

**Circulation near 2000.**  
**The Lehigh Register.**

**Allentown, Pa.**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1851.**

**Where are We to Land?**

To our mind, there appears to be no hope of escape for the United States from her present financial embarrassments, than in a change of her present revenue system. As we are now situated, we appear to be the mere shopkeepers of England for the goods which the manufacturers for us out of our own materials. So long as this is the case, so long must we, in our judgment, play this small, second-part, and our coin be at her command.

To the gold of California, the United States is only a sort of half-way house in its journey to England. For instance, the last Congress brought the large sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; but scarcely had she landed before the steamer Africa sailed with eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars of it, or that which this was to replace. Three days after—last Friday—the City of Manchester sailed with two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars; and on Saturday the Baltic followed with five hundred and thirty-eight thousand more. This is the space of a week, we received \$1,000,000 from California, and sent \$1,523,600 to England, to pay nothing about that carried away by the packet ships for the same destination. This is only a single instance in the operation of the system.

How much better for all our people—except perhaps a few impudent manufacturers and ship-owners—would it be, if we fostered our own manufacturers, and thereby created a home market for our produce, and kept our coin in the country. This is the natural principle in political economy, that the cost of transportation must always be borne by the producer, hence the advantage of a nation over our doors must have over a foreign nation three or four thousand miles off.

A circumstance, which will do in a small way to illustrate this principle, was incidentally related to us the other day. A farmer residing two or three miles west of our office, in transacting some business with us, alluded to the increase of population in his neighborhood within the last few years, produced by the establishment of a manufactory. A number of houses had been built, which caused land to rise considerably in value, and in the meantime he found a ready market, at prices fully equal to those he could obtain in Philadelphia, for all he had to sell. By this he saved, not only the expense and wear and tear of a trip of 60 miles each way, but the time of his self and horses, which he informed us was an important item in the year's account. He is, of course, as every fair and upright man, a warm advocate for his neighbors.

**The Drouth.**

We hear complaints from almost every quarter, of the severe, distressing drouth, which confirms the old prophecy of weather wisdom, last spring, that such would be the result of the prolonged rain storms we were then drouthed in. Many of the smaller water courses are completely dried up. The Delaware river has not been so low, it is said in thirty years. The Schuylkill on the 3rd of September, 1850, during the memorable flood, was higher than ever before known—yet such has been the recent drouth, that it is now lower than ever before known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In many counties such as Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, Lebanon and Lancaster, the grass is entirely dried up, and farmers are compelled to feed hay and grain as in mid-winter. On the drylands in Northampton county, we hear that many farmers are at present daily engaged in hauling water from five to seven miles for culinary purposes, and keeping their cattle from thirsting. While writing this article, however, the horizon has the appearance of refreshing the earth with a sprinkling of rain.

**Hon. John Strohm.**

This gentleman who is the candidate on the Whig State Ticket for Canal Commissioner, paid our Borough a short visit on Saturday. He came by way of Manch Chunk, where he addressed his political friends of that place in the Court House, on Friday evening. On Saturday he addressed a meeting at Siegfried's Bridge<sup>22</sup> and in the same evening he delivered an address to a large meeting on the Market Square. He spoke for nearly two hours, to which he was listened with the most perfect attention. We never heard a plainer or more unassuming political speech, yet every word told. Mr. Strohm, it is very well known, was charged with having voted to starve the volunteers in Mexico. This charge he completely set at nought in his explanation. He said at the time this bill was first up for discussion on the 11th of May, 1846, no volunteer had yet trod the soil of Mexico, consequently, there were none to starve; but the reason he voted against the bill, was, that the preamble contained certain statements which he could not endorse. After volunteers were accepted, he voted in favor of every supply, demanded during the war. He stated that he further voted to appropriate \$500,000 to bring home the sick and disabled soldiers from New Orleans, and raise their wages from eight to ten dollars a month. Facts should not be perverted to the injury of an honest man.

**Scientific American.**

This useful paper, published in New York, this week enters upon a new volume, with improved looks, and renewed energy. Several real years' acquaintance with the intrinsic merits of this journal, enable us confidently to recommend it to the merchant, farmer, and mechanic. See Prospectus in another column of to-day's paper.

