...RUARY 2, 1860.

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 THE COUNTY.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the principles and measures of the present National Administration, and to the election of men to office who sustain those principles and measures, are requested to meet in their respective Counties, and to *Elect Delegates* equal in number to their Representatives in the General Assembly, to a PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION, to be held at HARRISBURG, on

Wednesday, February 22d, 1860,

at 12 M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral Ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election. LEVI KLINE,

Chairman People's Executive Com.

MR. ZACHARIAS LONG,

The Democratic Assemblyman from Lehigh and Carbon, has no confidence in the tariff professions of James Buchanan, and is of the opinion, that no proper protective tariff can be expected from a Democratic Administration.

In the Senate and House of Representative of Pennsylvania, certain resolutions on the subject of the tariff were considered and passed for the especial benefit of our Legislators at Washington. The following resolutions were offered.

WHEREAS, The operation of the present revnue laws of the General Goverment is rapidly increasing the National Debt, crippling the energies of the nation, retarding public improvements, destroying industrial enterprize, diminishing the value of property, depriving the people of profitable employment, by encouraging excessive inportation of foreign labor, which ought to be produced by our own people, and prolonging a financial crisis caused by an excessive foreign trade.

AND WHEREAS, An immediate alteration of the laws relative to the duties upon imposts is imperatively demanded to inspire confidence, replenish the national treasury, restore public prosperity, and prevent the constant export of American gold, now annually amounting to the enormous sum of seventy millions of dollars.

Therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gerneal Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to earnestly endeavor, by their votes and influence, to procure such a revision of the revenue laws as will restore the national credit, prevent excessive importation of foreign products, and secure to American labor and enterprise an ample reward.

RESOLVED, That the views of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as expressed in his late Annual Message, in favor of placing the revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection, and to substitute specific for ad valorem duties on articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value or to change the foreign to a home valuation, are eminently sound and practical and meet the approval of the Legislature.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

After a pretty thorough discussion, Mr. Bayard, of Allegheny, offered the following amendment, which was *unanimously* agreed to:—

That, while we approve of that part of the President's Annual Message to the last Congress, expressing a preference for specific over ad valorem duties, we cannot believe those sincere while he retains in office a Secretary of the Treasury who recommended and urged upon Congress an entirely different policy; one destructive to all Pennsylvania interests. Experience proves that no protection can be expected from the National Democracy who have modified or repealed the only measure which afforded relief since 1842.

The Resolutions with the amendment were then adopted by a vote 64 against 31, Mr. Long, (Dem.), of Carbon, voting against his party and with the Republicans.

We see, that Mr. Long has since entered upon the records, the reasons for his affirative vote: that coming from a tariff district he supported the resolutions although he disapproved of the amendment, which states that no proper tariff measures can be expected from the National Democracy. If this were so, why did not Mr. Long vote against the amendment, when he had a chance to vote on its merits by itself. We think the record shows, either that Mr. Long did not know what he was voting for, or that having voted for measures, he approved, he wished to escape the consequences of a course which he knew his party must disrelish. Mr. Long was said to have been a low tariff man, before he went to Harrisburg, and he has now gone so far in the opposite direction, as to be the only Democrat, who votes in favor of resolutions, adopted by the oppositon. We should not be surprised, if spending the remainder of the winter at Harrisburg under the instructions of the Republicans, he should return home, a convert to the political faith of our party.

Connecticut State Convention.

The Connecticut Republican Convention met at Hartford on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Convention was largely attended and was composed of the ablest men, who have met in Convention in the State for years. The present state officers were re-nominated by acclamation. A series of decided, yet conservative resolutions, among others one, favoring a protective tariff, were passed. Delegates were appointed to the National Republican Convention to assemble at Chicago. The best of feeling prevailed, and the proceedings give assurance, that Connecticut will be all right next fall.—The Republican party is now the best organized and most powerful party in the country, and all its actions betaken a proud consciousness of strength and right, and a bold assurance of expected Victory.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—**In consequence of the death of Mr. Whitman, elected to the Legislature last fall, from Dauphin County, a special election was held on Saturday a week since, to fill the vacancy. Mr. William Clarke was the candidate of the Opposition, and Mr. Shoemaker the candidate of the Democracy. Great efforts were made by the Democracy, and any amount of money spent to regain the ground they had lost. The result, however, has shown, that their efforts were fruitless. The opposition majority was 990. This is but a fore-taste of what all parts of Pennsylvania will do next fall.**

XXXVIth CONGRESS.

