporations. Mr. Barclay, that Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, and hold office for twen y years. All other judges shall also be appointed by the Governor, but they shall not assume office unless ratified by the people at the next annual election; if so ratified, they shall hold office for ten years. Also, declaring the truth to be en years. Also, declaring the truth to be usuffication of libel when published with proper motives. Also, that no city of over five hundred thousand population be allowed to increase its debt beyond \$50,000,000, unless by special election held for the purpose. Also, to take the pardoning power from the Governor, and vest it in some body above the

each of temptation.

Mr. D. N. White, that no liquor licenses

Mr. Lilly, that the commissioners from each ownship and borough form a county board, which shall govern all road and bridge mat-

Hoston.

On Legislation—Messrs. Harry White, J. S. Black, Dimmick, Purman, Mann, Corbett, Finney, John R. Reed, Ewing, S. H. Reynolds, Hanna, Hall, Curry, Thomas, H. B. Patterson, and Andrews.

On Executive Department—Messrs. A. G. Curtin, John N. Purviance, Charles A. Black, Willey, Middle 2011, Lowbleton Armstrong.

Walker, Biddle, Fell, Lamberton, Armstrong walker, Biddle, Fell, Lamberton, Armstrong, and Bowman.
On Judiciary.—Messrs. Armstrong, Wood-ward, Russ.-II. Cuyler, S. H. Purviance, Sharpe, MacVeagh, Kaine, James L. Rey-nolds, Dallas, Broomall, Boyd, Craig, Wright, and Bartholomew.

and Bartholomew.

On Suffrage, Election, and Representation—
Messrs. McAllister, Buckalew, Fulton, Brown,
Simpson, Elli-tt, Lilly, Ellis, J. W. F. White,
McMurray, Rooke, Cassidy, Carter, Campbell, and A'noy.

On Imprachment and Removal from Office—

Brown Brokley Androyse, Glycon Harry

On County, Township, and Borougn Oncers—Messrs S. A. Purvlance, Gowen, Curry, Elliott, Lear, Brown, Manton, Andrew Read, and Rauck.

On Militia—Messrs. Porter, Hay, Lilly, G.

W. Palmer, and Stanton.

On Public and Municipal Debta and Slinking Fund—Messrs. Buckalew, Alney, Guthrie, Addicks, DeFrance, Parsons, Temple, Littleton, and Van Reed.

Caldwell, a white man charged with the larceny of a berse. The prisoner is rather an intelligent and respectable looking man of about telligent and re

on. and van Reed.
On State Institutions and Buildings—
Messrs. Turrell, Mott, McConnell, Worrall,
J. W. F. White, Temple, and McCullough.
On Religious and Charltable Corporations
and Societies—Messrs. Mann, Alricks, Minor, and Societies—Messrs, Mann, Airces, Aller, Hunsicker, Carter, Werrall, and Collins.

Canals—Messrs. Coch-On Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Cochran, Curtin, Baer, Horton, T. H. B. Patterson, McAllister, Sharpe, Rooke, Beebe, Howard, Campbell, McCullough, Hemphill, Joseph Baily, and Runk.

ard, amshell, McCullough, Hemphill, Joseph Baily, and Runk.

on Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railreads, Canals, and Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies—Messrs. Woodward, Turrell, Dodd, Collins, Heverin, Dimmick, Clark, Corson, Barclay, Stewart, Ber, J. W. F. White, Harvey, Baker, and Simpson.

On D. claration of Rights—Messrs. Hopkins, McConnell, Wright, Corson, Clark, Edwards, Gibson, Lawrence, and Newlin.

On Future Amendments—Messrs. Runk, Cassidy, Davis, Brodhead, and Bansan.

On Constitutional Sanctions—Messrs. J. S. Black. Bowman, Oromiller, Bannan, DeFradee, Porter, Addicks, Huusicker, and Bardsley.

Fradee, Forter, Additional Partholomew, Cor-Bardsley.
On Shedule—Messrs. Bartholomew, Cor-bett, Manton, G. W. Palmer, D. W. Patter-son, G. pin, Hanna, Barclay, and Huzzard.
On Revision and Adjustment—Messrs. Glowen, Knight, Church, D. W. Patterson,

On Revision and Adjustment Messac, Chrown, Knight, Church, D. W. Patterson, and H. W. Palmer.
On Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention—Messrs. Hay, Cochran, Patton, John M. Purviance, and Jos. Baily.
On Printing and Binding—Messrs. Newlin, W. H. Smith, Russell, H. G. Smith, Cochran, Cuvler, and David N. White.
On In-Justrial Interests and Labor—Messrs. Cary, Long, Edl, McCamant, Pughe, Andrew Reed, Edwards, Aughinbaugh, and Fulton.

rew Reed, E-twards, Aughinbaugh, and Fulton.

On Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and Commerce—Messrs. Finney, J. M. Wetherill, Koight, W. H. Smith, Curry, Dunning, Hazzarn, Mott, and Craig.

On Revenue, Taxation, and Finance—Wessrs. Beromail, Church, Niles, Van Reed, Bardsley, Purman, Ewing, Ross, and John M. Baltey.

A long discussion took place on the propriety of adjourning the convention from tomorrow until the first Tuesday in January. A resolution to this effect was offered by Mr. Stewart. The enemies of adjournment resorted to various parliamentary methods to defeat the proposition. There seemen to be, however, a very decided majority in favor of adjournment. An amendment was agreed to so as to adjourn from Wednesday, but without coming to a decisive vote on the resolution the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

norning. TURKISH finances are not in good condition. The debt of the government is now about \$150,000.000, which is out of all proportion to the income and expenditure. The yearly interest on the debt funded and unfunded, is \$10,000.000. The expenditures last year were \$20,095,745. The income has doubled with the history wears, and for the present wear the \$20,005,745. The income has doubled with in thirteen years, and for the present year the income is eleven and one-half per cent. Last year there was a deficit of about three and a quirter millions. The troops in the interior have received no pay for two years, and are deeply in debt to tradesmen. The chief officers of the government are paid fifty per contimore than it any other country. The revenues are farmed out to lithe contractors, who rob both government and people. Bankers and money lenders in Constantinople charge exhibitant rates for money, twenty-four contibiling a common charge. The government, always "hard up," is often compelled to enter the market for loans, and pay any rates the oankers may demand.

Lawless Passengers. Enviess Passengers.

The Washington Star says: Some years ago a party of rufflans got on a car in Pennsylvania, and no a row which they provoked, a ussenger had his arm broken. In a suit for isungers, which was finally decided by the supreme Court of the State, the company was held to be responsible.

The court intimated that on occasions like his it was the duty of the conductor to belant the conductor The court intimated that on occasions has it was the duty of the conductor to belator the ruffiams with a club, or to use any other weapon that might be necessary to subdue them, and if they were in formidable numbers he was bound to call on passengers to assist him and eject them from the car at all hazards to matter what consequences might ensue to

Stamped Chesks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Co tutions and By-Laws. School Catalogues, Bill life Envelopes, Letter Heads Blils of Lading, Wa Blils, Taga and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, elc., etc., Printed at Short Hotles.

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NEW DESIGNS

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LEGANTPRINTING

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THE LASH.

Bight Persons Flogged and Pilloried at New Castle—Civilisation in Delaware. The Wilmington Commercial of the 25th

The Wilmington Commercial of the 20th says:

Eight men—seven colored and one white—were pilloried and whipped, at New Castle, on Saturday. The punishment took place in the court, yard of the county prison, as usual. It was inflicted, according to law, by the Sheriff of the county, and as he is just elected, and entering on the duties of his office, there was an unusual public curiosity to see the performance. ance.

The pillorying began at 10 o'clock. Previous to this hour, a large crowd assembled outside the gates of the court-yard, and when they were opened, rushed inside. The number of these spectators was, at one time, probably three hundred, including men, women, and children. Many of them seemed to especially sains the proceeding, and as each cul-

cally enjoy the proceeding, and as each cul-prit was fastened up to be whipped, the crowd closed in around the Sheriff to get a better olosed in around the Sheriff to get a better view.

Sheriff Armstrong, except in the cases of Cooley and Statfield, the former of whom manifested an audactous impudence, used the lash with moderated force, and it was said lash with moderated force, and it was said showed greater humanity than has been usual. Edward Green, a young mulaito, rather delicate, whose crime was the larceny of a band uniform, was brought trembling to the post. The twenty lashes of the "cat" were laid on rather lightly, yet producing much distress. The flesh quivered and the tears flowed freely. He was then returned to his cell to remain six months and wear a "convict's jacket" six months after discharged.

