

THE LEHIGH REGISTER.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856.

C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

ANONYMOUS, North Whitehall.—If you will send us your real name your communication will appear next week.

EMMA, Catawissa.—Can't tell you anything about Henry's character. Some 'smart' young men do wear blue coats and brass buttons.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.—The Enigma in our last was solved by Wm. Ziegler, of Philadelphia. The answer is "Edwin G. Martin."

The Cincinnati Convention.

We give in another column, to the exclusion of much other matter, a report of the principal doings in the Cincinnati Convention. James Buchanan, "Pennsylvania's favorite son," was on the seventeenth ballot unanimously nominated for President, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

Replanting Corn.

In conversing with a farmer from the lower end of the county, we were informed that in many cases in their neighborhood fields of corn planted this spring failed to germinate.

Fourth of July.

The birthday of American Independence is fast approaching. No observing person can have failed to perceive the diminution of interest of late years, by our people generally, in Fourth of July Celebrations.

After the above was put in type we were informed that the "Columbia Assembly" had taken the matter in hand for the coming Fourth, and were making strong efforts to rekindle the patriotism of days gone by.

At a late meeting of the "Good Will Fire Company," of the Borough of Allentown, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Death of the County Recorder.

CHARLES GROSS, late Recorder of the County, expired at his residence on Wednesday evening last. The disease of which he died was Yellow Jaundice.

Good Will Fire Co.

At a late meeting of the "Good Will Fire Company," of the Borough of Allentown, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Struck by Lightning.

The sharp thunder clasp that was heard by so many of our citizens during the thunder storm on Wednesday night, was occasioned by the lightning striking a small untenanted house in South Whitehall township, belonging to James McShane.

Advantages of last Winter's Snow.

In traveling over the country at this season, the advantages of last winter's snow to the grass and grain is plainly observable on every side.

Street Sprinkling.

During the past week the street sprinkler had a substitute in his place, old madam Nature taking the job into her own hands and doing it up most effectually—so effectually, indeed, that notwithstanding the occasional warm appeals of old Sol, the streets utterly refused to "dry up."

Franklin and Marshall College.

We are in the receipt of the annual Catalogue of this Institution for 1855-6, from which we learn that there are connected with the College proper 73 pupils; preparatory department 36—making a total of 109.

Accident.

Gen. Paul Applebach, of Bucks county, while returning from Canada with a drove of horses, met with an accident at Shimersville, Northampton county, week before last.

On Thursday evening, June 18th, (second day of the Fair,) a Citizen's Dress Ball will come off at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Columbia Fire Company.

Whereas, the members of the Columbia Fire Company were kindly invited to partake of a collation at the Island House, by Preston Brock, Esq., upon which occasion the Allen Brass Band tendered its valuable services, therefore;

Resolved, That the Company do hereby tender a vote of thanks to Preston Brock, Esq., of the Island House, for the hospitable and liberal entertainment with which he favored us.

Resolved, That the lastings obligations of the Company are due to the Allen Brass Band for the rich musical treat which they presented on the above occasion.

AUG. G. RITZ, WM. REIMER, Committee. Attest—J. P. DILLINGER, Secretary.

The Senate Committee of investigation have reported in the Sumner and Brooks affair, and have referred the matter to the House. The Committee of the latter have prepared their report. It gives a synopsis of the evidence taken, which covers more than sixty printed pages, and concludes with a resolution expelling Brooks and censuring Keitt and Edmundson.

The steamer Indian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st ult., arrived at Quebec on Monday night. The political news is unimportant, if we except a speech from Lord Clarendon, concerning Central American affairs.

The Columbia Library Association tender a vote of thanks to the Hon. Samuel C. Bradshaw, Member of Congress, and to Nelson Weiser, Esq., Clerk of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, for valuable documents presented by them to the association.

JNO. P. DILLINGER, Secretary.

The accounts as to the growing crops in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin are highly encouraging, and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will largely exceed the last, enormous as was that product.

Speculators in breadstuffs are footing frightful losses just now. All kinds of produce have largely declined, and leave to the unfortunate individuals who had no discretion to "stand firm under," ample margin to lose.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE U. STATES.—According to the United States census for 1850, there were then in the slave States three millions one hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one slaves.

