

# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**JAMES POLLOCK,**  
Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**GEORGE DARSIE,**  
Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
**DANIEL M. SMYSER,**  
Of Montgomery County.

## The Agricultural Fair.

In the Register of July 5th, we endeavored to say something by way of inducing our mechanics to contribute or present articles in their respective lines of business, to the ensuing Agricultural Fair—also with a promise soon to say a word to the ladies of Lehigh county to do likewise—which we shall endeavor to do as plainly and concisely as possible.

It was very frequently remarked during the continuance of the last fair, and since then, that the most interesting and attractive part of the exhibition was the ladies department, yet every one must admit, that it by no means presented, what it might have done, had proper exertions been made, or the object and purpose of the Fair thoroughly comprehended. Too frequently was the remark made, "Oh if I had known that such articles could be offered, I have them at home" and no doubt many persons were annoyed, that they had been so careless, or had not received proper information, as to what really constituted an Agricultural Fair.

The experience already had, may be of service to those who were in attendance, but there may be many, not then present, who intend being so, on the next occasion. To that class we more particularly direct our remarks, yet earnestly urge all to do their duty. The list of premiums, contains many articles, exclusively the work of ladies, of which many samples will no doubt be produced, but many more, there are, which are not mentioned, the presentation of which would be highly conducive to the interests of the society and which the committee of arrangements confidently expect to find on the ground.

It was impossible to name everything, yet they invite "productions in every branch of useful industry"—ornamental also; promising "premiums or diplomas to every article of merit." Articles may be exhibited as objects of interest or curiosity merely, without a premium.

In the list itself, attention seems to have been paid particularly to useful articles; such as carpets, blankets, yarn, thread, linen, quilts, &c., &c. All these articles, come within the province of every farmer's wife and daughter in the country, and we expect to see a vast variety on hand. For this purpose, the fair, is specially intended, so that all may learn something from those who present them, either as to the mode of manufacture, beauty of style and finish or utility in household affairs.

The present is the season to prepare such articles, if the long winter evenings were suffered to pass without taking advantage of them, to do so, and it is so to be hoped, that the matter may be delayed no longer. The premiums offered on butter, cheese, honey, ham, &c., &c., are sufficient to induce our farmers to have the best article that can be manufactured. Butter, inasmuch as it is the staple product of our country, deserves particular attention. To receive the premium for the best roll or keg of butter, and thus establish the reputation of her dairy, should be the ambition of every farmer's wife or daughter. The ability to exhibit the best of bread, roll of butter, cheese, preserves, pickles, dried fruits, &c., is far more creditable to any woman, than the ability to execute a piece of fancy needle-work—to sing, or play on a piano—with no more knowledge for the former, than is required to eat them.

The list is necessarily, without which little would lose its charms,—the second are luxuries, with which it is easy to dispense. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the latter by any means, but we prefer the useful to the ornamental, where both do not exist in the same person.

'Tis not every lady, who has the opportunity afforded her, of learning the more useful branches of housewifery, of a course for them remains the other branch. We hope to see a large display of articles generally termed fancy, for even amongst such are frequently found specimens of exquisite taste and skill. At the last fair, although the number of articles was quite limited, yet all were universally admired and we feel well assured, that the ladies who so kindly furnished them, will not withhold others still more beautiful. In order therefore, to afford all an opportunity to compete, it is desirable that but one article of any given kind should be offered. This will cause a more general distribution of premiums and also bring upon the ground a variety of fancy goods. We trust this part of the exhibition will not be confined to one or two towns, but that the ladies generally, throughout the county will not only grace the fair by their presence, but by actual aid, in presenting something of their own manufacture.

*Bitten by a Mad Dog.*—On Monday morning last, a mad dog made his appearance in that part of our Borough known as "Germantown," and before he could be captured bit a number of persons. We are told that the dog belonged to Francis Mayonko, a Prussian, who lives in that part of the town, and that his wife and two children are among the unfortunate persons bitten by the dog. Among those bitten we understand are also two children of Mr. Robt. E. Noll, Philip Bower and a Mrs. Tolan. *Easton Sentinel.*

## Sale of the Main Line Defeated.

A second time has the sale of the main line of the public works been defeated. The time appointed for opening the bids under the Act of the last Legislature, the first of July, is passed, and it is announced that no bids were made for the main line. It will be remembered that the Act fixed the sum of ten millions as the minimum price, and that no sale was authorized for a less sum.

