



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851.

Whig Convention.—James S. Reese, Esq., is the Delegate to represent the Whigs of Lehigh county, in the Convention to assemble at Lancaster, on Tuesday next.

Postage Law.—The new Postage law is to go into effect on the first day of July next, when the rates on newspapers will be greatly reduced.

Weekly newspapers will circulate free in the county where they are published; therefore, no postage will be charged on the Register sent to the various offices within this county.

Great Invention.

What has puzzled the mechanical geniuses of our country for many years, has been brought to perfection by our enterprising townsmen, Dr. Jesse Samuels. It is a machine for making bricks, different in construction and principle from any heretofore in use. We have many inventions of brick machines, but they have as yet all been too complicated and liable to break, if forced to a speed requisite to be of much advantage.

Lutheran Synod.

The German evangelic Synod commenced its sessions in our Borough. There are between eighty and a hundred Reverend gentlemen present, among whom we noticed our fellow townsman Rev. E. W. Hutter. Mr. Hutter delivered a sermon on Sunday evening, on an immense crowded house.

The Locusts and their Sting.

The locusts are singing all around us. The noise is a very peculiar one, like a half-smothered scream. It appears from some accounts which we find in our exchanges, that there is some danger from the sting, or rather the instrument with which the female perforates the bark of trees in which to lay her eggs.

His ear turned to a dark color, red streaks running down his breast and round his eye. The half of a chicken was again put on, and in ten minutes after he began to feel relief, and in a short time he was perfectly calm.

Republican Aristocrats.

The class of gentry known in this country as Aristocrats, is thus described in Hunt's Merchants Magazine: Twenty years ago, this one butchered, and that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics.

When the Ass is Whipped, he Brays!

"He that has but impudence, To all things has a fair pretence." So says Butler in Hudibras; and any sane person who has perused the last number of the "Allentown Democrat" must assuredly coincide that England's satirical poet has penned the truth.

A disposition common to mankind is a perverse adherence to false opinions when once pronounced—has long been known to the searchers of human propensities and weaknesses. He, who would find it, however, must entangle himself in the meshes of their deep and damning depravity! To know that it exists is sufficient for our present purpose.

In the "Democrat" or "Budget of Slander" as we shall hereafter designate that polluted sheet, we glanced over an article of near a column's length, which embodies a tissue of the most abusive, infamous and libelous charges of a personal character that ever came to our knowledge.

Mr. Lambertson moved that the delegates instructed to vote for the Hon. James Campbell, be admitted. The contesting parties were then heard, each party by one of their number.

Mr. Wilmot moved that the delegates known as the "Frazier Delegates" be admitted. Mr. Cessna moved to amend by striking out of Mr. Wilmot's motion, and amending the same so as to admit the Buchanan set of delegates.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Amwake resumed his remarks urging the claims of himself and colleagues to seats in the Convention.

Mr. Reynolds replied at considerable length to Mr. Amwake's argument. Hon. David Wilmot then addressed the Convention against the admission of the Fordney or Buchanan delegates.

The Convention upon reassembling at 8 o'clock, resumed the consideration of contested seats. The contested seats from Bucks county before the Convention, Mr. Wright advocated at some length the claims of the Vanant set, and Mr. Fox was heard on the other side.

After much discussion, Messrs. Charles E. Dubois, Charles W. Everhart, Edward J. Fox, and Wm. Kinsey were admitted by a vote of 63 to 53.

Democratic Judicial State Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 11, 1851. The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, met this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, who nominated the Hon. James M. Porter, of Northampton, as temporary Chairman. The motion was agreed to; and Messrs. B. E. Chain, of Montgomery, S. L. Young, of Berks, R. B. Roberts, of Allegheny, and B. A. Lambertson, of York, temporary Secretaries.

The matter of the contested seats of delegates was then taken up, and a variety of motions made in reference to their disposal, which finally the contested seats of the delegates from Philadelphia county, was brought before the Convention.

Mr. Lambertson moved that the delegates instructed to vote for the Hon. James Campbell, be admitted. The contesting parties were then heard, each party by one of their number.

Col. William F. Small addressed the Convention at considerable length, in favor of the admission of the delegation of which he was a member. Mr. Wright answered the argument of Col. Small in detail, when Gen. Cameron moved to refer the subject to a committee to examine the documents, which were voluminous, and report which, if either set of delegates is entitled to seats.

Messrs. Strong and Hirst earnestly opposed this proposition. Mr. John Hickman wanted all the disputed seats referred to a committee.

Mr. John S. Rhey opposed all the motions, and desired to have the whole matter decided directly by the convention. A long discussion ensued, and the motion to commit, was finally agreed to.

Mr. Reynolds addressed the Convention in favor of the right of the Buchanan delegates to seats in the Convention. Jacob B. Amwake replied at length, and had not concluded when at 1 o'clock, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Amwake resumed his remarks urging the claims of himself and colleagues to seats in the Convention.

