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of Phil. of North town, are

"Lillie" To AMERICAN

2d, AARON, a... We cordially

Insuring of Property. The late fire in our borough ought to serve as a reminder to our people of the necessity of insurance against fire. We have frequently given instances of heavy losses being sustained by fires, and endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of having property insured, yet there are many persons who neglect it from day to day, who are so situated, that should the devouring element make a prey of their buildings, they would be ruined pecuniarily beyond recovery. By getting it insured they would always feel secure, and not be subjected to much of a loss, should misfortune favor them in this respect. We would here also state, that the Franklin, of Philadelphia, for which AUG. L. RUMR, Esq., of this place, is agent, is one of the safest and most reliable companies in existence, and would recommend our readers to examine its standing before insuring elsewhere.

Musical Entertainment at Slatington. On Friday afternoon last, Mr. J. S. P. FAVER, of this place, accompanied by about a dozen members of his Singing Class, paid a visit to the enterprising little town of Slatington, this county, to favor the citizens of that place and vicinity with a musical entertainment. It came off in the evening in the Presbyterian Church, which was well filled, and all in attendance expressed themselves well pleased with the performances. The members of the Class also express themselves well pleased with the pleasure the excursion afforded them, and the kindness and cordiality shown them by the people of Slatington.

Serious Accident. A serious and painful accident occurred to Mr. WILLIAM KUNSMAN, in Washington township, on Sunday afternoon, which will probably confine him to his house for some time to come. He was riding in a one-horse family carriage with his wife, and on going down a steep hill, the animal became frightened at some object, and ran off. Before he could be stopped, the vehicle was upset and broken to pieces, and Mr. K. thrown against a fence with so much force that three of his ribs were broken. His wife escaped without injury.

Every body and "the rest of mankind" about town are sadly afflicted with a disease known by the name of laziness. Stand on a corner on a hot day, and you will find out that everybody does an inside business just now. We came very near of getting lazy ourselves, the other day, but luckily feeling the disease coming on, we applied a preparation called "press-work" and the effect was instantaneous!

Wanted. Wanted, as soon as possible, by the citizens of Allentown, a nice shower, such as will materially forward vegetation and settle accounts with fast accumulating dust. None need apply unless of the above description.

Maj. AMOS ETTINGER, of this place, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master, by the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., of this State.

No Liquor Licenses Granted. Last Saturday was the day fixed upon at the adjournment of the special court on the 15th of May, for the granting of the additional Hotels and Eating Houses which were held under advisement. The Associate Judges were present, but in consequence of the continued illness of Judge McCartney, nothing could be done, and therefore the business was again deferred until the August term of Court.

Railroad Accident. An accident occurred to coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on Tuesday evening of last week, at the mouth of Lizard Creek, about nine miles below Mauch Chunk, by which a dozen cars were smashed, and others materially injured. A brakeman on the train, named Yard, had one of his legs broken. The accident was caused by the train striking a large rock which slid down the mountain, throwing it off the track.

Thomas H. Benton, it appears, does not support his son-in-law, Col. Fremont, for the Presidency. He made a speech at St. Louis, on last Saturday evening, endorsing the nomination of Buchanan.

Going to grass—The farmer. Appearing—Female equestrians.

POLITICAL PARTIES. Parties in this country, at present, seem to be of all sorts, names and sizes, and he must be very difficult to please who cannot find a banner under which to enrol himself. The great political battle of 1856—a battle not of blood and rapine, but of logical argument and sound reasoning, has begun. The different parties of the country have chosen their candidates, and each asks the support of the American people on the ground of their conservative principles, their patriotic motives; yet the difference between the principles of the parties is as great as the difference between the Heathen and the Christian. Every citizen is interested in the result of this battle, and it is the imperative duty of every one to shoulder his arms and fall into the ranks on one side or the other. There can be no neutral ground, no skulking of the responsibility.

The foul work of personal detraction of the eminent men named for the Presidency has already been commenced by some of the party presses. The Republican nominee, Col. Fremont is accused of belonging to a faith which is not regarded with favor by one portion of the people of this country. Whether true or false, and we see it emphatically denied, it is as inconsistent as it is malicious for this fact to be urged against Col. Fremont as a disqualification by party presses which have been recently making so much capital out of the cry "no proscription on account of religion." On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan is berated and abused for sentiments which it is charged he uttered thirty years ago, the very best proof that his opponents can find nothing in his long career of public usefulness for thirty years subsequent which they may pick a flaw in. A man who can show a public life free from blemish for as long a period as some of his detractors have lived, need not be ashamed of his antecedents.