JANUARY 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Douglas, (Dem.) of Illinois delivered a lengthy speech on resolutions presented by himself, requiring the appropriate Committee to draw up a bill protecting each Territory and State from invasions by the citizens of every other State and Territory. Mr. Douglas advocated the constitutionalty and expediency of such a bill, charged John Brown's invasion of Virginia as being the legitimate result of Republican doctrines, and attempted to refute the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Senator Seward.—Mr. Fessenden, (Rep.) of Maine replied, tracing the invasion of Virginia by John Brown, and his confederates, and the difficulties, which have distracted the country for the past few years, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in which Senator Douglas took the lead.

In the House, Mr. Barksdale, (Dem.) of Mississippi, in the course of a speech, made the remark, that rather than see Sherman elected Speaker, "let discord reign forever." Mr. Corwin, (Rep.) of Ohio replied, defending the position of the Republican party, and maintaining that its doctrines were the same as those held by the fathers of the revolution.

JANUARY 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Toombs, (Dem.) of Georgia, in discussing the resolutions of Senator Douglas, made a fiery disunion speech, asserting that the success of the Republicans would be the cause for a dissolution of the Union, and that the South would never permit a Republican President to take the reins of power. The South would not wait for acts. Her citizens would meet the Republicans at the threshhold, and drive them back, or tearing down the pillars of the temple of liberty, will whelm all in universal ruin.

In the House after a discussion of the views of Judge Douglas as expressed in his late speech in the Senate, Mr. Corwin, (Rep.) of Ohio finished his speech commenced the day before.

JANUARY 25.—Mr. Wilson (Rep.) of Massachusetts defended the Republican party, treating the threat of disunion on the part of Southern men in the event of the election of a Republican President, as a farce, gotten up for political purposes. In referring to remarks made by Mr. Clay, (Dem.) of Alabama, that he hoped, that the first fruits of the conflict might be reaped in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Wilson stated, that whilst Northern Senators came to Washington to legislate, and not to fight, any personal assaults, with deadly intent, would be repelled, by sons, who would not dishonor fathers, who fought at Bunker's Hill, and who conquered at Saratoga. Though reluctant to enter upon such a struggle, they would not abandon it in dishonor.

In the House after some discussion a ballot was had, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes,	215
Necessary to a choice,	108
Sherman,	105
Bocock,	51
Smith of North Carolina.	26
Scattering,	33

JANUARY 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Davis, (Dem.) of Mississippi replied to portions of the speech of Senator Douglas. Mr. Wilson (Rep.) of Massachusetts defended himself from criticisms of Democratic Senators on his speech of the day preceding.

In the House after a short discussion the thirty-fifth ballot for Speaker resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes,	226
Necessary to a choice,	114
Mr. Sherman,	109
Mr. Bocock,	58
Mr. Smith of North Carolina,	37
Mr. Davis of Indiana,	5
Mr. McClernand,	3

Two more ballots were had with the following results:

Thirty-Sixth Ballot.

Whole number of votes,	226
Necessary to a choice,	114
Mr. Sherman,	110
Mr. Bocock,	55
Mr. Smith, of North Carolina,	36
Mr. Davis, of Indiana,	7
Scattering to eleven others,	18

Thirty-Seventh Ballot.

Whole number of votes,	226
Necessary to a choice,	114
Mr. Sherman,	109
Mr. Bocock,	51
Mr. Smith, of North Carolina,	33
Mr. Gilmer,	4
Mr. Davis, of Indiana,	7
Mr. Florence,	4
Scattering to thirteen others,	18

JANUARY 27.—The Senate not in session.

