

THE LEHIGH REGISTER. ALLENTOWN, PA. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TO ADVERTISERS. THE "LEHIGH REGISTER" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION BY SEVERAL HUNDRED THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH PAPER IN THIS COUNTY.

REMOVED. THE OFFICE OF THE Lehigh Register Has been removed to the room on the second story of the new building now occupied by Nellig & Breinig's Clothing Store, "LION HALL," second door above the German Reformed Church.

The Future Politics of Lehigh. Lehigh county may be said to have reached that turn in her political history, when the question may be fairly before her people, what shall be the future politics of the County?

In '50 the county gave an unprecedented majority for the Democratic nominee for President. State pride, affection for one, Pennsylvanians were pleased to term a "favorite son," was the operating cause. That majority has steadily decreased, until for two falls in succession, the majority has been next door neighbor to nothing. In 1858, among Democrats it was said, that the cause of the small majority was the slight turn-out of the voters. This fall, however, such cannot be assigned as the cause. Stung by a sense of past partial defeat, anxious to make amends for the past, and to regain for Lehigh the position, she held on the roll of Democratic Counties, the faithful made an unprecedented effort at last fall's election. The result gave evidence of their efforts. A vote was polled, but two hundred short of the immense poll at the presidential election of 1856, and yet the democratic majority was about the same as at the autumn's election before. There has been a change in the political feeling of the people of the county. This none can deny, and the question arises, what change shall next fall's election witness? Shall the county relapse into its old political faith, or shall that faith receive another baptism? What was the cause of the change of the past two years? This answered, we may know, whether a like cause will be equally effective in the future. If our opinion, as to the cause of the change, is entitled to a hearing, we would answer, that it is a felt need of a protective tariff.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of John Browns in this country—tens of thousands who entertained his opinions, sympathized with his projects, and only wanted the courage and integrity to unite themselves with his criminal expedition. There are thousands in the North and thousands in the South—men who believe that "the sword of Gideon" should be wielded to enforce their wild fancies to propagate and abolish slavery. Mr. Buchanan is one of those men in every practical sense, and he is the chief offender of all, because a misguided people have placed in his hands more weapons of mischief, more power to do harm, than any other. His attempt to carry slavery into the midst of a hostile land, and to do it with the same character as that of John Brown to secure freedom to a people who would have none of it. If it was right in James Buchanan to force slavery upon a people, it was right in John Brown to force freedom upon the South. Their authority, outside of the law, was precisely the same. It is unfortunate that Mr. Buchanan had not possessed the honesty of purpose of poor old Brown. It would have saved the credit of the Administration and probably the life of that errand and deluded agitator.

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Unhappy Death. On Thursday morning last, Mr. JOHN A. REEL, one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, departed this life after a short illness. Deceased was remarkably healthy, and few persons had fairer promises of a healthy and ripe old age. Mr. Reel has latterly led a retired life, has served as a Director of the Allentown Bank, and was universally respected as an honest, and liberal-hearted citizen. On Sabbath morning last his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens, who had assembled to pay this last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Maryland Election. The recent election in Maryland resulted in the Democracy carrying both branches of the legislature. The congressional delegation stands three Opposition to three Democrats, same as heretofore. Henry Winter Davis, who in a speech in the campaign lately stated, that the interests of the State of Maryland were more with the Republicans of the North than with the Democracy of the South, has been re-elected by a majority exceeding six thousand, equal to the majority at his last election. The Democracy undertook to make use of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection as so much capital against him. The result shows the success of the effort. We predict a similar result in all other attempts of like character. The election in Baltimore city was characterized by the same scenes of violence, which have attended elections in that ill-fated city for the past few years. A number of persons were killed, and others badly wounded. The Reform party, which the Opposition allege, was but an effort of a Democratic minority to gain power under an assumed name, were badly defeated at the election. Each party blames the other as being the cause of the disturbance. Which is correct, it would be difficult to say. Possibly both parties are more or less in fault.