That the contest will be a warm one, we do not doubt. But we hope that all parties will constrain their passions, and not allow their prejudices to blind and madden them. Let us have a fair and honorable fight, and not let our impulses carry us beyond the bonds of propriety. The record of previous political campaigns disgraces the pages of our history. Excited men have freely spilled their fellow-man's blood, and disregarded the sanctity of our laws. Let it be so no more. Let history record of us that the campaign of 1856 was the fairest and most honorable since the country has known political campaigns.

Pic Nics. Quite a number of Pic Nics are to come off on the Fourth. One composed entirely of gentlemen, and select at that, is to come off in Centre Hall, on the Fair Grounds.

The "Allen Rifles" will parade at 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, and at 6 will start for the "Ploetz," on the Lehigh Mountain, where they design spending the day in a grand pic nic celebration. Speeches are to be made, toasts drunk, and in fact everything that tends to make men merry and happy is to be carried on. May they succeed to their heart's content.

A New Leaf Turned Over. Such of our patriotic specimens of "Young America," who have been hoarding their stray coppers in view of making a grand investment in fire crackers on the Fourth, must bear in mind that the Burgess on Monday issued his Proclamation, threatening with the terrors of the law all juveniles and adults who fire Squibs, Chasers, Crackers, &c., after that date, within the borough limits.

Millard Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore arrived at New York early on Monday morning, the 16th, and was received by a committee and numerous friends who greeted him on his return. In reply to their welcome he said—

"My name, unsolicited on my part, and entirely unexpected, has been presented by my friends for the suffrages of the people. If they shall see fit again to manifest their confidence in me by elevating me to that high position, all I can promise is a faithful and impartial administration of the laws of the country to every part of the country. If there be those either North or South who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."

The New York Express has a letter from Mr. Fillmore, which makes it certain that under no circumstances will he retire from the Presidential contest in which his friends have drawn him.

Ordered to Kansas. Gen. Persifer Smith, according to a telegraphic report from Washington, has been appointed to the command of the United States troops in Kansas. It is further stated that in a personal interview with the President, he received orders to proceed immediately to that territory, and was clothed with full power to put down all disorder, to restore the supremacy of the laws, and to secure to every citizen the fullest rights and protection of life and property.

A proposition was also made in the Senate by Senator Trumbull, to annul the act for the organization of the Territory of Kansas, to abrogate the laws made by its illegal legislature, to dismiss all present officials in the territory, and re-annex it to Nebraska. This is worthy of consideration, as it would relieve the territory of its present odious system of government, and restore peace and quiet within its borders. The way would then open for the future organization of a government that would meet the views of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Sumner has so far recovered, that he was able to appear before the Grand Jury and testify against Bully Brooks. He will not be able, however, to take his seat in the Senate for some time. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Brooks.

The Judgeship in this District. The Harrisburg Telegraph, alluding to the sad affliction which has befallen the President Judge of this District, says:

"It is rumored here that the mind of one of the President Judges in the Eastern part of the State, has become so unsettled as to unfit him for the discharge of the duties of his position. Should this rumor be true, and should the illness of his Honor be of long duration, it will not only be the cause of great inconvenience to the people of his district, by obstructing the administration of justice, but it will present a legal difficulty unprecedented in the history of our Commonwealth. The Constitution provides that in case a "vacancy" happens by death, resignation or otherwise, in the judicial office, the Governor shall fill it by appointment, to serve until the first Monday of December next ensuing; and that the people shall elect for the constitutional term at the election next ensuing the happening of the vacancy; if the same be more than three months prior to the election. But in this case there is no "vacancy," and therefore the Governor has no power to appoint. Neither do the laws in relation to the holding of "special" or "adjudged courts" contain any provisions which would cover the case; or by virtue of which any other of the President Judges of the Commonwealth can be called upon or legally authorized to preside for him during the continuance of his incapacity.

