

THE LEHIGH REGISTER.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1856.

C. P. DAINES, EDITOR.

Just as we were going to press a part of the lines by "Lehigh" were accidentally thrown into "pi." They will appear in our next.

Who Votes Intelligently.

Intelligence and true patriotism go hand in hand. Ignorance and misrule are contemporaneous. And not until the school-house has done its work in the most remote and obscure places, will the Union be governed wisely and justly by the sovereign people.

In Pennsylvania there are of all grades of high schools 524 with 23,751 students; in New Jersey 225 with 6,844 students; in Indiana 131 with 6,185 students. Total 880 schools and 39,780 students.

In New York there are 887 schools with 40,328 students; in Ohio 206 with 15,052 students, in Wisconsin 58, with 2,723. Total 1,151 schools and 67,102 students.

Of common schools. Pennsylvania had 9,061 with 413,706 scholars; New Jersey 1,473 with 77,920 scholars, Indiana 4,822, with 161,500 scholars. Total 15,356 schools and 653,136 scholars.

New York had 11,580 schools with 676,221 scholars; Ohio 11,061, with 484,153 scholars; Wisconsin 1,433 with 58,817 scholars. Total 24,067 schools and 1,218,101 scholars.

Difference in favor of the latter, 9,311 schools and 565,056 scholars—a difference out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants and the facilities for education.

And here is the great source of intelligence for the masses of the people; from it alone can we hope for a nation of educated freemen.

Of daily papers, Pennsylvania had 24 with an annual circulation of 50,416,788 copies; New Jersey had 6 and 2,175,350 copies; Indiana 9 and 1,153,099 copies. Total 39 papers and 53,744,210 copies yearly.

Of tri-weekly journals Penn. had 2 and 78,000 copies annually; N. J. none, Ind. 2 and 195,000. Total 4 and 263,000 copies. Of semi-weekly Penn. had one with 62,000 copies, the other none. Of weeklies, Penn. had 251 and 27,359,384 copies; N. J. 43 and 1,900,258 copies; Ind. 26 and 2,920,734 copies. Total 399 papers and 32,180,378 copies yearly.

New York had 51 dailies and 63,928,585 copies; Ohio 26 papers and 14,285,633 copies; Wisconsin 6 papers and 1,053,563 copies. Total 82 papers and 79,267,563 copies.

Frank Pierce came into power on the 4th of March, 1853, by an overwhelming majority of the suffrages of the people of the United States—he stood on that day sustained by the almost unanimous voice of this free people—had before him the most brilliant future that ever mortal man enjoyed—he had been elevated to power on the strength of that Union sentiment, which had trampled both Northern and Southern sectionalism in the dust—he had only to call around him a Cabinet composed of men devoted to the compromise measures of 1850, and to place in power none who opposed that adjustment, and he would have seen no such agitation as followed his departure from this policy, but he would this day have been the most popular man in the whole expanse of the Union, instead of being, as he is, a wretched outcast—a political defunct, with no mourners following him to his final resting place.

Is there a living man so false to truth, as to deny that all the evils which have afflicted, and which now afflict the country, are traceable to the ineffable stupidity—the inordinate vanity—the inflated pomposity of Frank Pierce, who, not content with being sustained by four-fifths of the people of this country—sought to purchase up the enemies of the compromise of 1850, by promoting them to positions of power and influence—to mix oil and vinegar—and to strengthen his claim to the people's confidence by ostracising, discarding, and humbling those patriotic and pure-minded men who had stood by and preserved the Union in the crisis of 1850?

In all these elements of intelligence it will be noticed that New York alone will out number the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana.

Of white persons over the age of 20 who cannot read or write, Pennsylvania had 66,928, New Jersey 17,248; Indiana 70,540. Total 155,716. New York has 91,293; Ohio 61,030, Wisconsin 6,351. Total 158,684.

But of these 30,000 are found in the three cities of New York, Brooklyn and Cincinnati—all distinguished for their votes in favor of Slavery, which makes the disparity in favor of the States voting for freedom enormous.