Mr. Wilmot then addressed the Convention against the admission of the Fordney or Buchanan delegates. He entered into a lengthy detail of the difficulties of the party, and attributed the whole of the existing ill-feeling impliedly to the Hon. James Buchanan and those who are urging his claims to the Presidency.

Mr. Hirst, from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following: President—Hon. William Wilkins, of Allegheny.

The President, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in a speech of about half an hour in length, which was characterized with great power and eloquence. In the course of his remarks he said: "I may be permitted to say a word as to the importance and solemnity of this occasion."

They can, by their decisions, nullify the combined action of the Legislative and the Executive power, and upon them devolves the construction of our Constitution. "If evil disposed or incompetent men were selected, no one could forestall the ruinous and disastrous consequences."

The address was received with enthusiastic applause by the Convention and auditory. Mr. Leet then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Supreme Bench, which was agreed to.

Hon. James M. Porter offered a resolution providing for the balloting for the five candidates for the Supreme Bench at once. Mr. Reeder moved to amend by providing that the voting shall be for one candidate at a time, and he having a majority of all the votes cast, 67, to be declared duly nominated.

The resolution was finally postponed. The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination before the Convention, as candidates for the Supreme Bench: James Campbell, John L. Maynard, John Bannister Gibson, James Thompson, Richard Coulter, Thomas S. Bell, Jeremiah S. Black, Walter H. Lowrie, John M. Conyngham, Joel Jones, Geo. W. Woodward, Abraham S. Wilson, H. M. McAlister, David Krause, Molton C. Rogers, John C. Knox, Samuel Hepburn, George M. Dallas, Robt. P. Flenniken.

A positive declination was received from Judge Conyngham, as was also from Judge Woodward, both of whom declared themselves in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Luther Kidder.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of Mr. Porter's amendment to Mr. Porter's resolution relative to the mode in which candidates should be voted for.

The subject was discussed at great length by Messrs. Porter, Reeder, Wilmot and Hirst, and was then negatived by a vote of 30 yeas and 101 nays.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the original proposition relative to the manner of voting for candidates, when finally, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that in selecting candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, each delegate shall vote for five persons, and those persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed duly nominated; provided, no person shall be deemed nominated unless he shall have received at least a majority of all the votes given, and should not all be nominated on the first ballot, then the same course to be pursued until a full ticket shall be chosen.

Table with names and numbers: Black 98, Campbell 87, Lewis 78, Gibson 69, Lowrie 68, Kidder 65, Bell 65, Thompson 36, Maynard 33, Woodward 29, Coulter 23, Wilson 21, Rogers 15, Jones 6

Mr. Maynard then moved the unanimous confirmation of the foregoing nominations. Mr. Guernsey, of Tioga, objected to the motion—He could not vote for it, because he would not vote for Judge Gibson, until he [Judge Gibson] changed his political faith.

A resolution complimentary to the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, was discussed at great length, and finally withdrawn. A resolution was adopted complimenting the Democracy of the State on the nominations made by the Reading Convention.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the certificate required by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act relating to inns and taverns, and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors," passed the eleventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall, in addition to being signed by twelve reputable citizens, be accompanied with their affidavit made by oath or affirmation, before a justice of the peace or alderman of the city, borough or town where such tavern or inn is proposed to be kept, that the statements made by them in said certificate are just and true; and the said justice of the peace or alderman, before whom said affidavit shall be made, shall certify that he is personally acquainted with each of the affirmants, and that they are reputable citizens and residents of the ward, borough or township in which such tavern or inn is proposed to be kept, and that they are of good repute for truth and veracity.

Section 2. That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An Act supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses," passed March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, be and the same are hereby extended to all the cities and counties of this Commonwealth; and in addition to the provisions of said first section of said act the publication shall embrace the affidavit and certificate required by the first section of this act.

Section 3. That, if any tavern-keeper, retailer or vender of vinous or spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, shall sell or vend the same in any quantity, on the Sabbath or Lord's day, their license shall thereby become absolutely void; and the said tavern-keepers, retailer or vender of vinous or spirituous, fermented or malt liquors, shall therefore be subject to the prosecutions and penalties provided against the keeping of tippling houses, the same as though no license had been granted them.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurers of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert, conspicuously, in every tavern or retailer's license for the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors, within their several counties, or for the sale of fermented liquors, a notice that the sale of the same on the Sabbath or Lord's day shall work a forfeiture of said license, and therefore the same will be void.

Section 5. That any laws inconsistent with the first, second, third, fourth and fifth sections of the act entitled "An Act relating to inns, taverns, and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors," passed March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be and are hereby repealed.

The foregoing act, remarks the Wayne County Herald, places inn-keepers under restrictions which, heretofore, have not been known in this State. It requires every applicant for license to obtain a sworn statement from twelve of his neighbors, setting forth that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences.