"These laws were framed to meet cases where causes are for trial, in which the President Judge of the district may have been concerned as counsel, or where he may be otherwise interested, and therefore incompetent to sit—and in such cases he may exchange with, or call any other Judge in the State to preside for him at the trial of such cases. But in consequence of the reported condition of the Judge referred to, we are induced to believe that neither of these things can be done, and therefore we cannot see how present relief is to be given to the people of his district. The Associates cannot act in the premises, neither can the Governor appoint temporarily—nor do we think that it would be legal for another Judge to discharge the duties of the position, even if it were done by the unanimous consent of the parties interested.

Thus matters must, in our opinion, remain until action can be taken by the Legislature, unless in the meantime the Judge should be restored to his usual health. Should such, however, not be the case, the Legislature is in our opinion the only power competent to grant relief."

John C. Fremont. The Republican nominee for President never has been much of a politician. His taste led him to wild adventure in new countries, and as a successful explorer of western wilderness there has been no more active or intelligent adventurer. He commenced as early as 1838 the task of exploration, and his name is known to his countrymen chiefly through the triumphs he accomplished in these undertakings. He was born in South Carolina in 1813, and he is now in his 43d year. His father, a Frenchman, died when he was only four years old, and his mother was left dependent. He received a good education in Charlestown College, through the kindness of friends; subsequently taught Mathematics, and then turned his attention to civil Engineering, and was soon after appointed a Lieutenant of Engineers. In 1842 he explored the Rocky Mountains, next planned an expedition to Oregon, reached the Rocky Mountains by a new line. In this expedition it was that several of his men got lost in the snow and perished from starvation and exposure. In 1845 he started on another expedition to the West, and when the war in California broke out he joined Com. Stockton and assisted in establishing American authority in the land of gold. He retired from the service, in consequence of being court-martialed, though the President remitted the sentence and restored him his sword. He organized another expedition to California, and on his arrival in that country was elected to the United States Senate. He drew the short term of two years, which he sat out, but made no great impression in the Senate.

He was married many years ago to Jessie Benton, the daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Fighting in a Hopeless Cause. The New York Herald, the original Fremont paper, makes the following a text for a long article:—"What chance of an election is there for Fremont, with Fillmore in the field, subtracting his thousands from the ranks which to be victorious, must be compact and unbroken? No chance whatever. "If Mr. Fillmore would only resign, then John C. Fremont would stand some chance; but this hope is not left them. Mr. Fillmore will run, and what is more, he is the only opponent of the present Administration that can be elected.—Pennsylvania was given up when Fremont was nominated, which closes the contest so far as an exclusive Northern candidate is concerned. Mr. Fillmore is sure of four and may carry six Southern States, which with his Northern strength, makes him the only formidable candidate against Mr. Buchanan."

A tomahawk was found near Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., a few days since, by the workmen on the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, at a depth of seventy feet from the surface, which, from its antiquated appearance, is considered quite a curiosity.

The consumption of gas in Easton, Pa. has increased so much recently, that two additional tanks have been built. Phillipsburg and South Easton are supplied from these works.

We learn from the Milwaukee Sentinel that the land offices in Wisconsin have been closed until the lands granted for railroad purposes shall have been selected.

[For the "Lehigh Register."] Slavery—Its Progress.

There is perhaps at the present time no subject that could well pervade the public mind to a greater extent, or create more universal interest and excitement, than does that of human or domestic slavery as it now exists in our country; and however much we may be blinded by political prejudices, no intelligent reader can be ignorant of the fact that a very great and radical change has been wrought in the feelings, opinions, and determinations of men, within the last quarter of a century, upon this vexed question.