In the former States there are 133,515 native born, who cannot read or write, over the age of twenty, in the latter only 89,179 or less than one-third the ratio of the others! Besides, as we shall demonstrate, the great body of this ignorance in all the States, is concentrated in those counties which give pro-Slavery majorities.

We sum up the whole thing by States as follows: Of those in the States which voted for Buchanan who cannot read or write above the age of 20, and native born, there are 679,681. In those States which voted for Fremont there are only 108,673! Difference in favor of the latter 571,008!

Ice is selling at St. Thomas at \$89.60 per ton.

The President's Message.

In another part of to-day's paper we give a carefully prepared abstract of President Pierce's Message to Congress. It is generally allowed to be just such a document as we might expect from the representative of a party which employs bludgeons instead of arguments, and the senators of which scold like street drabs on the Senate floor.

The President's attack upon the Republican party, by the assumption that associations have been formed "inflamed with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States" by abolishing slavery therein—the Washington National Intelligencer justly but temperately replies:

"Whatever repugnance may be felt in the Free States, north and west, to slavery in the abstract, or to its practical extension north of the line prescribed to it by the legislative act of 1821, we have too high an opinion of the general respect felt in these States for the Constitution and its compromises, and for the inalienable rights of the Southern States, to give credence to the sweeping charge of the President. It is as unjust, we think, to attribute to them any such sentiment or purpose as it would be to impute to the patriotic people of the South a desire to overthrow the Government because one or two newspapers and a few monomaniacs in a particular locality rail against the union of the States and advocate its dissolution.

There are doubtless causes of complaint, not all of them imaginary, both North and South, but we have too much faith in both sections to admit the justice of the President's allegation. In the most violent debates of the last session we heard Northern Senators, distinguished for their extreme opinions on the Kansas question, not only publicly repudiate the remotest wish or intention to interfere with slavery in the States, but avow their readiness to shoulder their muskets to defend the people of the South, if need be, in maintaining their authority at home.

"We are not extenuating the extravagances of fanatics in the North or in the West; but, will all deference to the President, we must say that he has gone too far in imputing revolutionary sentiments or designs to so large a portion of the people of the Free States."

Taking the whole document under consideration, it is not of much weight, and after being read will, like its author, be laid aside with a feeling of regret that his inaugural and first message should be so inconsistent with his last.

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Congress.

Congress re-assembled at Washington on Monday. Out of three hundred and two members comprising the two Houses, but thirty-nine were absent. The Senate despatched the usual routine business with quiet dignity. The House proceeded to qualify its newly elected members, and when the credential of Mr. Whitfield, the delegate from Kansas, was presented, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, objected to its reception. A warm debate ensued, and much excitement prevailed. Finally the question of the admission of General Whitfield was decided in the negative by a vote of ninety-seven yeas to one hundred and one nays. Pending a motion to reconsider this vote the House adjourned.

On the assembling of the two Houses on Tuesday, the President sent in his Message. In the Senate, at the termination of the reading of the Message, Mr. Hale attacked the position of the Executive with regard to the motives and objects imputed to the R-republican party. The discussion assumed a wide range, and was conducted with much spirit on both sides, Messrs. Wilson, Trumbull and Seward, and Mason, Brown and Cass, participating.

In the House, the reading of the Message was postponed, that body spending the entire day in discussing the admission of the Kansas Delegate, (Whitfield,) and adjourned without disposing of the question.

On Friday the Senate was not in session. In the House the reconsideration of the claim of Mr. Whitfield to a seat in that body again came up, and an animated discussion took place. Upon a division which was had upon the question, it was ascertained that a majority of three were in favor of his admission. Further action on the subject, however, was at length deferred until yesterday, but how the matter was disposed of has not yet reached us.

The Pennsylvania Electoral College.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Hall of the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. All the Electors, (twenty-seven in number) were present. The Hon. William Wilkins, of Allegheny, was unanimously chosen President. Wm. B. McKean and William H. Miller, Secretaries. The votes for President and Vice President were taken by ballot, and were all for James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice President.