We are not disappointed at the result, deeply as we regret it. The separation of the State from the system of internal improvements, if we are not greatly ignorant of public sentiment, has been looked forward to with the deepest interest by the people. All over the State resolutions favorable to a sale, were adopted prior to the last election, by meetings without distinction of party. In Bucks, Lehigh and Westmoreland, the Democratic party adopted resolutions expressing their sentiments in favor of a sale in the most unequivocal terms. In Chester county, the Whig party, and a large number of Democrats disgusted with misrule, corruption and extravagance on the public works, have professed the most earnest desire to dispose of the works for any reasonable price. The defeat of this great measure, will be deeply deplored by the Tax Payers of the State. It perpetuates the old system which has dragged the State into financial embarrassment and established a body of paid officials, who control the Legislature of the State and eat out the substance of the people. It cuts off all hope of the payment of the public debt, and the liquidation of Taxes which weigh down the hardy producer. It retards the progress of every branch of industry, and our growth in population and wealth, by abstracting two millions of dollars annually from trade, manufactures, &c., in order to pay the interest upon the public debt. Without this enormous annual drain upon the prosperity of the State, Pennsylvania would rapidly rise in the scale of National wealth. But so long as this exhausting process goes forward, our State will be crippled in its resources, and retarded in its career to greatness.

What was the cause of this failure? Was the price fixed in the Act too high? Was there no prospect of business to invite purchasers? We believe that either was the case. The price, ten millions, was deemed a fair and liberal one; and the amount of business to be done, absolutely incalculable. All the immense commerce between the East and West, to an enterprising company which might be able to manage its operations with speed and economy, was within its grasp. Every temptation therefore, was held out to induce capitalists to invest their money. And the times too were propitious.

The real cause of the defeat of the sale, was the inherent and essential principles of the act authorizing a sale. That Act, while it provided for a sale, as the result has proved, contained provisions calculated and designed to defeat it. These provisions it is needless to say, was inserted by the enemies of a sale.—The administration was known not to be in favor of a sale; and having a very large majority in its friends in the House of Representatives, that body afraid to meet the issue directly and vote it down, determined to destroy the sale by indirect means. They therefore moulded the bill so that it would be inoperative. The friends of the sale being entirely at the mercy of its enemies, were compelled to take such a bill as they could get, or adjourn without passing one. Had they adopted the latter alternative, they would have been charged with ineffectuality. They were compelled therefore to vote for the bill, in such shape as its enemies would permit. A powerful effort was made to defeat a sale, by fixing the price at fifteen millions; this failing, the next plan was to accomplish the same thing by restricting the charge on freight and passengers, so that they would not be remunerative. The result of these efforts to defeat a sale is now before the people; and there is great rejoicing among the office holders: It remains now to determine what shall be done. Shall the public works be sold, or shall the project be abandoned. It is for the people to answer the question. If they are in favor of a sale they must say so at the Ballot Box, in October next. If they are hostile to it, let them speak at the Ballot Box.

Believing as we do, that the true interests of the Commonwealth demand a sale, we shall do all that is in our power to promote it. All hopes of honest management and pecuniary profit, have departed forever. They are vain and illusory. But this is a free country—where the majority govern; and if that majority are hostile to a sale—if they still have confidence in State management and are willing to go on increasing the public debt, we shall pay our taxes with as much philosophy as possible, and submit like good republicans. If Chester county is opposed to a sale, or has not had sufficient experience in managing canals and railroads let her re-elect men to the Legislature, who will vote against selling the main line at ten millions. If other portions of the State, which know less about the management of the works and which pay comparatively few taxes, shall do likewise, Chester county cannot complain. The opinion of a county, that pays into the State Treasury nearly a hundred thousand dollars of Taxes annually, will have immense weight not only with the Legislature but with the People. The issue must be decided at the Ballot Box. It must, and we doubt not, will be taken into consideration in the selection of candidates, for the Legislature, Canal Commissioner and Governor.

Another chance for a sale yet remains. But the result rests entirely with the People. Before all hope for a sale is abandoned, one more resolute, energetic effort should be made. The Act of Assembly provides that bids may be made for the purchase of the Main Line—which bids shall be considered by the next Legislature. Thus the subject will come up directly

before that body next winter. Whether the bids be accepted or not depends upon the Governor and the representatives the People send to Harrisburg. How important that the proper men be selected! Every thing depends upon that.

Every true friend of a sale, should know his man before he votes for him. If he votes at random, he puts all to hazard, and perhaps renders a sale hopeless. Is not this so? Who can deny, that every true man owes it a solemn duty to himself and his State, before he votes, to know whether his vote will sanction or condemn a sale?