At the beginning of the era before mentioned, it was viewed alike by Northern and Southern men as a great "moral and political evil," only to be tolerated for a time, but in no wise to be perpetuated, and means for its final and entire eradication were anxiously sought as a highly important desideratum to propagate the best interests of the country, both Nationally and socially. It was argued on the part of the South, as an excuse for its existence, the impossibility of its immediate removal, without incurring great injury to itself as a slave and master, not pretending to justify it as a blessing to the Government, and much less by the precepts of the Bible, while the North remained quiet, infatuated with the hope that the time was soon to arrive when it should cease to curse and disgrace the cause of Freedom. And thus it was regarded as a thing *permissible* only for a more convenient time for its ultimate demolition—*sine quo non*. But new political doctrines have been a-sumed,—new creeds taught and established, and by taking advantage of the apathy existing among Northern freemen, the government has been subverted, and made to actually culture and propagate a system which it once feared and abhorred, as the Grecian horse to our Republican Institutions, and notwithstanding the machinery of government has thus been made to move submissive to the arbitrary dictate of this warning slaveocracy, although greatly inferior in point of population,—the North is constantly being insulted and abused with the most virulent denunciations and impositions of its immediate domination has continued from year to year to become more insolent, (until its excess has rendered it wholly intolerant,) the vile and unjust cry, "the aggressions of the North," is now raised to palliate the wickedness of their chimeras.—The aggressions of the North! When in the name of reason and justice have the North been the aggressors? And how can we regard as a thing *permissible* (back) back have they retreated, until individual rights have been abused—Personal Liberties endangered—Sacred Compacts of long and honored standing abrogated, and trampled upon with impunity, (under the treacherous guise of "non-intervention,") and the Constitution openly violated and corrupted? And thus they aggress in placing before many Northern men in National offices! It is a fact, that the Presidential chair has been filled twelve terms by men from the Slaveholding States, while but five terms by men from the Free States; and the history of the different Cabinets shows a still greater partiality toward our Southern brethren. Does this exhibit an aggressive spirit? (consistent with the spirit of the Constitution?) to be so selfish? Aye, quite the reverse. The warm hand of fellowship has ever been extended to the South—thus hoping by untiring devotion and zeal to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of the Union—sacrificing at times darling rights without a murmur,—and to what purpose? Is the illustrious Leveilléan relaxing its deadly grasp, through the influence of such a course of procedure? Nay, but is daily being invigorated! The brutal, murderous assault made upon Senator Sumner is indeed startling and appalling, appraising us of the fact that the most sacred of all rights, "Freedom of Speech," can no longer be claimed as one of the boasted privileges, granted by our free Constitution. That lofty spirit of Liberty and Free Principles for which our fathers contended has died away, or such heinous crimes would not be perpetrated in the highest tribunal under Heaven, without proper punishment to the offender. The infliction of wrong that gave rise to the Revolutionary struggle, can not be compared in magnitude with the usurpation in Kansas; and the finger of high-handed outrage, directed against our friends and neighbors, emigrants to that Territory, directly under our care and protection, can not be equalled in the annals of history. And shall we not protect them, their lives, their property, and their constitutional rights, all of which are in a perilous condition. It is emphatically our duty to do this.

The country has never taken a decided stand against personal infractions, and all attacks upon the holy cause of Freedom. Why is it then there is such an apathy existing among us now? Why is there not a move made for the organization of a Party wholly upon this issue, without regard to former differences upon questions which have absolutely become *caput mortuum*, and are to be brought before the country as an issue. The only true question to be decided by the sovereign people is, whether our Constitution is an instrument of Freedom or of Slavery,—whether Freedom, as a principle of our Government, is to be sustained and beautified, or the most diabolical legalized despotism upon the face of the globe to be nourished and extended? Who will make good as an issue for organizing a Republican Party, to cooperate with those already formed in nearly all the counties in this, and the other Northern States? A DEMOCRAT.

Lehigh Furnace, June 26, 1856.

The Kansas Investigating Committee closed their labors at the Astor House, New York, on Thursday, and left for Washington. The object of their short session in New York, the Herald says, has been to procure authentic evidence relative to the doings of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, about which there has been a good deal of dispute. For this purpose witnesses were telegraphed from Boston, and testimony appertaining to the subject was taken from Amos A. Lawrence, Eli Theyer, and G. P. Lowry. The witnesses made out written statements, which were sworn to before the committee. Mr. Oliver, the Pro-slavery member of the committee, who left them in Missouri, was notified of the intention to take testimony in New York upon this point. Gov. A. H. Reeder, who was then in New York, also furnished the committee with some evidence in regard to other subjects connected with the investigation. The majority report of the committee will be presented to Congress to-day or to-morrow.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—Last week the headings of the great tunnel through Landis' Ridge, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sellersville, met, making the bore complete, so that daylight now shines through the hill. The tunnel, which is 2160 feet in length, has been one of the great obstacles to the progress of the road. It is now being rapidly finished.

The whole number of deaths in New York last week was 324, of which 36 were caused by consumption, 21 by scarlet fever, 10 by inflammation of the lungs, 15 by small pox, and the remainder by various other diseases, excepting 21 which are attributed to violent causes. Of the deceased, 100 were of foreign birth, and 224 natives of the United States; 119 were infants less than twelve months old.