James Buchanan and Old John Brown. In an article in Monday's Philadelphia Press under the above head, we find the following well-tempered remarks as to the true cause of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection:— Whilst one wing of the Democracy charge the Republican party as being the cause of the Insurrection, we find another wing equally earnest in charging the responsibility of the whole affair on the President of their choice: "Mr. Buchanan himself is more guilty, in a moral sense, for the work at Harper's Ferry, than poor old Brown. He was elected to the Presidency on the basis of ignoring the whole slavery question in the States and in Congress. He quickly abandoned his position, and went over, not to the people of the South, but to a few Southern extremists, who suddenly conceived the brilliant idea that they could so construe the Federal Constitution as to make that compact proprio vigore establish and maintain slavery in all the public Territories. This scheme excited deep and universal disgust in the minds of the whole country. It gave rise to an impression that the Executive Government had undertaken to propagate slavery. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was so perverted by Mr. Buchanan, in his first message, as to excite by its project. It was boldly avowed that slavery existed in all the new States, "by virtue of the Constitution." This enormous and abominable heresy was followed by an Executive policy so weak, shiftless, and timorous, as to impair the confidence of the country in the integrity and candor of the President, and convict him of a deliberate attempt to use his constitutional powers to propagate the institution of slavery, not only in opposition to, but in contempt of, the people, whose right it is to determine that and every other question of domestic polity. Upon this like John Brown's this scheme of the President was destined to exert a powerful influence. In proof of this we need only refer to the pervading excitement which followed the public announcement of Mr. Buchanan's policy; to the condition of the Democratic party, distracted and broken at every point; to the triumph of the Republicans in the free States; to the maddest zeal of the Abolitionists; and finally, to the Harper's Ferry catastrophe with its fatal and disastrous incidents, resulting in the conviction and sentence of old Brown, about the only honest and brave disciple of the entire Abolition party.

THE GREAT EASTERS.—According to latest intelligence, the Great Eastern will not pay the intended visit to this continent the present fall.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION. The reason filed in arrest of judgment by counsel of John Brown, after argument, were dismissed by the Court. Prisoners were sentenced to be hung on the second day of December next.

COPEE, another of the insurgents was then tried and convicted. It is proposed to have the reasons in arrest of judgment passed on by the highest Judicial Tribunal of Virginia.—The case of Capt. Cook, captured near Chambersburg, Pa., is not yet disposed of.

THE COURSE OF THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PRESS. SALISBURY, October 20th, 1850. Political parties, as every well-informed and intelligent citizen is aware, are called into existence by the necessities of the times, to decide for or against public measures, on a proper decision of which by the people may often depend either the preservation or downfall, not only of liberty and independence, but of the public prosperity and welfare, the private prosperity of the citizen, the morals and well-being of the people and Christianity itself. How important then that all public measures before the people for decision at the ballot-box should be truthfully and candidly discussed by the public press of the country, so that the people may be enabled to decide intelligently upon measures which in most instances are destined to have so important a bearing upon the future of our country and its institutions. By the Democratic press, of the country, by the Democratic press, of the important measures now before the country, what do we find? Nothing but denunciation and vituperation. Filled with the most intense prejudice against their opponents their aim and object seems to be "to ruin." They want the "spoils of office," no matter if the country goes to ruin. I am aware that this is strong language, but it is not truthfully spoken? I appeal for a confirmation of these things to any—pitiful facts, to all intelligent observers.

It was an absolute necessity that called the Republican party into existence. After the uncalculated repeal of the Missouri Compromise it became apparent to good and true men of all parties that our government, through the Democratic party, was being rapidly converted into a stupendous slavery propaganda—the extension and perpetuation of the greatest monopoly that ever existed since the creation of the world. Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, all, seeing a fair prospect of opposing the party, which under the garb of "Democracy" was endeavoring, through plausible and gradual legislation, to fast upon the whole country the greatest "stratagem" in the history of the world, gathered round the Opposition or Republican party. Since then we have gradually gathered in from among the "Democracy," those who have their country's good at heart, until we have, from this party, gathered a freeman, who, knowing that the hopes of the civilized world have centered upon them have won one victory after another, until now the central government seems just within their grasp.

And now, when the Democracy is in its death-struggle, when State after State is sliding from its hold, and the central government bids fair to follow in their wake—the Democratic journals seem to have grown more friendly towards their opponent. As an evidence of this let us refer back to the late contest in this State. There was no such thing as discussing any of the political measures of the day—neither will their journals nor will their organs discuss any of the measures of the day. "Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the Territories," we have a right to expect a discussion of the merits and demerits of the question. But what is the kind of discussion we most witness from the "Abolitionist" is the only assurance met with in their prints, and in a discussion with their partisans. We tell them our party is in favor of fostering and protecting American industry—to give the working man an outlet for his surplus produce, and to open a home market—but what is the answer? "Monopoly!" While at the same moment they are aiming to extend and perpetuate a monopoly that already covers one-half our country, and which will cover the rest of the world, if not sooner.