We are aware that it is always difficult to get men to vote against their party; and we doubt not, that by party tactics, many friends of a sale will be found voting with its bitter enemies. But is this reasonable or patriotic?—Where a party will not put itself right upon a great question like that which involves State Taxation and State Debt, how can it appeal to the Tax Payers and ask their support? Neutrality or non-commitment, should not be tolerated. In a county like Chester, where we believe four-fifths of the voters are in favor of a sale, the position of Candidates should be clear and unequivocal. Neutrality is only a guise of opposition. That opposition may be secret; but it is only the more formidable for its secrecy. It will command the votes of honest friends of a sale—who in this way, will be found working side by side with its enemies, under the secret management of the men who fill the offices on the canals and railroads, and live on the plunder of the people! Thus the votes of the people will be cast for the leeches who are sucking their own blood!

We trust the responsibility of the defeat of the sale of the Public Works will rest upon the proper shoulders. Let the fact not be concealed that the Bill of Sale was emasculated—fatally wounded by its enemies—then signed by the Governor, and its dead carcass handed over to the People! They demanded bread, and they were given a stone! The fraud is unveiled, and the traitors stand unmasked! The verdict of the People must be proclaimed at the October election. The evidences are before them. The message of Governor Bigler has appeared in our columns, and the speeches of our Representatives upon the sale of the Public Works, have also appeared, without noise or comment. By their own acts let them be judged.—*Filling Record.*

## Prospect Rock.

It has been the custom for many years past to visit "Prospect Rock" about the time the grain is cut and put on shocks. Last Sunday the number of visitors exceeded any thing of the kind, we ever saw, being variously estimated from one to two thousand. It is believed that at one time some five hundred vehicles and horses have been tied up in the woods. The practice of visiting this delightful place is getting more into vogue from year to year. The view from the Rock will carry you a distance of at least twenty miles around, and over a section of country that stands preeminent for agricultural richness and beauty. We are much pleased to hear, that no accident of any kind has happened. Yet, it is very evident that something stronger than what evenges from the clear springs of the mountain was on the ground.

## Fatal Accident.

On the 4th of July, a young man, formerly of this place, named *Quintus Roth*, son of the late Daniel Roth, met with an accident that cost him the life the following day. It appeared that Mr. Roth, who was in the Foundry business, in Strattonville, Clarion county, this State, had cast a cannon, for celebrating the Fourth of July, in that place. Roth had charged the cannon and fired it off, when it burst and thereby wounded him in such a manner, that he died the next day. His age being 22 years and 13 days.

## The Difference.

A comparison drawn from the Auditor General's Reports between the financial operations of the State in 1850, during Gov. Johnston's administration, and in 1853, during that of Gov. Bigler, tells terribly against the latter. Read—  
Total receipts from all sources, during the year 1850, of Gov. Johnston's Administration, \$1,438,131 51  
Expenditures during the same year, 4,569,033 94  
Total receipts from all sources, during the year 1853, of Gov. Bigler's Administration, 9,486,770 03  
Expenditures during the same year, 10,144,963 72

It will thus be seen that Governor Bigler, during the last year, received \$5,048,638 57 more than Governor Johnston, in 1850, this being more than double the whole amount of receipts during that year of Johnston's administration. And yet it appears that he (Bigler) has expended this whole sum and \$758,000 additional, over and above his receipts; or \$5,757,909 79 more than Gov. Johnston!

Is it not time that the tax-payers of Pennsylvania were inquiring into these things? What do they think of the Pittsburg Union's suggestion, made on behalf of the administration, to go a little farther and build a State railroad from Columbia to Pittsburg?—*Independent Whig.*

*Progress of the Cholera.*—A private despatch, received at Cincinnati from a gentleman of St. Louis, states that in that city the cholera was raging as an epidemic, the deaths reaching as high as 80 per day. The official reports show that for the week ending the 3d inst, there were 207 cholera deaths there. The disease has also broken out in the Lunatic Asylum, near Cincinnati, and four deaths have taken place.

## Telegraph Election.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Co., held at their office in Easton, on Tuesday last, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

M. H. JONES, President and Treasurer.  
H. D. MAXWELL, Secretary.  
Directors.—Jno. J. Durke, Philadelphia; C. H. Mann, Doylestown; R. S. Chidsey, Easton; C. D. Busse, Nazareth; P. H. Goepf, Bethlehem; H. C. Longuecker, Allentown; E. A. Douglass, M. Chum; A. R. Penrose, Beaver Meadow; A. Pardee, Hazleton; and Luther Kidder, Wilkes-Barre.