The estimated value of slaves emancipated in the British West Indies was only fifty millions, not half the amount of the United States. Yet it is estimated by an able writer in Blackwood's Magazine, that the loss of productive property in land, houses, machinery of various kinds, which are rendered valueless by emancipation was not less than four times the amount of the whole value of the slaves.

The Sun says that Preston S. Brooks was severely wounded in a duel with one Wigfall, of S. C., before going to Congress. Both Brooks and Wigfall were wounded in this duel, the former severely. Wigfall, not satisfied, says the Sun, afterwards challenged the father of Brooks. The old gentleman refused to fight and Wigfall posted him as a coward.

AMERICAN HOTEL AT MARSH CRUNK.—We stated recently that Mr. D. M. Krause had become proprietor of this popular house, which was a mistake. D. Conner, Esq., is the proprietor, and Mr. Krause, superintendent.

GROWTH OF A CALIFORNIA TOWN.—A year ago there were but three houses in the neighborhood of Oroville, Butte County; the other day the place was chosen County Seat, and has 3,000 inhabitants.

Snow to the depth of three inches fell at Ontonagon, Lake Superior, on the 11th of May.

The Astor House—New York—proprietors have failed.

Louis Napoleon has borrowed since the coup d'etat, 1,700,000,000 francs.

LADIES, WHAT NEXT?

Our duty to our lady readers makes it incumbent upon us to chronicle still another addition to the voluminous list of female apparels, which have recently made their appearance. We refer to a new style of skirt which resembles the lattice-work around our Summer-house in the country, or thread-lace, magnified one thousand times. It is appropriately termed the "Skeleton Skirt," and consists simply of a frame of ropes of fine texture, on which an ordinary skirt will stand out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

HONOR INHUMANITY OF A STEP MOTHER.—A recent trial before the Hardin County Court, has developed a systematic course of cruelty by a Mrs. Hubbard toward her step-daughter, a girl of thirteen years, that exceeds anything which we have ever read.

REPLANTING.—Many of the farmers in the county have engaged the past week in replanting their corn—that which was planted in the early part of the month or last of April, not having come up.

DAMAGED CORN.—A farmer from Pococson, Chester county, informs us that he had in his granary one hundred bushels of corn, shelled in March last. A few days ago on examining it, he found it greatly damaged, and so warm that he could scarcely bear the heat on his hand.

A BILL has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, making an appropriation of \$20,000, to aid the Free State party of Kansas. The American State Council of the same State have resolved that, if such outrages as that committed upon Senator SUMNER are repeated, they will go in a body to Washington to protect the representatives of Massachusetts.

A whole family, 7 persons—a man of 45, a woman of 40, a young man of 13, a girl of 10 and 5 small children, have been murdered or burned in the neighborhood of St. Louis. They were all sleeping in the room of a cabin 16 feet square. Their bones were found in the ashes of the burnt cabin, in the morning, by their nearest neighbors.

To remedy the Sunday sleepiness which bothers so many good people who want to keep awake, the Christian Intelligencer says:—"The patient must lift his foot seven inches above the floor, and hold it there in suspense, without support to the limb. Repeat the remedy as often as the attack comes on."

A marriage took place a short time since, in New Orleans, La., at 7 o'clock in the evening, but the bride was taken suddenly ill and died at 9 o'clock; so that the same paper that chronicled her nuptials, also published her decease.

An editor out West says—"If we have offended any man in the short, but brilliant course of our public career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing more about it."

In Glasgow, there is a chimney 460 feet in height. It is used to carry off the deleterious gasses arising from retorts in manufacturing chemicals.

Col. Richardson, at present a member of Congress, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years of age when she married. Courage, ladies!

There were eighty arrests for drunkenness in New York on Sunday.

John M. Niles, once a United States Senator from Connecticut, is dead.

Democratic National Convention.