Triplicate certificates of the vote were signed by the Electors—one to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Harrisburg, one to be transmitted to Philadelphia, and one to be sent to Washington.

The names of the candidates for bearers of the returns were drawn from a box. James S. Campbell was drawn as the bearer of returns for Washington, Thomas Osterlunz to Philadelphia, and Vincent Phelps to Harrisburg.

Mr. Buchanan having sent an invitation to Harrisburg, inviting the members of the Electoral College to call and see him at "Wheatland," and to dine or to take tea with him. The invitation was accepted, and the members of the College repaired to the domicile of the President elect, at Wheatland, and dined with him at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Sentiments.

On Friday last, the students of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan, when, in answer to a congratulatory address by one of the students, Mr. B. stated that "the object of his administration would be to destroy sectionalism,—North and South—and harmonize all sections of the Union under a national and conservative government, as it was fifty years ago. That if he could be the honored instrument of allaying sectional excitement and restoring the government to the principles and policy of the fathers, he would then feel that he had not assumed the arduous duties of the office in vain."

If such are really his sentiments, we doubt not they will find a liberal response from all Union-loving conservative men. Let us wait and see what the future will reveal.

A Quarrel has broken out in Kansas, between Gov. GEARY and Judge LECOMPTE and Marshal DONALDSON. It appears that a pro-slavery man named Hays had been arrested for the murder of a Free-State man named Buffin, and after the Grand Jury had found a true bill, LECOMPTE left him on bail. Gov. GEARY ordered Marshal Donaldson to rearrest him, on the ground that murder was not a bailable offence. The Marshal refused and tendered his resignation. The Governor then procured another officer, who arrested Hays and remanded him to prison. We are glad, for once to see Gov. Geary show so much grit.

PROBABLE MARRIAGE OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

The gossip concerning Mr. Buchanan's alliance with the widow of a deceased President, the accomplished Mrs. Polk, grows stronger and stronger, and actually begins to partake of probability. In lady circles it was hinted that his equally accomplished niece is opposed to the union, and wants to preside over the White House herself, and do all the honors thereof. She acted in that capacity for him whilst in London, and of course thinks herself equal to it here; she is right. If the alliance does take place, it will be the first instance in American history of a President elect marrying.—Baltimore Patriot.

A SHARK AS WAS A SHARK.—The New Orleans (La.) Picayune tells the following:

A few days since the captain of a ship at anchor outside the Pass, threw overboard a sharp hook, baited, which was speedily swallowed by a shark of the spotted kind. The shark, which was got on board with much difficulty, measured 17 feet 11 inches long, 9 feet in circumference, and his liver exactly filled a beef barrel! He had seven rows of teeth, and in his paunch was found the body of a man, partly decomposed. His jaw bone was taken to the city, and was found large enough to take in a sugar barrel!

FIRE AND SAD CASUALTY.

Our firemen were called out on Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock by an alarm of fire proceeding from Sixth street, in the neighborhood of Pine Alley, occasioned by the burning of a frame tenement in which a widow lady by the name of Adams and Mrs. Neigh were living. The promptness and energy of the firemen, who were upon the ground before the fire escaped from the room in which it originated, enabled them to subdue the flames and save the building and adjoining houses from destruction.

The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Adams, who had been absent from, and was just returning home. Her horror upon opening the door and discovering the room filled with smoke could be more easily imagined than described, for in that room was all of this world's goods that she possessed. But her anguish, when she found that her child had been suffocated and was lying dead upon the floor can be conceived only by those who have suffered a like affliction. The shock which the sudden realization of the calamity produced rendered her for the time entirely oblivious of the rage of the fire, and with the child clasped to her bosom she sat down and wept at the head of the stairs without giving any alarm. A neighbor lady who happened to be passing the door, noticed the smoke and called attention to it. All the furniture belonging to the poor women was consumed, and the apartment was very much charred and blackened.—Easton Daily Express.

MANUFACTURE OF FIRE-ARMS.