In the House, one of the most exciting days of the session was witnesed. Several Republicans from Pennsylvania had been induced to vote for Mr. Smith, (Southern American) of North Carolina. After this nearly all the Democrats wheeled into line and changed their votes in his favor. The ballot continued three hours. Many Democratic Senators were on the floor, endeavoring to induce men to change their votes in favor of Smith. Finally Messrs. Morris, Junkin, Scranton, and McPherson, of Pennsylvania, and Nixon of New Jersey, (Reps.) changed their votes to Sherman, and the following result was announced:

Whole number of votes,	228
Necessary to a choice,	115
Mr. Sherman,	106
Mr. Smith,	112
Mr. Corwin,	4
Scattering,	6

Adjourned until Monday.

Supplement to Charter.

A supplement to the charter of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company has been read in the lower branch of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Committee on Railroads. The supplement authorizes the company to construct lateral branches, not exceeding ten miles in length, from Shimersville Northampton county. Shimersville is three miles distant from Freemansburg, the terminus of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The object of the lateral branches is to effect a junction with Easton by a lateral branch in one direction, and by another with Catasauqua. So far as we understand public sentiment on the subject in our vicinity, the proposed change is highly approved of. We understand the report has been circulated in Harrisburg, that not five respectable persons in this section of the State are in favor of the proposed amendment. Far from this being the case, we have yet to learn of a single person in this neighborhood, who has expressed an opinion against the newly proposed railroad route.—We trust, that we may hear at an early date of the passage of the bill, and that arrangements may be speedily made for the construction of the proposed branches.

VOTE FOR SPEAKER ON MONDAY. *By Telegraph.*—**We learn by telegraph from Washington, that four ballots for Speaker were had on Monday, the first resulting as follows:**

Whole number of votes,	234
Necessary to a choice,	118
Pennington (Rep.,)	116
Smith (Know Nothing,)	115
Scattering,	3

The remaining three ballots showed the same results. An election may be expected this week.

Principles of the Republican Party.

Remarks of Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday, January 25th.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, inquired what was the subject under discussion at this time.

The CLERK said the question before the House was on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CORWIN supposed the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi was made upon that point of order, but according to his understanding no speech could be made in reply to it, in order. If he thought it would avail any thing he would move to vote for a Speaker, for, if they ever did organize, it would be by voting. They had been amusing themselves here seven weeks, but the people of this country had begun to look upon their farce as rather a serious business, and they ought to begin to think seriously of what they were doing. He had heard plausible arguments against the plurality rule, and had been told that in a certain event the man they should elect Speaker would become President of the United States. It was hardly probable, however, that both the President and Vice President would be amiable enough to die for the benefit of the Speaker of this House, and though they could not foretell the Providences of the Almighty, they were hardly justified in taking that contingency into serious consideration.

He referred to the excitement growing out of the Helper book, and thought gentlemen ought to be content to take the liberty of the press, which was inseperable from all free Governments, with all its uses and abuses, tolerating its licentiousness for the sake of its blessings. He was sure the excited fancy of gentlemen had greatly overrated the consequences likely to result from that book; and, at all events, North Carolina was just as responsible for that book on account of her alleged act of driving Helper out of his native State, as Mr. Seward was responsible for the raid of John Brown because he made a speech at Rochester in 1852. Was it really possible that any institution which a correct and enlightened community maintains could be overturned by a pamphlet? But all these matters had no more to do with the business for which they had met here than it would have if they were members of a joint-stock bank company and could not draw their dividends until they had elected a chairman.