The price or appraisement of the license is the same as heretofore. This late act appears very strict in reference to the sale of liquors on the Sabbath. The sale of any kind of spirituous or malt liquors, in any quantity of Sunday by a tavern-keeper or vender, works a forfeiture of his license, and any sale thereafter, even upon a week-day, subjects him to the same penalties as it would had he never obtained a license at all. However strong this law may be, it is plain and distinct, and who, ever violates it, does it boldly at his peril.

GLEANINGS.

The editor of the Princeton Whig has presented with a strawberry 5 1/2 inches in circumference. It is said the Erie Canal has paid into the treasury of New York, the enormous sum of \$41,000,000.

Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, was nominated at a large meeting of persons from six counties in Ohio, lately, for the next Presidency. The Locusts greatly threaten vegetation in Ohio. The editor of an Ohio paper says that any man who is able to take a newspaper, and don't do it, deserves to have a "three cent piece" passed on him for half a dime. We concur, unanimously!

An editor out in Iowa, says they don't brag of the size of their babies, but that they are a most uncommon sure crop. It is said the Erie Canal has paid into the treasury of New York, the enormous sum of \$41,000,000. Three large failures among the cotton manufacturers at Providence have occurred within the last week.

Serious Accident.

We learn that John Faizinger, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, met with a serious and almost fatal accident, on Thursday last, by falling into the hold of a vessel, at some point between Montreal and New York. Fortunately his arm caught at some part of the vessel which arrested the fall, thus saving him, in all probability, from instant death. The arm was broken in two places and otherwise injured. Dr. S. M. Zolich, who was on board with him, gave him every attention, and left him at New York on Saturday last, doing well.—Easton Sentinel.

California Incident.—James W. Croffoth, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the Spirit of the Times, now in California, in a letter to his cousin, Col. A. H. Croffoth, of Somerset, thus sketches the history of a lad well known about these diggings: Last night I stepped into one of the bells on Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, to watch the practical working of the leeches. A few minutes after my entrance, there came in a boy, apparently fifteen or sixteen. He watched the game of "Pharo" for a few minutes, then pulled out a handkerchief containing gold dust, and threw the whole amount upon one card. The card won I and upon counting the amount, it was discovered that he had bet \$4,000! Coolly pocketing the \$8,000, he turned upon his heel to go out, when he noticed me look at him. In a moment he came up, and addressed me by name. Of course, I told him I did not know him. "What!" said he, you don't know little Blinky that used to sell the Spirits and Ledgers about Third and Chesnut streets in old Philly! A second look convinced me that it was indeed "little Blinky," who used to scream his papers, wares louder than all the other little rascals. His history was soon told. He had procured a situation as cabin boy, sailed 19,000 miles, gone to the mines in company with others, was successful, and now the possessor of \$12,000! I assure you I was glad to see "Blinky," for he seemed like a sunbeam from home.

No More Corns.—Chamber's Journal discloses a secret which it avers will relieve humanity from a load of misery not the less difficult to bear than that of misery or ridicule. It says: "The cause of corns, and likewise of the torture they occasion, is simple friction; and to lessen friction you have only to use your toes as you do in like circumstances a coach wheel—lubricate it with some oily substance. The best and the cleanest thing to use is a little sweet oil, rubbed upon the affected part (after the corn is carefully pared) with the finger, which should be done on getting up in the morning, and just before stepping into bed in the evening. In a few days the pain will diminish, and in a few days more it will cease, when the nightly application may be discontinued.

Sally Company.—A rattlesnake was caught on the mountains, a few miles from town, says the Pittsview Miners' Journal, some days ago, and brought in part of the distance alive. The person who caught him, held him fast by the head, and suffered him to wind his body around his arm. He was carried a considerable distance in this manner, but finally, growing tired of his position, his snakeship let go of the man's arm, and affectionately coiled himself around his neck. The man, thinking this rather close quarters, with a creature not bearing the best reputation, concluded to dispense with his embraces—so he choked the "baste." He measured 8 1/2 feet, and had 17 rattles.

Chief Justice Gibson.—was appointed President Judge of the 11th Judicial District in 1812. When Judge Brackenridge died in 1816, he was appointed as his successor on the Supreme Bench; and in 1829, on the death of Chief Justice Tighman, he was appointed Chief Justice, which commission he resigned in 1838, after the adoption of the amended Constitution, to accept another for the same post for the term of fifteen years. He has therefore been acting as Judge from 1812 to 1851, a period of 39 years, and as he is now upwards of 77 years of age, it might be fairly presumed, he would be glad to retire.

Some Whittling to be Done.—In the advertisement of the Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives of the next Congress, there is set down, among the things needed 250 dozen pen-knives—about a dozen for each member—of which 100 dozen are required to be "four-bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality, and 100 dozen of two blades, pearl handle, and of the highest finish and best quality." Each member must have a very large family of boys. Gen. Quitman.—Gen. Quitman has renounced positively the South Carolina platform, and declared that he had ever advocated separate secession, or thought it advisable "under existing circumstances." The Gen. has made a fool of himself, and just now begins to see it.

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