

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register.

JAMES S. REESE, Esq., of our State Legislature, will please accept our thanks for valuable documents.

Election for United States Senator.

BY TELEGRAPH!

Exclusively for the Register!

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Three ballots were had for United States Senator. The following is the result:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Cameron,	55	54	55
Duckalew,	23	23	23

There being no prospect of an election, the balloting was suspended, and on motion, the election was postponed until the 1st of October, by a vote of 66 yeas, nays 65.

Election for Organist.

An election for organist was held in the German Reformed Church on Sunday last. The result was as follows:

Faust,	68
Slommer,	60
Meminger,	54

Mr. Faust entered upon his duties in the evening. He is an excellent musician, and has an exceeding good voice.

Election in Saucun.

An election was held at the public house of DANIEL COOPER, in Coopersburg, on Thursday last, to determine upon the question of changing the place of holding the general, special and township elections of Saucun, from the public house of DANIEL COOPER, in Coopersburg, to the public house of JAMES WILT, at Centre Valley. The result was as follows:

For Centre Valley,	248
For Coopersburg,	200

The election was warmly contested, there being 36 more votes polled than at the election last fall.

The Exhibition.

On Friday evening last, the Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded to hear the musical and rhetorical entertainment given by the scholars of the Allentown Academy. We were not only surprised, but highly delighted, at this palpable evidence of an awakened interest in the great cause of education. It must have been not only cheering to the friends of this cause, to behold that interest which in this place has so long lain comparatively dormant, so evidently aroused, but gratifying to Mr. Gregory and his able assistants, to behold the Hall filled to its utmost extension, to witness and cheer on his charges in their noble competition for the prizes, and not only that, but it must have been encouraging to those youths who were gallantly vieing each with the other for the victor's palm, to have their youthful efforts not only appreciated, but highly complimented. We hope they will continue on in this good work, and stop not, nor stay, until they have reached the goal. The committee appointed by the scholars for the distribution of the six prizes to be awarded for the six best declamations, had no little difficulty in deciding who were most worthy, as all displayed such a praiseworthy declamatory talent. To those young gentlemen who were not fortunate enough to obtain a prize, we will say,

'To those who will, there is no such word as fail!'

To enliven the entertainment, (as though that were necessary,) the young ladies of the Academy graciously added their mite, in the way of musical treats, such as have been rarely heard in this place. We were surprised at the amount of musical talent evinced by the young ladies. It would be bootless to attempt to name one, who more than another, was deserving of commendation. It was very evident to us, that the young ladies individually, and the whole school collectively, must have been in skillful hands, and under constant training to have performed as they did. The Songs, Duets and Choruses were really beautifully executed.

Thomas Iron Company.

At the regular annual Election for Directors of the Thomas Iron Company for the ensuing year, held at Easton, on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected: Peter Michler, Ephraim Marsh, William H. Malcott, John Drake, R. S. Chidsey, John Brown, and C. A. Luckenbach. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. A. Luckenbach, President, John T. Knight, Treasurer, C. F. Randolph, Secretary.

A Large Egg.

We were shown an egg on Monday last that for size can not easily be beaten. It was 7 1/2 inches in circumference from point to point, and 6 inches around its middle. This monster was the product of a "Shanghai" fowl on the farm of Mr. PAUL BALLEET, of North Whitehall. We venture to say that few eggs of such size are laid. If there is anything that can surpass it, we should like to hear of it.

The Catsaunqua Gift Enterprise.

Hitherto we have forborne all mention of this matter from various motives. The time intervening between the period when we first presented ourselves before the readers of the REGISTER as its editors, and the arrest of the parties who so intently have had their trials, was so short, and the new and important duties devolving on us so arduous, that we had no time to present to our readers our views on this subject. At a later period we abstained, because, (though we heartily desired to see these men punished, if they could be constitutionally,) we did not wish to add one iota to the outside influence which might be brought to bear upon them at their trials. Now these reasons are at an end. Two of the parties concerned have had their trials, and by a Jury of their peers have been convicted, and we feel it to be a duty which we owe to our subscribers and ourselves to express our opinions of this case. We must confess at the time when we took upon ourselves to cater to the minds of our friends, we were surprised to find this Panorama or Gift Enterprise mania, like a fatal maelstrom, drawing within its whirling vortex, old and young, male and female, persons of all classes and stations in society; and we then prayed it might have some untimely end, else nothing but the wrecks of the hopes, fortunes and characters of most of those who, mayhap blindly entered it would be left floating on the surface.