The next man "posted" was Henry C. Statfield, a colored man, for the larceny of a horse. While in the pillory, one hour previous to the

field, a colored man, for the larceny of a norse.
While in the pillory, one hour previous to the
whipping, Henry was inclined to be merry
and to make the best of the situation laughing,
and conversing with a companion in the
"yoke." In this case the twenty lashes were

nis cell to remain three years.

The next man whipped was John Rouinson colored, for charges of larceny and one of highway robbery. After an hour in the pilory, he was fastened up and received sixty lashes, "well laid on." This punishment produced no other sign of pain than a slight jerking of the musales.

fl sh being badly lacerated. When loosed from the post, Cooley jumped up striking his heels together, saying, "I told you i was the man to stand it," and was then returned to

John Price Wetherill.

On Counties, Townships, and Boroughs—
Messrs. Lawrence, Lamberton, Darlington, idenry W. Theward, Brodhead, Struthers. Landis, and Parsons.

On County, Township, and Borough Officers—Messrs. S. A. Purviance, Gowen, Curry, Ellist, Lass. Borough, Caldwell, a white many characteristics of John Caldwell, a white many characteristics of the effect was not especially noticable. Six months more in prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and to wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and the prison, and the wear a convict's jack, many the prison, and the wear a convict's jack, many the prison of the prison, and the wear a convict's jack, many the prison of the prison

HOW BRUIN WAS CAUGHT. O'Brien's Manageric had gone into winter quarters at Girard, and among the pets belong-ing to that concern is a good sized black bear, which was chained in the yard of the Avenue House. The house was built on a side hill; The house was built on a side and to go to the har-room from the roadway it is necressary to ascend a flight of steps set on the slope. A day or two ago there was a jolly party assembled in the bar-room, among whom was Colonel Swan and Billy Ellison, of North East, Jim Wadsworth, of Girard, and the bar was good to be supported by the same and the state of the same and th whom was Colonel Swan and Billy Ellison, of North East, Jim Wadsworth, of Girard, and half a dozen more equally well-known denizens of the county. During a luil in talk about politics Col. Swan went to look at the bear, going to close, as the bar-keeper thought but Swan didn't heed the admonition, and the bear made a plunge at him with such force that he broke the chain. The gallant colonel made the livilest time to the bar-room, distancing the bear at the first jump.—Bruin fluding himself at liberty, began to put on lordly airs, and trotted round the yard in search of some one to hug. The place was feneed with the exception of the stairway to the street, and a man with a pitchfork jumped on that to dispute Bruin's passage, should he try it. The others got hold of clubs, pokers, hoes, and anything handy for weapons, and Wadsworth was so lucky as to secure a fish spear. The "magic touch of elbows" inspired courage, and the men began to advance on the bear in platoons, Bruin slowly retreating as among so many he didn't know which to hug first. In this State of indecision he finally turned round and trotted into his kennel. "I've got him," shouted Jim Wadsworth, as he Jumped to the front, and presented has five pronged spear at the mouth of Bruin's den The echo hadn't died away before the spei was broken in two or three pieces, and ti bear turned Wadsworth a back somersau and rolled over him.

The astonishment and scare was mut

was broken in two or three pieces, and it bear turned Wadsworth a back somerau and rolled over him.

The astonishment and scare was mut but the bear was up first, and he charge through the line, heedless of "belte" in clubs, and made for a rear fonce. Here of unselentific construction of the ience got better of him. At the corner where he moded, the bottom of the post was close to a stone wall, but the top leaned to the eastward so as to leave an opening like the letter V, and in the bear's hurry he dropped his fat body into the gap, wedging it fast. His forelegs were daugling on the side where liberty awaited him, but his hind legs were still in the yard. Comprehending Bruin's situation at a glance, Wadsworth grabbed one of the hind legs and pulled as though he meant to tear the leg out. The bear tried to turn to bite this source of annoyance, but he could not reach far enough and in his fary he tore big chunks out of the top fence board with his teeth, and broke one tooth trying to bite the top of the post off. A cozen bed-cords, and as many trace chains as could be found, were brought, and after infinite trouble slip nosees were got into the bears mouth, and when he was trussed up like a mummy, dwe or six men lifted him out. But he was not conquered; and of this gave evidence when the party tried tried to remove some of the ropes, an operation that was necessary before he could be properly chained dence when the party tried tried to remove some of the ropes, an operation that was necessary before he could be properly chained again. Finally some one sent for Charles Forepaugh, the lion tamer, and he took the ropes off, put the chains on, add fastened the beast to his kennel.—Eric Dispatch.