J. L. Mingle re-appointed Superintendent.  
The report of the President, Treasurer and Superintendent show that the line is in fine order, working as well as any line in the country, being clear of debt and doing a fair business.—The President has paid out nearly \$1800 in rebuilding, which will probably not have to be done again for some years, and has a balance on hand.

The Stockholders seem well satisfied with the old management of the line, and entertain hopes of its paying a good dividend the ensuing year. The Directors have raised the tariff to Nazareth and Bethlehem from 10 to 15 cents per message of ten words. To Allentown and Doylestown from 10 to 20 cts. per message of ten words, and Mauch Chunk from 20 to 15 cents per message.

*The Farm Journal.*—The July number of this excellent monthly has been received. To the Agriculturalist it is invaluable, and at the exceedingly low price for which it is furnished (\$1) no farmer should be without it. Subscribe for it, friends, if you want the worth of your money.

*Campbellism.*—The Harrisburg "Democratic Union" still insists that Campbellism must be repudiated by the party in Pennsylvania, if else the party will be defeated in the coming election. It says—

"We again repeat, that James Campbell and his jackall, Forney, have infused into the organization of the democratic party the elements of its destruction; we repeat that the unmerited elevation of James Campbell was an insult to Pennsylvania, which has excited public indignation, and has led to a formidable organization that threatens the defeat of the democratic party; we repeat, that the unrelenting proscription in Pennsylvania, of the friends of the venerable Cass, who was assassinated in the Baltimore convention by the Campbell clique, has alienated from the general administration two-thirds of the democracy of the Keystone State; we repeat, that if these arch intriguers are not repudiated both at Washington and in Pennsylvania, the people will pass sentence upon them at the next general election—and in proof of the truth of these assertions we appeal to the future!"

*Treatment of the Cholera.*—Mr. E. W. Lane, the well known Eastern traveller, gives this receipt of the treatment of cholera: "If the patients have not vomited the poisonous matter which is characteristic of the disease, and which resembles rice-water, give a table-spoonful mustard in a tumbler of cold water as an emetic. After the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means) within a few minutes give a wine glass of brandy, with a few grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up. This generally produces almost immediate relief; and in an hour, rest, perspiration and sleep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half-dose of the brandy and capsicum, after an hour or more. A second half dose was never required; but should it be required, it may be given. To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that fifteen drops of a mixture of spirits of ammonia and sulphuric ether, in equal portions, may be given three or four times the following day."

*A Singular Fact.*—There is a thriving town in Massachusetts of 4000 inhabitants, four churches, nine factories, calico printing establishment which prints about thirty-six miles of goods per diem, and turns out goods to the amount of two millions per annum, which has no post office, and where one is neither needed or desired.—That town is Pawtucket, in the county of Bristol, which, being only a wing of the whole compact settlement of 12,000 inhabitants, enjoys postal accommodations at the office in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, from which it is separated by the Blackstone river, and with which is connected by a bridge.

*Composition Roof.*—The Worcester (Mass) Spy, says: "An experiment was made on the grounds of William T. Merrifield, Friday afternoon, to test the value of the composition (tar, gravel, Co.) roofs as a guard against fire. A building had been prepared for the purpose on the roof of which a fire was built, of dry materials which burnt out without setting the roof on fire. Fire was then set to the building and it was burnt down by the coating of the roof newly laid as perfect as before the fire was set. The experiment was considered, by those present, a very satisfactory one."

*A Fact that's Stranger than Fiction.*—A young man, (we will call his name Spencer), was walking on Broadway not a year since, with the father of his intended bride—they met Mr. Robert Schuyler, to whom they both bowed. "That's my father, do you know him?" said young Spencer to his intended father-in-law. "That's Mr. Robert Schuyler," said the gentleman; "there's no man I know better."—"I do not like to dispute with you, Sir," said young Spencer, "but I cannot be mistaken—that's my father."

They were both right. Schuyler has reared and highly educated a family of five child in the midst of this city under an assumed name—himself always passing as a bachelor. The above incident was the key that first changed the romance into reality, even to his own child. —*Bicknell's Reporter.*

*Go Down Stream.*—The Doylestown Democrat and other political organs of Governor Bigler represent him as the "Raftman"; and the Evening Bulletin and some other independent papers of "democratic" partialities represent him as going down stream on a high fresh. His raft will scarcely hold together to pass the whirlpool on the 2d Tuesday of October.