GRAPE CULTURE AT HAMMONTON.—A number of grape growers from Ohio have introduced the culture of the grape at Hammonton, New Jersey. It is twenty-five miles south-east from Philadelphia, and the soil and climate is considered by many the best adapted for the grape of any in the Union. Frosts never injure the vine, and there is a high degree of delicacy in the produce. The vines are planted in rows, and are trained over a trellis of grape vines, where they have never been known to suffer from mildew or rot. We understand that some forty vineyards were set out the past season, mostly Catawba and Isabella.

ALLENSTOWN, Nov. 7, 1850. MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the Democratic papers charge the Republicans as being the authors of the late Insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the party in this making such bold assertions? Do they suppose, that that party is only composed of 19 or 20 men? Or do they consider, that they have such a mighty contemptible opinion of the powers of Southern chivalry and Slave Democracy, as to suppose nineteen or twenty men sufficient force to overthrow the peculiar institutions of two States, such as Maryland and Virginia? Who can tell?

A GREAT CORN CROP.—The Dayton Empire, of Oct. 14, says that the Indiana State Agricultural Society has awarded the prize for the best crop of corn to a Dearborn County farmer, who produced proof that ten acres averaged one hundred and seventy-five bushels per acre. On the best five acres, the first premium was awarded on one hundred and eighty-six bushels per acre, and the same person had incontestible evidence that on one of these acres there grew two hundred and fourteen bushels.

THE FISHERMEN have a very curious way of catching fish in the Rhone. They wade into the water, at night, with a knife and a water-tight bag. They then take up a lamp, and the water and the trout will soon follow it. As the fish come up to the surface of the water the fisherman kills them with his knife. The above is warranted a veritable fact, and no fish story, though it has strong odor about it.

CONFLICT WITH PIRATES—TWENTY-EIGHT KILLED.—The English papers have an account of an extraordinary and fearful encounter with some Eastern pirates, being conveyed on board an English ship from Singapore to Bombay. Captain Corry of the British ship Ararat, a bark of about two hundred and ninety tons, had just landed a batch of Bombay convicts at Singapore, and was to take back a return freight of Singapore and Penang convicts to Bombay—twelve men from each place. The Ararat was about to set sail upon her homeward expedition, when the Queen's steamer Esk, Captain Sir R. McClure, steamed into Singapore with two piratical junks in tow, which had been caught prowling about the Chinese Sea. There were fifty-two prisoners on board, and Captain Corry was informed that he might have the conveyance of them to Bombay as soon as the formalities of trial had been gone through, for of their guilt there was no doubt. Fifty were condemned to transportation and handed over to the Ararat. On the 19th of June the vessel sailed, but stopping at Penang, 12 convicts more were taken on board, making the whole number of desperadoes not less than seventy-four.

On the 28th of June the weather was stormy, so that the captain and mate remained on deck; but while they were trying to catch a nap they were suddenly awakened by a tremendous crash and shouting. It was apparent in a moment that the pirates had boarded the ship, and obtained possession of arms. They stabbed the sentry to the heart, and rushed aft to seize the officers. The captain and mate in the meantime had procured their weapons from the cabin, and for a while kept the ruffians at bay. The latter fought with the sailors, chiefly Lascars, who had taken refuge in the rigging.

It is not the least remarkable feature in this desperate scene," says the London Times, "that the captain's wife who was on board, quietly loaded and re-loaded her husband's pistols, and then calmly returned to her cabin. The case might have become desperate indeed. After an hour's hard fighting the pirates were driven to the top-gallant forecastle, and there charged with the bayonet, and killed or forced over the bows. When lights were put on board, it was ascertained, out of sixty who had come on deck twenty-eight were dead or missing—some were wounded besides. A more desperate struggle for life, says the Times, has taken place upon the sea since the capture of Mr. K. on whose farm he was, killed him to put an end to his sufferings.

COMMITTED.—Jacob Werr of Salisbury township was committed to the county prison on Monday last by J. L. Wall, Esq. It seems that Werr in a state of intoxication, committed an assault and battery on his father-in-law, Augustus Keen, undertook to break the household furniture, and to set fire to the house. Defendant was himself rather badly burned in the attempt.

ELECTION.—At an election held by the Reading Rifles on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Second Lieutenant—H. M. Albright. Second Second Lieutenant—A. T. C. Kester. The Reading Rifles are at present under command of Captain Heller, and about re-organizing and re-enfranchising.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—On Sunday forenoon last, the inmates of the County Jail undertook to effect an escape by making an opening through the ceiling of the second story into the room of the first story. They were caught in the attempt, and were detected, as the jail contained thirteen or fourteen inmates at the time, all of whom might have effected their escape.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, whilst several laborers were engaged working at a quarry on the farm of Mr. Jesse Line, in South Whitehall township, about a mile from the borough, Mr. Gideon Frederick and another laborer were considerably injured by the explosion of a blast. Mr. Frederick was burnt considerably in the face, and on one of his arms. He is doing well under the treatment of Dr. Dewees Martin.