The machinery now employed by the United States Government for the manufacture of fire-arms is of the most perfect description, and it executes its work with wonderful celerity and precision. Probably in no department of the mechanic arts has the inventive power of the human mind been exerted with more remarkable results. One complete musket can be turned out every eighty minutes of the working day from the raw material. To produce the musket entire, two hundred and ninety-four machines and nearly five hundred distinct mechanical processes are involved. The barrel is made of iron, costing two hundred dollars per ton, mostly procured from Norway, though a very excellent quality is received from Salisbury, Connecticut. The iron is cut up from bars into pieces of ten pounds weight and fourteen in length. After being drawn out to forty inches under a high heat, the bar is curved and welded on steel rods. The barrel is then bored out, and reduced in weight from ten pounds to four and a half, after which it is polished with emery on revolving wheels, and the quality of the workmanship is not exceeded by any in the world.

A MAN SALTERED DOWN BY HIS OWN REQUEST.

A singular circumstance recently occurred in Miller county, Illinois. An old man named Wilson, aged eighty-six, died, having made arrangements with certain persons not to bury him, but to have his entrails taken out and put in a box and placed beside his coffin, which he has had over ten years. He was then filled with salt and sewed up with a grapevine, or something of that sort. He was then carried to the repository of his coffin—a cavity in a perpendicular bluff, about fifty or sixty feet from the bottom. About two hundred persons were present.

SAUSAGE.

There has been quite an excitement in Detroit, by the discovery that a German, there, has been making sausages out of horse meat. Well, this is a matter of taste. In Paris, and in many places on the continent, the sale of horse meat, as an article of food, is legalized, though they find some trouble in overcoming the prejudices of the people. An account of a grand dinner in Paris was lately published, at which the principal flesh was horse meat—roasted, boiled, &c. The guests found it excellent. Whether the use of horse flesh for sausages, in Detroit, has had any influence on the dog market, is not stated.

REMOVAL OF A LARGE TUMOR.

An ovarian tumor, weighing one hundred pounds, almost solid, and one hundred and five pounds with the fluid, extracted from a woman, by Dr. Dunlop, of the town of Hitley, on the Ohio river, was exhibited to the students of the Ohio Medical College, by Professor Blackman, and thence was conveyed to the Miami Medical College for the inspection of the students of that institution. The woman from whom the tumor was so boldly and successfully extracted, was living four days after the operation, and was improving. She resides in Brown county, and is aged about forty-one years.

BURLINGAME BANQUET.

A Banquet was given in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday a week in honor of Mr. Burlingame. Over one thousand persons were present, including a large number of ladies. After a sumptuous repast, speeches were made by Mr. Burlingame, Henry Wilson, and others. They followed toasts, and letters from distinguished persons who had been invited, but were not present. Mr. Burlingame rose from a sick bed to be present, but remained only a short time after making a speech.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

are the finest remedies for Bad Legs.—Francis Tomkinson, of Ottawa, Michigan, had the misfortune, six years ago, to break his leg, which was imperfectly set by the doctor, the consequence was, that it formed itself into an angry wound, and despite of the various remedies he tried he could not get any thing to cause it to heal, and it was feared by all who knew him, that he would be lame all his life. About four months ago he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which soon caused an improved appearance in the leg, he continued them for nine weeks, and the leg is sound, to the astonishment of all who know him.

Present to Mr. Buchanan.

It is stated that the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, are about to purchase a splendid carriage, and present it to Mr. Buchanan, the President elect.

The next Assembly of Massachusetts.

will contain but sixteen opposition members to 329 Republicans.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The weather continues very changeable, varying in a few hours from pleasant sunshine to rain, cold winds, and freezing.

The "Allentown Bank" calls for an instalment of \$5 per share, payable on or before the 6th of January next.

A Returned Soldier.—Col. KORONAY, well known to many of our citizens, lately returned to Philadelphia from the Crimea, where he was in service for a period of nearly two years.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 per share, which is equivalent to three per cent on the Capital stock.