## Rank Rebellion in the Locofoco Camp.

The appointment of John McKeon as District Attorney of New York, has created open rebellion in the locofoco ranks. Even Tammany Hall rejects him, and at a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held in that old Wigwam on Tuesday, a preamble reciting all his former defections, was adopted, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the appointment of John McKeon to the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, believing that it equally outrages the convictions of the Democratic Republican Party in all its existing differences, and contributes seriously to impair the confidence heretofore reposed in the President and the Administration.

The *True Democrat*, the Administration organ in New York walks in McKeon on another track, and before his confirmation, said: "We hope it is not true that the President has sent in the Hon. John McKeon's name for the office of District Attorney. For the President's sake, we hope the rumor is wholly unfounded.—Should the President have been unfortunate enough to make such a mistake, we trust that there are sensible representatives left yet in the Senate, who will not thus permit Bishop Hughes to insult the country by so bold a display of his political influence."

We know President Pierce to be a man of sound integrity. We know him to be eminently patriotic in all his determinations. But he is surrounded by some of the most desperate political gamblers in the world. The Catholic Church, too with its vast, wide, spread, deep and potent ambition, has its emissaries at Washington, who lose no opportunity to labor for the introduction into power and place, of their Jesuitical acolytes. And yet we hope that the Chief Magistrate of our country has not allowed such men, with such motives, to overrule his own good sense and correct judgement.

The appointment of Mr. McKeon would be a death blow, in this city, to the triumph of Democratic principles. We have Irishmen and Catholics now in public office, far surpassing in number the demands of justice, and the best interests of our country. The Democratic party is accused of being the instrument of this national wrong. The appointment of Mr. McKeon would seem to endorse this accusation as a truth, and the result would be a general repudiation on the part of our own countrymen, of every Democratic nomination.

We have no desire to witness such an alienation from our ranks of its best and purest element. We have no wish to see the Democratic party stand up a confessed band of aliens, and opposed to the honest ambition and just rights of our native-born citizens. We have no wish to see Federalism and Abolitionism, under the name of Whigs, taking advantage of our misplaced generosity, absorbing from us every American impulse, and carefully converting them to its own use for our destruction. Yet, this is just what we shall see, just what we must expect, if such persons as Mr. McKeon be preferred to the able and ready Protestants and true Americans some one of whom has a right to expect the continuance of the Executive.

It is all very well to make speeches, and get up public documents denouncing the deep laid opposition that may be traced in the popular feeling to foreign influence. But the American principle is triumphing all over the country. It will triumph here. This triumph may be made to affect all parties equally, if nothing will be done to disturb its natural process; but if Mr. McKeon be appointed, it will insure entirely to the benefit of the Whigs, and we, for one, never want to be identified with a party opposed to our own countrymen.

*The Mint.*—The business of the Philadelphia Mint is certainly prosecuted with great efficiency. We find by the report for June, that in the twenty-six working days of that month, the coinage struck in that establishment, amounted to about four million pieces of gold and silver, besides near a million of copper coins, the total value of the pieces struck amounting to \$3,854,273. This is not mentioned as an extraordinary month's work; we believe it is about the average of what is done every month.

The Philadelphia Mint has recently examined several Mexican dollars of 1851, and finds them to be worth 109 cents each.

*The Golden Harvest.*—Since the first discovery of Gold in California, the yield has averaged about \$60,000,000 a year, or 5,000,000 a month. 1250,000 a week, \$170,522 a day, or \$7,340 an hour, or \$124 a minute! This enormous yield of the precious treasure has mostly found its way to the Philadelphia Mint, and yet money commands in this city from 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. a month.

*Virginia.*—A letter from a Massachusetts farmer to the Editor of the Pittsburg Sun says: "Old Virginia bids fair to be one of the first States with Northern enterprise. Three years ago, in the place where I now reside, there was but one Northern man now there are forty-eight Northern families within three miles of my farm. Land has since risen from \$2 to \$25 per acre.—I am seven miles from the Potomac river; twenty-five miles from the Blue Ridge, twenty south of Alexandria, twenty-five from Washington, and thirty from Fredericksburg."

*Killed.*—Conrad Felker, a worthy and respectable German laborer, in the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, was killed on Tuesday afternoon last, by the locomotive of the passenger train going west, about two miles from Carlisle.

*The Effort.*—The Nebraska Bill has split the Democratic party of Indiana right in two. The anti-Nebraska portion of the party are holding meetings and passing strong resolutions, and they are to meet in State Convention at Indianapolis on the 18th of July, for the adoption of such measures as they shall then deem necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

*Worshiping North Water.*—The Harrisburg Democrat Union, says that Judge Campbell, Post Master General, has made the Democracy of Pennsylvania vomit, and it will create a purgative at Washington.