**Democratic County Ticket.**  
At a meeting of the Democratic County Convention, held on Saturday the 29th of September, at the Public House of Mr. Samuel Griscomer, the following ticket was brought into nomination:

**Assembly—David Lally, North Whitehall,**

**William Lilly, Carbon county;**

**Associate Judges—Jacob Dilinger, Borough-**

**Peter Haas, Lynn,**

**Prothonotary—Francis Schmidt, Borough,**

**Register—Joshua Stahl, Upper Milford,**

**Clerk—Nathan Metzger, Borough,**

**Treasurer—Ephraim Yoho, Borough,**

**Commissioner—Daniel Hauseman, Washington,**

**Director of the Poor—Henry Dieffenbacher, Up-**

**per Milford.**

**Attor.—Hiram J. Shantz, Upper Macnay,**

**Trustee—Herman Rupp, Upper Macnay,**

**Gideon Pease, Borough,**

**Thomas Weaver, Borough.**

**Hon. J. Pringle Jones.**

At a meeting of the panel of Juries for September Term, 1851, after being discharged by the Court, on motion, Major Wm. T. IV was called to the chair, and Alexander W. Leader appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated by the chair, Mr. James Lackey, of Hanover township, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas it is being now known that the official enemies of the Hierarchy, J. P. pleads as President Judge of this Judicial District, is about to discharge, that the laws of the past week will end his official connection with the people of this country; and whereas we, as a portion of the people of this district, are anxious to testify our appreciation of his distinguished worth, and to express our opinion of his manner in which he discharged his arduous official duties; Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the Hierarchy, J. P. Pringle Jones, as the President Judge of the 2d Judicial District, we have lost a judge who, while serving his disinterestedness himself, will be fit for his present local knowledge, for the fairness and impartiality with which he discharged his duties, we, as a portion of the community, shall meet at Washington, and, in all their requisitions, of whatever character,

this contradicts the story of the cabinet council, and as a cabinet council could not be presented by a letter-writer, we regard the *qui* story as the most probable. Besides, we do not believe that the President would call a cabinet council upon a negro riot in a little village of Pennsylvania. He would, we doubt not, be gratified that the authorities within the State, both Federal and State, were quite competent to the exigency, and would do their duty.

We see no ground for such terrible execu-

tions, either at the North or the South. A body

of negroes resisted a law riotously, not murder.

Some newspapers call it treason. At

present we do not see that crime in it, though murder, and of aggravated character, is plain enough.

According to the constitution, "Treason

against the United States shall consist only

in levying war against them, or in adhering

to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Art. 3. Sec. 3. Clause 1. Levying

war means a forcible resistance to all authority,

for the purpose of overthrowing the government.

Lopez, a Spanish subject, committed

treason. The Nullifiers, who raised an

army, mediated and organized treason. But

a resistance to a law, merely to save an in-

dividual from its penalties, however it may in-

volve riot, murder, or other crimes, does not,

as we now view the case, comprehend the

design necessary to constitute treason. As

well might we say that a thief or counterfeiter,

who kills the Sheriff in attempting to arrest him, commits treason. He is guilty of

resistance to an officer, a crime not capital;

and this crime is merged in the capital crime

of murder. But here is no treason.

But viewing this question, we plainly see

murder in some, and riot in all the rest. And

if those who did not fire guns or pistols, can

be convicted of having them at the time and

place of murder, and of having designed to

use them in resisting the law, they are accessaries

in participants in the murder, and therefore equally guilty with those who fired.

The truth is probably that, some are guilty of murder, all are guilty of riot, and all are also guilty

of resisting, by force, the fugitive slave law,

which, it we remember correctly, provides pen-

palties for such resistance. They are also vi-

citors of the Federal statute, which provides

for the punishment of those who forcibly resist

a Marshal, or other Federal officer, in dis-

charging his duty. Here are crimes enough,

in all conscience, without the addition of any

political bias about treason.