When one is trying to please self there is always a dearth of ways and means. But let an effort be made to please others, and what a variety of avenues are opened.
In Pleasanton, Kansas, they do not hund In Pleasanton, Kansas, they do not hunt qualls. The wind blows them slap against the houses, and at dinner time the people go out and pick them up.

Spinks never used to have any mind of his own, but since he has been married his wife has given him so many pieces of hers that he now has a very respectable mental endowment.

Ment.
An old toper being asked one day why he persisted in drinking, replied, "Dry makes me drink, drink makes me drunk, and drunk them, and if they were in formidable numbers he was bound to call on passengers to assist him and eject them from the car at all harards no matter what consequences might ensue to norm.

A decision similar in tenor to this, so far as he right to toreibly eject an intoxicated per son who makes himself obnoxions to the oth r passengers, was recently given by Judge suell, of the police court of this city, it will be remembered.

Two doors about Kramer's Garner Store,

The undersigned would respectfully inform you that they have opened at the above place with an entire new atock of BOOTS & SHOES

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Jos. M. RITTER.

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forwings are feet full representations of insect and
flew." Sond for Circular, Address GEORGE EAODESS.
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[fyr-enaw.

Gaunt in the midst of the prairie harred and rent are her garment

at state of alienation and aberration of mind which reners persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of per-RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

in any firm of condition, chronic or acute, warranted corable. Brilepsy, or falling sickness, and chronic or acute, born cases of FAMALE DISRABES speedily and radically removed; Sait Rheum, Skin Diseases (of years' standing) every description of Ucorations, Piles and Scroficious diseases. Particular attention given to private diseases of every description of both sexes.

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Cancer cured, and Temors of all kinds removed without the kuile or drawing blood. Diseases of the EYE AND EAR

successfully and effectually removed.

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May 22-17 WATSON'S CELEBRATED FIRE

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shall be granted. Also, that no public corporation shall constement for sectarian pur oses. Mr. Purviance, of Butler, that no approp riation of money shall be made out of the State Treasury by any private law; also, that one million dollars be set apart annually to pay the State debt.

Mr. Patton, that ballots hereafter shall be open and endorsed by the voter.

President Meredith announced the stand ing committees as follows. The first named person on each committee is the chairman:
On Legislature—Messas. MacVeagh, Hop-

Simpson, Elli tt, Lilly, Ellis, J. W. F. White, McMurray, Rooke, Cassidy, Carter, Campbell, and A'noy.

On Imprachment and Removal from Office-Messrs. Biddle, Andrews, Gibson, Harry White, and Davis.

On Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office, and Incompetency of Office—Messrs. Kaine, Baker, Boyd, H. W. Palmer, John M. Balley, Stewart, McClean, Reebe, and Struthers.

On Education—Messrs. Dailington, Chas. A. Black, Stanton, Wherry, Rauck, Landis, Lear, Hal, and Minor.

On Citics and City Charters—Messrs. Walker, Guhrre, Luttleton, Metzgor, Jas. L. Reyrolds, Alricks, Paghe, Henry W. Smith, and John Price Wetherill.

On Price Welliams, colored, for the same of ence, as the two former cases, stood in the pilory one hour, and received sixty lashles. In this case the prisoner showed evident signs of pain by flinching and twitching of the muscless. This man, also, remains in prison for time years.

William Benton, colored, for the same of ence, as the two former cases, stood in the pilory one hour, and received sixty lashles. In this case the prisoner showed evident signs of pain by flinching and twitching of the muscless. This man, also, remains in prison for time years.

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murmur, and Caldwell returned to his cel

applied with more vigor than in the first case. raising the blood, and causing the prisoner to finch considearbly, but not even a groun or cry escaped his lips. This man returned to his cell to remain three years.

duced no other sign of pain than a slight jerking of the musules.

Prettyfoot Cooley, a light mulatto, for the same offence as the above, stood one hour in the pillory and was whipped sixty lashes. This man came from his cell apparently enjoying that part he was to act, and admitted his guilt and expressed his willingness to take the consequences, and to bear it like a man. In the pillory, the hour of real physical suffering was spent in laughing and joking with a companion in crime, perfectly indifferent to the punishment being inflicted. The whipping was borne in the same manner, although the lashes were well laid on," causing the blood to flow with each blow ofthe lash, the fi sh being badly lacerated. When loosed from the post, Cooley jumped up striking his

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.