SOUTH WHITEHALL TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The Teachers of the Public Schools of South Whitehall Township are requested to meet at the Public House of Joseph Shorer on Saturday the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a teachers' institute. The Institute of last winter having been closed rather unceremoniously, it is hoped, that every teacher and friend of education will attend, so that the Institute may be worthy of its name. A TEACHER.

The Breinigville and Lehigh Brass Bands, both of which have been under the instructions of Professor Benhardt, united and paraded through our streets on Saturday afternoon last, favoring our citizens with some of their choice music. The Lehigh Brass Band is a new Band, organized but a short time since by some of the enterprising young men of First Ward of our Borough, and gives fair promise for the future. They deserve encouragement for their energy and enterprise.

LAGER BEER.—Our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. George Hoffman and Richard Dally, have commenced brewing lager beer at their brewery in First Ward of the Borough of Allentown. Persons capable of judging of the quality of lager, pronounce the lager made by the new firm, equal, if not superior to any in the market. A keg of the new beer was returned to our office a few days since, for which we return thanks, and which, we can give assurance, will, in all respects, most heartily.

PARADE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.—A Grand Military Parade, says the Montgomery Ledger, will take place in Pottstown on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24th, on which occasion the Norris City Rifles, Capt. Hartman; Wayne Artillery, Capt. Lecher; Excelsior Troop, Capt. Sharpe; Montgomery Rifle Band, Capt. Leidy; Washington Artillery, Capt. Dotts, and Madison Guards, Capt. Strough, will be in attendance. The military we understand, will attend church in the morning.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Abel Herron was arrested on a charge of larceny last week, and gave bail before J. D. Lwall, Esq., to appear at the present term of our court to answer to the charge. Berger & Keck, Hatters of his borough, allege that during the summer some of their hats have been missing. Defendant had been in their employ and lately split to Weiler & Biting fifty hats, which persons claim as their property. Defendant alleges, that the goods were bought in Philadelphia, several weeks since, and were brought up by him in the car. The matter will be duly investigated in Court.

THE REGISTER.—The reading matter of the Register this week appears in a degree of entirely new type. The change is one, which improves the appearance of the paper, and one which was sadly needed.

PILGRIMS PROGRESS.—The Rev. B. Judkins will deliver his third discourse on "Pilgrims Progress" on next Sunday evening. Subject, "The great burden and how to be rid of it." Come and hear him.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Directors of the Easton Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, and the Farmer and Mechanic Bank a dividend of four per cent, both payable on and after the 11th inst.

POTATO ROT.—We hear many complaints from different persons about the potatoes rotting. Many of our farmers and others will lose a great deal by it. In some cases the potatoes appear to be sound and healthy, but when cut into they are found to be black or spotted and unfit for use. It seems as though this valuable root was bound to die out.

HORSE IMPAIRED.—A very fine horse belonging to Mr. Kunsman, of Easton, while attempting to jump over a pale fence, a few days since, was caught by one of the pickets, which entered his abdomen and injured him so severely that the father of Mr. K., on whose farm he was, killed him to put an end to his sufferings.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BALL AT BATH.—A ball will be given at Bath on the 16th of this month, at the hotel of J. Barnes.

THE Rev. Joseph Daba Jr., will preach in the German Reformed Church on Sunday evening next, in the English language.

INDIAN SUMMER.—For a week past we have been favored with a visit of that most delightful season of the year, the Indian Summer.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Catawba has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent payable on demand at the Banking House.

ERROR.—We should have stated in our last issue, that the five stacks of the Crane Iron Works, consume 90,000 tons of ore per annum, instead of saying that the amount was consumed by one stack.

SINCE DEAD.—The child of Mr. David Danbert, the particulars of whose being scalded were found in last week's Register, we are sorry to learn, expired on Monday evening last of his injuries.