At Syracuse, last week, the Indians received their yearly instalment from the State. One old "native" presented himself and squaw and seventeen children. His share at \$5 a head was \$95, and as he received his portion he remarked—"Me got \$100 next year."

The corporation of the city of Boston have engaged John Wise, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., to make a balloon ascension on the 4th of July next, from the public grounds of their city.

Affairs in Kansas. LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 18, 1856.

A few days since I wrote you that Mr. Shannon, had left Kansas for your city, and the supposition of his being on his way to Washington. While he was on his way down the river, he heard that large bodies of armed men were preparing in Missouri to invade Kansas and exterminate the Free State settlers. He was very much alarmed at the prospect of 6,000 men coming here to fight, and returned to Fort Leavenworth to hold a consultation with Col. Sumner.

This morning Gov. Shannon and Col. Sumner arrived in this city, having traveled all night; a company of troops came along with them, bringing six pieces of artillery. He will order out two regiments to meet the invaders.

At the levee a person asked Mr. Shannon:—"Have you any doubt that there are large bodies of armed men coming up from Missouri?" Shannon replied by saying that he had not. "Do you think they are determined to come, even if they have to resist the troops?" He said he was afraid they would, but if they did, they would have to come over the two regiments of soldiers.

At noon to-day, a messenger came riding into town with all speed, bringing information to Col. Sumner of a contemplated attack upon the soldiers at Palmyra, by Whitfield's men. The Colonel ordered the dragoons stationed here to go to Palmyra at once.

A company of dragoons, under the command of Lieut. McIntosh, have been stationed at Palmyra for several days. The other night an attack upon the town was expected, and the troops divided their powder with the Free State settlers, and all got ready to defend Palmyra.

FURTHER.—We have advices from Kansas by way of St. Louis. Wm. Gay, agent of the Wyandottes, has been murdered by the Indians. It is reported that Gov. Shannon has resigned, to take effect on the first of July; also, that G. W. Brown, of the Herald of Freedom, has been killed. Col. Sumner is reported to have had a battle with the Missourians, in which the latter were defeated, and the Colonel is said to have driven parties of Free State and Pro-slavery men from the territory. Mayor Hoyt and James Legate had been arrested at Lawrence, by order of Sheriff Jones, and taken to Leocompton. The Republican says that Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, will be appointed to succeed Shannon.

Celebration at Bethlehem. The fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the Bethlehem Moravian Church was celebrated in that building on Sunday last. Early in the morning the band performed in the spire of the church, the inside of which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The exercises consisted of several good sermons interspersed with excellent music.—Argus.

COL. FREMONT, in the course of a letter written in April last, in reply to an invitation to be present at a Kansas meeting in New York, said that he heartily concurred in all movements which have for their object to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He added:

"I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principle sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits."

Cooling—The ice cream business.

There are on the canals of New York about 25,000 boatmen and 6,000 boys.

Coming—The Fourth of July. Look out for "ginger bread," schnapps, schweitzer-kase and pretzels.

There is a shop kept by an old maid in New York, in the window of which appear these words, "No reasonable offer refused."

There are at the present time in this country, 715 churches belonging to the Quakers and the number of attendants is estimated at 233,000.

A Yankee has invented a plague which kills off all who do not pay the printer. It is more destructive than consumption.

The best cure for trouble is labor, the harder you work, the less you think. Who ever heard of a wood sawyer committing suicide?

STRANGE EVENTS.—An exchange records the marriage of John M. Strange and Elizabeth Strange as a strange event. The next event will probably be a little stranger.

If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try Ayer's New Pills—they are worth trying.—Concord Mercury, N. C.

PEOPLE should wear red flannels instead of white, and wear them loose, because red flannel does not mill up, and if loose, its titillation will keep the blood at the surface. We recommend a thinner article for summer.

A CONVENTION of County Superintendents will be held at Williamsport on the 12th of August. The State Teachers' Association, we understand, will meet at the same place on the 13th of August.

New Jersey is increasing her strawberry crop, year by year, and is now sending to New York at the rate of from 10,000 to 20,000 baskets per day. The largest day's business this year is put down at the latter figure.

PRINTERS' MISTAKES.—A Dutchman in New York spoke of a lady who wore "dirty skirts." The Home Journal fishing for marvellous items, picked up the Dutchman's story, and astonished the world by saying she wore "dirty skirts." The query is, which version is most to woman's credit?