of the horse should be punished for carrying on a Lottery for the disposal of his horse by chance. All concerned in this Catsaunqua swindle should be severely dealt with. The question to us, then is, not so much why, as how you may punish them without violating common sense. It would be clearly wrong to indict a man for stealing and find a verdict against him for murder.

When felony and murder met with the same punishment at the hands of the law, it would evidently be a violation of common sense to convict and punish a man for murder, when the indictment was laid for felony, though both crimes were equally severely dealt with. Now this is the case with Frederick and Gross. They deserve to be punished; and yet, if they can not be punished legally, why, rather let them go unwhipt of justice, than violate those rights (the right to know the offence charged, so the criminal may know how to make his defence,) which are inalienable to, and should be held sacred by us all.

Lotteries, like gambling, has a tendency to influence the minds of those who enter into with visions of ease and affluence,—pleasant fantasies which are never to be realized; yet, it is far more dangerous than gambling, as it draws into its vortex thousands who would never dream of entering a gambling hell, and still bream within its enticing embraces all that vitiating excitement attendant to gambling in its darkest phases; and like gambling, it often, alas! too often, leads to poverty or premature death. Lotteries are far more dangerous than gambling, from the fact of their being more insidious in their workings, yet, working to the same fearful end,—the deprivation by imperceptible degrees of all moral principle and feeling of those who have anything to do with them. It is less alarming to consciences that have not entirely lost all sense of moral propriety and decorum, and this perception of impropriety every day grows less, until, like the bird charmed by the serpent, it is eventually destroyed. Many a heart-broken mother—many an old man bowed to the earth with sorrow—many a forsaken wife, and many hundreds of children dependant on the cold charity of the world, or worse, turned thieves, can claim as the root of all their evils the system of Lottery gambling.

We here again repeat, we think it is well this scheme has ended as it did; for, it is a well known fact that success in lotteries is far more dangerous, far more fatal than failure.

The gambler, by success grown bold, Gambles alike with young and old.

When persons are infatuated (as many certainly were when they bought tickets in this Catsaunqua concern,) by the prospects of sudden and vast wealth, there is no use to reason with them about the improbability of success; but, should they be successful, that avarice which has been aroused, that spirit of infatuation (we can call it nothing else,) will carry them on and on, down, down the frightful abyss till nothing is left but the shattered remains of fond chimeras now all darkened, and a blasted reputation. But should they meet with disappointment at the onset, they would scarce try again when they have their eyes opened to the many means by which they may be swindled of their money.

Rarely indeed do we hear of any person drawing a prize from any Lottery, and, still more rarely do we find any person who in the end has derived any pecuniary benefit from the prizes they may have drawn. A case might be cited in this County, where a man who had a good farm, and was considered well off, drew a prize: well what was the result? why, he gambled on, and on, until now he is not worth a dollar; broken in health and fortune. Many cases of a similar nature might be cited did we think necessary to do so.

It does seem strange to us that this Panorama was considered no violation of law as long as there was a prospect of gain from it, but, the very moment those prospects had fled, the eyes of all were opened to the enormity of the crime, and those very persons who were foremost in the ranks of the aiders and abettors of Frederick & Gross, were the first to be convicted.