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NOVEMBER COURT.—The November Term of our Courts opened on Monday last. Judge Findlay, and Associates, Stabler and Pugh, present on the bench. Peter Snyder, Esq., of Lyons township was selected as Foreman of the Grand Jury. The cases, which will occupy the attention of the Court are a usual one of Assault and Battery, Larceny, Fornication and Bastardy, &c. The attendances at Court is not so large as is generally thought at the first week of the term.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Eastern Express states that on Thanksgiving day, the 24th inst., the Citizens Artillery of Easton, Captain Daehardt, intend visiting Allentown, arriving in the morning train, and returning in the evening. The Artillery is well secured, that they will receive a handsome reception at the hands of our military. The Company, who best of friends in our borough at the public celebration of white-wednesday a year since, whilst the Rifles wish to make some return for kind treatment received at the hands of the company at their last visit to Easton. We trust that the Artilleryists may visit our borough as proposed.

LEHIGH ZINC.—The first merchantable spelter, three car loads weighing thirty-five tons, were shipped several weeks since, via the North Pennsylvania Railroad, to Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company. One furnace has been in operation for several months past, turning out from six to seven hundred pounds of metal in every twenty-four hours. The company will shortly commence the erection of a new building for sixteen furnaces. The building will be one hundred and fifty-five feet in length and forty feet in breadth. The sixteen furnaces will employ more than one hundred men. It is proposed to have forty-eight new furnaces in all, although for the present the immediate erection of only sixteen is determined on. Some portion of the refuse is used for the manufacture of Zinc paint at the Lehigh Zinc Paint works situated immediately above. Mr. Wetherill has also shipped spelter to New York and Philadelphia in small quantities, made by a different process and is more expensive.

THE HORSE FAIR.—The horse fair at the grounds of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society drew together quite a concourse of people, considering the lateness of the season. The following premiums were awarded: For \$200 premium—Mile heats best two in three to wagon. W. F. Floyd, St. Charles, 2 - 1 1 J. Hornbeck, Dark Lantern, 2 - 2 2 For \$200 premium—Mile heats best three in five to wagon. J. Hornbeck, Ulster Pot, 1 - 1 2 1 A. W. Floyd, Black Barb, 2 2 1 2 S. R. Bush, Bowery Boy, 2 - 2 2 2 For \$200 Pacing premium, to wagon. A. W. Floyd, Dark Eastern, 2 - 2 1 1 J. Hornbeck, Tommy Cook, 2 - 1 2 2 For Ladies Riding.—First premium, Miss Bachman. Second premium, Mrs. Kuntz.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A young girl shot by a boy only eight years old—a most heart-rending tragedy occurred on Tuesday October 30th, last. The boy, named John B. Famous, is a boy of the age of about eight years, and son of William Famous, residing near the place of the occurrence, proceeded to the house occupied by Benjamin Eggen's and family, and deliberately, as is believed, took up a loaded gun which stood in the corner of a room in the house and shot Mary Elisabeth, aged about eleven years, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Eggen. There was no one in the house at the time of the occurrence but a little child four years old, besides the woman which belonged to a screen behind which the child hid. The child stated that his sister went into the back room for some thread, when it is apparent Famous met and aimed at her deliberately while distant but 8 or 10 feet, as the spot shot on the wall shows that the gun must have been held horizontal, at about the attitude of the girl's head, utterly precluding the boy's story about the dog throwing down the gun and causing her death by accident; besides, the weapon which belonged to Eggen was held carefully left standing (butt down) behind a bureau, out of the way, and all the circumstances render the story about the dog unworthy of belief. Dr. Holstein, Read, and others examined the wounds and describe the mutilation as a most shocking one.

Famous did not return home and in the evening was taken in custody by Constable Chas. Hess, somewhere near Swedesland, who repaired to Squire E. G. McCarter's, Bridgeport, where an informal hearing was had previous to being committed. He had a further hearing on Saturday last before Squire McCarter, who committed the young offender to jail to await trial for murder at the next term of Court.

An inquest was held on the body of Coroner Snyder, the following gentlemen being as Jurors: Andrew Schainline, G. W. Holstein, W. H. Holstein, G. W. Bluhm, H. McGinnis, and W. A. Schainline, who rendered the verdict "that Mary Elisabeth Eggen came to her death by a gun-shot wound from a gun in the hands of John B. Famous." The two went to the same school, and it is said the boy had a grudge against the girl for having informed the teacher of a misdemeanor committed by him some time previous, and for which he had threatened to shoot her. We have heard of no other reason for committing the horrible act, and the boy's age at least precludes the belief that it was anything else than an accident. The circumstances, however, prove otherwise. During the hearing Famous evinced no alarm, but on the contrary exhibited a demeanor more becoming an ex-older offender. Though so young he seems perfectly conscious of the enormity of the occurrence, and exhibited in his fate with apparent indifference.—Northwestern Register.