What is to be done? First, let the authori-

ties, State or Federal, do their duty, firmly,

fairly and impartially. Let the whole case

be fully investigated, and let the full penalty

of law be sternly visited upon every criminal

proved, whatever it be. If the laws are bad,

let them be amended. But while they exist,

let them be sternly, rigidly, unremittingly en-

forced. It is quite time for everybody to see

that the law is stronger than anybody, and

bidi to everything but justice. Secondly, let

every citizen discharge from his mind all feel-

ings about the Constitution, the fugitive

slave law, the North, the South, slavery,

abolition, negroes, white men, and every other

theme upon which demagogues would de-

scant for mischievous, and regard this merely as a

case of ethics to be thoroughly investigated

and dealt with according to law. Let every

citizen act as he were already sworn upon

a jury to try it, and therefore open his ears to

the evidence, close them to all exciting ap-

peals, and shut his eyes to the color of complexion

of all parties concerned. Whether masters

or slaves, bond or free, white or colored,

these parties are men, rational beings, moral

agents, subject to law, and entitled to its protec-

tion and liable to its penalties. Let demag-

ogues understand that the Union is in no dan-

ger; that the compromise is not in danger,

but that the South is in danger.

Extended accommodations for stock will be

provided, so that room may be found for all.

In short, no pains will be spared to render

the exhibition as near as possible a complete

representation of the state and progress of agri-

culture in our county; and to give satisfa-

cation not only to exhibitors, but to the vast

concourse of spectators who will be present on

the occasion.—*Intelligencer*, Doylestown, Pa.

**Kossuth is Coming.**

On Friday last, the 12th September, Kossuth and his exiled compatriots, with the exception of Count Bathory, were to embark on board of our national vessel, the Mississippi, to seek a home and refuge from oppression on our shores. The Turkish Pasha had made up his mind to let them depart, and free himself from the reproach of making his dominion the Siberia of Austria and Russia. It is understood that Austria and Russia protest against their liberation—like all despots—cruel in treatment, and dead to any magnanimous emotions. The Hungarian patriots have been beaten, scattered, driven to exile and death. It would seem to us that those who survive would be less dangerous to Russia and Austria, with the Atlantic between them, than in the marshes of Turkey.

**Excitements.**

The following article which we glean from the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," should be read by all. It effectually exposes the efforts of political demagogues in trying to make capital out of the Christiana murderer:

Some newspapers seem to be resolved upon making the murder at Christiana the means of the greatest possible excitement. They are full of general and organized resistance to the fugitive slave law, the disappointment of the South at the rebellion of the North against the compromise, the danger to the Union from this disappointment, and all that sort of thing. One letter-writer tells us that a great number of armed men from Maryland are rushing to the scene of the murder, to take summary vengeance. Another says that the greatest excitement prevails at Washington, and that the President has held a cabinet council upon the affair, at which a resolution was taken to employ the whole power of the Federal Government to enforce the fugitive slave law. And so forth, and soon, they talk and write as if the United States were a thousand times more excited now than Europe was in 1818. We wish that letter-writers and telegraph news-magazines would fabricate less, and keep silence when they have no truth to tell. We trust that all this excitement and confusion exists only in the imagination, or rather in the *possessio* of the manufacturers. Even their imaginations are guiltless. They sit down very easily, and invent and create and manufacture every thing which can call attention, they believe to be instrumental in producing an excitement. One letter-writer says that no excitement's at it exists at Washington; and as this contradicts the story of the cabinet council, as well as a cabinet council could not be presented by a letter-writer, we regard the *qui* story as the most probable. Besides, we do not believe that the President would call a cabinet council upon a negro riot in a little village of Pennsylvania. He would, we doubt not, be gratified that the authorities within the State, both Federal and State, were quite competent to the exigency, and would do their duty.

Whether the fugitive slave law should be amended or not, is a question for after, not present consideration. Let us first punish the crimes committed in resisting it, and then, and not till then, consider its tendencies. The law may be questioned as liable to abuse, and thereby making personal liberty quite precarious; for though fugitive slaves must be surrendered, law should be careful in deciding who are fugitive slaves. But while it is the law, let it be faithfully enforced. We should prefer trial by jury, at the place of claim, and provide for a verdict by three-jurors, and the exclusion of all who avowed conscientious scruples against enforcing the law. With such provisions, we believe that not one claim in ten thousand would be justly denied, that litigants, both Northern and Southern, would be disarmed of a powerful engine for mischief, and the free States relieved from any unlawful accessions to a species of population which none of them want. But this is a subject for the future. The commanding subject of the present is the rigid enforcement of the laws, in all their requisitions, of whatever character.

**The Christiana Outrage.**

The following is the reply to the communication of Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, addressed to President Fillmore in reference to the Christiana outrage:

D