The Norristown and Allentown Railroad Company is organized under a charter which grants liberal grants and privileges; and the Company have procured a charter for the proposed road, between Norristown and Allentown, and appointed an experienced engineer; and a report of the said survey demostriating that the route is not only practicable and feasible, but that it will be direct, of light curves, and that the cost thereof compared with its magnifiable advantages; and also an opinion of this meeting that when this road should be completed with vigor to the final whole. Therefore, the route of this road commencing at Norristown with the Philadelphia and Allentown railroad, and at Allentown with the Philadelphia and Allentown railroad, and at once opens to Philadelphia the trade and commerce of the Eastern portion of our State, the shortest and cheapest route.

the city of Philadelphia is this enterprise, and that it will add vastly to her wealth, and will be a large and profitable trade for Pennsylvania, which is now a great rival, New York, Norristown and Allentown, and will by its construction, business and distributors, and, and such each of these, will become extensive.

prisonment for a period not to exceed six months. This being the only count remaining, the prisoner could not be both fined and imprisoned. His Honor taking into consideration the greater benefit which would accrue to the County from a heavy fine to be paid into the County Treasury than from an imprisonment without a fine, passed upon William Gross the sentence of the Court, which was, that he should be fined \$3,000 and costs, and stand committed until paid. Wright, Brown and Marx, for defence.

SAME DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Nathan Frederick.—The motion of counsel for defence, Brown, Runk and Longnecker, for arrest of sentence, was heard by the Court. The indictment against Frederick contained twenty-one counts. Of these all but one were ruled out by the Court for informality or want of venue. This count by the Court was held good, but it also was an indictment under the Act of 1833. One of the counts for defence, (Longnecker) argued that as Lotteries had been in existence, and Lottery tickets sold in this county under the very noses of the guardians of the law, and had in fact been winked at by the law, almost since the passage of the act of 1833, it would be unjust to sentence this man now; if others had committed the same crime, if crime it was, and not been punished, so should not he. His Honor said he was sorry to hear the counsel plead the frequency of this crime, in extenuation of the acts of the defendant. If this violation of the Act of Assembly was so frequent, it was now time to put a stop to it by making an example. His Honor then sentenced Nathan Frederick to pay a fine of \$6,000 and costs, and stand committed until paid. Both defendants are now in the County prison.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

From the Annual Report of C. A. Black, Esq., the Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, we compile the following facts. They refer to the school year which terminated June 1, 1854, being the date of the last official recapitulation:

Whole number of School Districts,	1531
Do. of Schools,	9507
Do. of Male Teachers,	7990
Do. of Female,	3640
Average Salaries of Male Teachers per month,	\$19.25
Average Salaries of Females,	12.03
Male Scholars,	200,269
Female Scholars,	214,286
Learning German,	11,121
Average number of Scholars in each School,	42
Cost of teaching each Scholar per month,	42
Whole number of Scholars in 1835,	43c
Whole number of Scholars in 1853,	32,544
	474,555

We present to our readers an exhibit of the schools in Lehigh county, under the old system of '53, and under the new system of '54:

	1853.	1854.
Whole number of Districts,	17	17
Whole number of Schools,	122	161
Average number of months taught,	5	44
Number of Male Teachers,	120	150
Do. Female do	12	11
Average Salaries,	20.00	22.874
No. of Male Scholars,	4,021	5,175
No. Female do	2,980	3,985
Total number of Scholars,	7,001	9,160
Number learning German,	2,086	1,964
Average number of Scholars in each School,	52	57
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	47	53

Rail Road Meeting.

On Monday evening, Feb. 19th, the friends of the Norristown and Allentown Rail Road held a meeting in the Court House in the Borough of Norristown. The meeting was organized by choosing the following officers: President.—Hon. David Krause. Vice Presidents.—John Elliot, Benjamin Hill, Thomas Saurman, Isaac Roberts, Cadwallader Evans, Nathan Rambo, Abraham Markley, William F. Reed, Charles Hillegas. Secretaries.—Washington Richards, George W. Rogers, E. B. Moore, J. B. Crawford. The meeting was addressed by Joseph M. Brown, a committee to draft resolutions of the sense of the meeting, and the following:

Norristown and Allentown Railroad Company is organized under a charter which grants liberal grants and privileges; and the Company have procured a charter for the proposed road, between Norristown and Allentown, and appointed an experienced engineer; and a report of the said survey demostriating that the route is not only practicable and feasible, but that it will be direct, of light curves, and that the cost thereof compared with its magnifiable advantages; and also an opinion of this meeting that when this road should be completed with vigor to the final whole. Therefore, the route of this road commencing at Norristown with the Philadelphia and Allentown railroad, and at Allentown with the Philadelphia and Allentown railroad, and at once opens to Philadelphia the trade and commerce of the Eastern portion of our State, the shortest and cheapest route.