This Convention met at Cincinnati on the 1st inst., but did not organize until the 20th, when the report of the Committee on Organization was adopted, and General John E. Ward, of Georgia, chosen President. He was formerly Speaker of the Georgia Legislature, and delivered some appropriate remarks on the chair of the Convention. The difficulty with regard to contested seats was settled, so far as the two sets from Missouri were concerned, by the formal admission of the anti-Bentonites. On Wednesday the Platform was read and adopted. The first part of the report endorses and affirms the general principles of the last Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore in 1852. The report then proceeds as follows:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declaration of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which we are national party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitutional all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to entrench the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose; its determination by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and sustain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are infinitely and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people, and that this result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. No power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations which may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest to the people of the United States which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Oceanic Isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next administration every proper effort made to assure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and the Union at large.

After the transaction of a large amount of other business, it was on the 5th moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency.

date for the Presidency. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, rose and nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. Henry Hilberd, of New Hampshire, nominated Franklin Pierce. Mr. Inge, of California, nominated Lewis Cass. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Stephen A. Douglas.

Much applause succeeded the nominations of Buchanan and Douglas, but the name of Pierce was received coldly. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, when fourteen ballots were had, resulting severally as follows:

Table with columns: Ballot, Buchanan, Pierce, Douglas, Cass. Rows 1st through 14th ballot showing vote counts.

The New-York Soths cast 18 votes for Pierce, the hardts cast 17 votes for Buchanan. On the second ballot Mr. Buchanan gained 34 votes, Gen. Pierce losing 3, Mr. Douglas losing 15, and Mr. Cass gaining 1.

On the 3rd ballot Buchanan lost 1, Pierce 1, and Douglas gained 2. In Kentucky, Buchanan gained 2, which Douglas lost. In Wisconsin, Douglas gained 1, and Cass lost 1 in Ohio.

On the 4th ballot, the only change except the regular New-York change, was in Kentucky, where Buchanan and Pierce gained 1 each, and Douglas lost 2.

On the 5th ballot, Buchanan gained 1, and Pierce lost 1. In Massachusetts Buchanan lost 1. On the 6th ballot, Tennessee changed 12 votes from Pierce to Buchanan. In Kentucky Buchanan gained 2, Pierce 1, and Douglas lost 3.

The announcement of the Tennessee vote was received with cheers, which were checked by the President. On the 7th ballot, Tennessee turned from Buchanan to Douglas 12 votes, and Arkansas changed her 4 votes from Pierce to Douglas. Buchanan gained 1 in Massachusetts. Georgia changed 7 votes from Pierce to Douglas, 3 for Buchanan.

On the 8th ballot, Buchanan gained 1 in Maine and 2 in Kentucky. On the 9th ballot, Buchanan gained 1 in Maryland and Massachusetts each, but lost in Kentucky. The Alabama delegation asked and obtained leave to adjourn for a few moments.

On the 10th ballot, Vermont changed from Pierce to Douglas, 5 votes, and Douglas also gained 2 in Ohio. On the 11th ballot, Maryland gave her entire vote to Buchanan. The 12th ballot showed no material change.

On the 13th ballot, Rhode Island broke from Pierce, casting 2 votes for Buchanan and 2 for Pierce. On the 14th ballot, Rhode Island cast her whole vote for Buchanan. The 15th ballot, which was taken on the 6th, resulted as follows: Buchanan, 1681; Pierce 34; Douglas 1184; Cass, 44.

The name of Pierce was now withdrawn, and the 16th ballot resulted as follows: Buchanan 168; Douglas 121; Cass, 6. The 17th ballot was then taken, when Buchanan received 296 votes.

No pen could describe the scene of tumult that ensued on the announcement that James Buchanan was the unanimous choice of the Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. There were cheers and congratulations on all sides, and it was some time before anything like order could be restored.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility.—Copy of a letter from Henry Antorne, of Houston, Chickasaw, Mississippi, to Professor Holloway.

"Sir,—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial. After using them about five weeks my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared." (Signed) H. ANTORNE.

WARREN COUNTY BANK FAILED.—We see it stated in several of our exchanges that this institution has failed. The Public Ledger credits the rumor, and cautions the public to have nothing to do with the notes of this bank.

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Preston S. Brooks and Col. George have been hung in effigy in Concord, New Hampshire.

A Liverpool gunmaker has invented a breech-loading rifle, which can be discharged 400 times in an hour.

The New Jersey American State Council have endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson by a vote of 100 to 5.