Surprise Parties are coming in vogue in our town. One came off the other evening in—guess it was New York—at any rate it wasn't in Seventh street. Too bad, this hoaxing business.

Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Ball Tickets, Invitations, Blank Forms, and Job Printing generally, executed at this office, as neatly and cheaply as in the city, and with all possible dispatch.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad it is said, will be opened to Freemansburg about the 16th inst., thereby furnishing, in connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, a direct communication between Philadelphia and Allentown.

Jewelry at reasonable prices can be purchased of E. W. Mason, 278 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia. Our friends in purchasing Holiday presents, in the shape of watches, chains, jewelry, clocks, etc., should pay Mr. Mason a visit, and inspect the articles he has for sale.

"Foul" Transactions.—Our citizens must keep a sharp eye on their hen roosts, as several were of late entered and the inhabitants thereof carried off and made to go the "way of all flesh." It is rather unpleasant to be thus deprived of poultry.

President Judgeship.—It is stated that Judge Maxwell has proposed to Judge Findlay, who was elected President Judge for this district at the last election, to amicably submit their case to the Decision of the Supreme Court, and that Judge Findlay has accepted the proposition.—The matter will be brought before the Supreme Court at the earliest time possible. This course we think will meet the public approval.

We have seen a number of our young men in the last few days limping very bad.—On Monday our "devil" came into the office in the same fix, and thinking something serious had befallen him, we enquired what ailed him.

"Confound it," said he, "I was fool enough last night to take one of them 'hooped dresses' home from church, and the darn'd 'thing' barked my shins. Wonder if the 'hoop-de-dooden-do' is 'ketchin'?"

Elocutionary Reading.

—Mrs. E. P. JOHNSON, formerly a Public School Teacher of Allentown, proposes giving an instructive and interesting entertainment in Elocutionary Readings in prose and poetry, from classical and admired authors, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, December 11th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. We would advise all, who have a taste for elegant reading, to be present on the occasion. Tickets to be had at the door of the Hall.

Shocking Death.

The clothing of a daughter of Mr. Augustus Getz, caught fire whilst near the stove, in a school house, near the Hanover and Allen township line, on Thursday last during the noon hour, and without presence of mind she ran into the open air, when her clothes commenced burning in a blaze, there being a high wind at the time. She died on the same evening at 8 o'clock. We learn that there were only a few of her school companions present when her clothing caught fire.—Beth. Times.

Beware of Money.

Owing to the numerous counterfeit notes that are in circulation, it has become not a little perilous to deal in rag paper. That which is not counterfeit, may be upon one of the many broken banks which infest the community. Gold and silver are the only safe and constitutional currency, and might always be relied on; except that the rascals have become so skilled in making the bogus gold dollars, and the counterfeit quarters, that the most skillful judge is required to detect them.

COVERED WITH MELTED IRON.

A terrible accident occurred at the Miami Foundry, California, a few miles above the city recently.—A German by the name of Rabbo, a moulder, while engaged at his work, received a large ladle full of melted iron on his lower extremities. It ran into his boots and set his clothes on fire, and it was some time before the flames were extinguished by the throwing of water. The flesh came off with his boots, and the poor fellow suffered excruciatingly. Both his legs it is thought must be amputated, and even with that his recovery is doubtful.

A COLD TIME COMING.

Some German papers are endeavoring to prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually, and argue from it, that the increasing humidity of some summers and the loss of fertility by the earth are to be attributed to this circumstance. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume the distance will be so great that only the eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and then it will be covered with eternal ice.

CONGLOMERATION OF HONORS.

A letter from Morgan county, Illinois, to the St. Louis (Mo.) News, says that a little girl, daughter of a widow, named Ironmonger, was killed and partly eaten, by a vicious sow, near Jacksonville. The shock of the horrible spectacle killed the mother also, and on the next evening a camphene lamp exploded, whereby one child was buried to death, and another so dreadfully injured that its recovery is despaired of.

There are 700,000 pianos in use in this country.