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ly developed, the real estate in each enhanced in value, and their general prosperity greatly increased.

Resolved, That the Norristown road and the Lehigh Valley road, with which this connects, will reap large profits and advantages from such connections, and their stock holders should come forward and subscribe liberally thereto.

Resolved, That the construction of this road should not be left to capitalists exclusively, but every one along the route which passes through a country so largely rich in mineral and agricultural resources should lend a helping hand in its favour, for he thereby benefits himself.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Borough of Norristown and vicinity, reposing the fullest confidence in the President and Directors of this company, do pledge themselves individually not only to co-operate with and aid them in procuring additional subscriptions to the stock, but also to subscribe to the extent of their means and interests.

The meeting was then addressed by Horn R. Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, Col. H. W. Bonsall, George W. Rogers, S. N. Rick, L. E. Corson, David Krause, of Norristown, and Samuel P. Townsend, President of the Company; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of S. N. Rick it was

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Montgomery and Lehigh counties, and Philadelphia city. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

THE BETTER TREE OF AFRICA.—The African tree from which butter of a most excellent kind is obtained, is called the Shea-tree, and is found near Kaaba, on the banks of the Niger. These trees grow in great abundance all over that part of Bembarra. They are not planted by the natives, but are found growing naturally in the wood; and in clearing woodland for cultivation, every tree is cut down but the Shea. The tree itself very much resembles the American oak, and the fruit from the kernel of which, being first dried in the sun, the butter prepared by boiling the kernel in water, has somewhat the appearance of a Spanish olive. The kernel is enveloped in a sweet pulp, under a thin green rind, and the butter produced from it, besides the advantage of its keeping the whole year without salt, is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor, than the best butter from cow's milk. The growth and preparation of this commodity seems to be among the first objects of African industry, and constitutes a main article of their inland commerce.

UNQUENCHABLE FIRE.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Register has the following account of an apparently unquenchable fire in the Silver Creek Collieries of this State:

Four years ago, what is now called the old breaker, at Thomas & Beaty's mine, caught fire from an explosion. The fire was communicated to the "dirt heaps" around, where it has been secretly burning ever since. It made its appearance again about five weeks ago, in the immediate vicinity of the new breaker. The mine has stopped, as well as every other mine in the neighborhood. The coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, and 300 feet deep, equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

IMPORTING WOOL.—A movement is on foot among growers, looking towards the introduction of wool free of duty, with a view of trying the experiment whether it will not facilitate the manufacture of woolen goods in this country, and thus build up a better and less fluctuating market for this staple. It is supposed that the free import will not lessen the present price. Any thing at all to increase our own manufactures. The man who makes a yard of cloth in this country, will consume twice as much of the produce of a farmer, as one living in Great Britain, if we depend upon sending it there to him. The nearer the producer and consumer are brought together the better for both.

HICKORY NUT OIL.—A New Light.—Hickory nut oil, considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is manufactured by Mr. Warren Estabrook, of Dayton, in this State. The nut oil remains in a fluid state at very low temperature, and it does not "gum" like the ordinary qualities of oil. It is used in very delicate machinery, and when properly refined could be used by watchmakers. The pignut is preferred in the manufacture, on account of its thin shell, and greater abundance of oily material. Mr. Estabrook believes that oil manufactured from the ordinary shell-bark, and large sweet hickory nut, would come into general use for the table.—Toledo (O.) Republican.

LEWISTOWN RAILROAD BRIDGE.—It will be remembered by our readers that the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crossing the Juniata river above Lewistown, was burned down a few weeks since. That bridge is now re-built, and the cars cross it daily. The bridge was six hundred feet in length, and although nearly all the timber had to be taken a distance of over sixty miles, the whole structure was completed in the short space of 358 hours.

THE LAST OF BRADDOCK'S DREAM.—Died in Williamstown, Mass., January 27th, Ishmael Titus, colored, of the extraordinary age of 109 or 110 years. He was born a slave in Virginia, and when Gen. Braddock set out on his ill fated expedition, the master of Ishmael was employed by the commissary to transport subsistence stores for the army, and took Ishmael with him.

It is said that New York has a non-resident floating population of 100,000. The population of London increases at the average rate of 50,000 souls a year.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

On the 16th, on motion of Mr. FRY, the supplement to the act incorporating the Thomas iron company was taken up; the pending question being on the new section submitted by Mr. BROWN, limiting the subscription to stock of any other company to \$500,000, and requiring the assent of all the stockholders to the railroad before the subscription be authorized.

Mr. FRY moved to strike out the word "all" and insert "two-thirds," so that the subscription may be made with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders.

The amendment to the amendment was then lost—yeas 10, nays 12.

And the amendment of Mr. BROWN was adopted.

Mr. FRY now submitted a proviso to the second section, that the company in forming their connection with the Lehigh Valley railroad, be required to adopt the same-level and use the same gauge.

This was adopted, and the bill passed finally. On the 20th, Mr. FRY presented a remonstrance from citizens of South Easton, Northampton county, against allowing the Lehigh Valley railroad company to lay their track on the public road.

On motion of Mr. FRY, House bill No. 226, to incorporate the Hereford turnpike road company, in Hereford township, Berks county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On the 21st, Mr. FRY presented a petition from citizens of Northampton county, for repeal of part of the school law relative to county superintendents.

On the 22nd, Mr. HOGG, (Compare Bills) reported that the committee had compared and presented to the Governor for his approbation a supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Allentown railroad company," approved April 10th, A. D., 1853.

HOUSE. On the 17th, Mr. CRAIG moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lehigh Valley railroad company. Not agreed to.

On the 20th, the following entitled bills were taken up and prepared for a second reading: viz: "An Act to erect part of Montgomery, Chester and Berks counties into a new and separate county to be called Madison."

"A supplement to the act incorporating the Easton water company, approved October 14, 1817."

"A supplement relating to the Allentown railroad company."

"An Act for the relief of Jacob Dieffenderfer, a soldier of the Revolutionary war."

ODDS AND ENDS. The citizens of Norfolk, are luxuriating upon fresh Shad.

If men praise your efforts, suspect their judgment; if they censure them, your own.

Taking babies to church is rightly termed "crying sin."

An editor out in Iowa, says they don't brag of the size of their babies, but they are a most uncommon sure crop.

Nothing begets confidence sooner than punctuality. Nothing so well becomes feminine beauty as simplicity.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining and otherwise, will be returned with interest.

Lalor is a school of benevolence as well as justice. Next unto virtue, let children be trained to industry.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of two millions of dollars an acre.

If you wish to be happy, keep busy: idleness is harder work than plowing, a great deal. There is more fun in sewing an hour, than there is in yawning a century.

Basinefulness is more frequently connected with good sense, than we find assurance and impudence, on the other hand, it is often the fruit of downright stupidity.

He alone deserves to have any weight or influence with posterity, who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times.

On Thursday last, as a family were out sleighing near Newburyport, Mass., an infant was smothered in its mother's arms, by being too closely wrapped up.

S. Morning aged 84 died a few days ago at Norristown, where he had resided all his life. The Register says, he has been a subscriber to that paper for 54 years—ever since it had been in existence.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their exterior.

If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water. If the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good from a bad egg.

See here, Gripps—I understand you have a superior way of curing hams. I should like to learn it. "Well, yes—I know very well how to cure them; but the trouble with me, just now, is to find out the way to procure them!"

Politeness is a social passport all over the world, and good society is the best school in which it can be learned. Neither talent, wit, nor genius, can conceal the positive deformity of impoliteness.

Mrs. Swipes says the reason children are so bad this generation, is owing to the wearing of gaiter shoes, instead of the old-fashioned slippers. Mothers find it too much troubled to untie gaiters to whip children—so they go unpunished; but when she was a child, the way the old slipper used to do its duty was a caution.