They all had certificates of the fact that they were respectable men, and he hoped they were also sensible men, and they had met here to take care of the estate bequeathed to them by their ancestors, and which it had so often been said was purchased by the blood of our fathers, and the interests of that estate were not to be weighed with the election of this or that man to preside over them. Mr. Seward, who was looked upon as the great devil of the Republican party, had never uttered sentiments more offensive to the South than the language which had been employed by some of the Fathers of the Republic, who, like Washington, wished if it were possible to see slavery abolished in the United States. There had been a controversy as to the Bible, but he warned gentlemen both of the North and the South that arguments were to be found in the Bible in support of both sides of the question. But that good old book he feared had very little to do with the organization of this House. This nation covered only about one-tenth of this poor little dog-kennel of a world, as astronomers would regard it, and yet they seemed to think that all creation depended upon the election of John Sherman to stand up in that chair, like "the woodpecker tapping a hollow beach tree." [Laughter.] He hoped for God's sake gentlemen were not going to dissolve the Union about the Bible. There was no doubt that some of the patriarchs held slaves as property. Hagar and her boy were unquestionably sent into the desert by their master, in order to avoid trouble in the family, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of water, which were rather poor provision for a journey to Canada. The angel of the Lord, who came to Hagar in her distress, told her she was in very bad circumstances, but bade her not to be discouraged, but pick up her boy again and hold him in her hands, for he was destined to be a great fillibuster.—[Laughter.] The angel told her further that she had better go back to her master, and he supposed if, Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips had been that angel she would have been advised to take her boy and make tracks for Canada. [Laughter.] That very Abraham who was the father of that boy had another family, which was afterwards sold into slavery and staid there 470 years, at the end of which the Almighty repealed the fugitive slave bill, and they left the land of Egypt. [Laughter.]

The Bible taught plainly that the institutions of government are to be obeyed by all good citizens. In a country like ours especially, where every man has a voice in making the laws, they ought to yield a ready obedience to the laws, and that he asserted was the doctrine of the Republican party. He referred to the theory of the races springing from the children of Noah. He thought it singular that the grand-children of the same progenitor should differ so widely in appearance, but if the theory were correct we must admit that the negro is our cousin, and we ought to treat him like a gentleman. He agreed with the distinguished statesman from Georgia, a member of the last Congress, (Mr. Stephens,) that if slavery was not better for the white man as well as the black man they had better not have it, and was certain that it was not good to have negroes in Ohio. It was better that there should be no black men where the white men can do the work.

He wished there were a hundred millions of white men at the South instead of only eight millions, for ours was the happiest people in all the tide of time, or at least we should be, but that, having no foreign enemies, we see fit to quarrel with one another. The Republican party claimed, as did the Democratic party down to 1852, that Congress had power under the Constitution of the United States to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that it is the duty of Congress to exert that power wherever slavery does not already exist. Such was the doctrine of the founders of this Government, and he believed Virginia herself proposed to make it a condition that all the Territories ceded by her should be forever free from slavery.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said he had looked up the history of this whole matter. In 1784 the State of Virginia, through commissioners, ceded the Northwestern Territory to the United States, and immediately after that cession Thomas Jefferson, the Virginia delegate who had signed the deed of cession, reported to Congress an ordinance for the government of all the Territories of the United States down to the 32d parallel, which was then the southern boundary of the whole Union. And that ordinance provided that after the year 1800 slavery should not exist in any of those Territories. This ordinance only failed by not receiving the vote of a majority of the States, as required by the Articles of Confederation.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, remarked, in regard to the opposition of the early fathers of the Republic to slavery, that it was anterior to the abolition of the African slave trade, and as it were while standing in the living presence of the victims of that horrible traffic that their opinions were formed. They would naturally and almost inevitably regard slavery as the motive at least of that criminal system of rapine and felony, but slavery was not then what it is now—a social system established between two classes of our own native population, and intended to promote the welfare and happiness of both; an institution of society establishing a just and wise subordination and dependence between two races living together in harmony, who socially never could be equal, and whom, therefore, political equality would convert into fierce and implacable enemies.

Mr. CORWIN said that was precisely what he was about to say, [Laughter,] only much better expressed. Those who passed the ordinance of 1787 did believe that the best thing they could do for the people of the new States to be formed from those Territories was to prohibit slavery there.

He knew that Virginia had other reasons—as, for instance, she desired to keep her own people at home, and was afraid the rich lands of the Northwest would entice her eminent men away. But he could not suppose this to be the controlling motive with those eminent men.—We might as well consider them anti-slavery men. They called themselves Republicans, and the Republicans of the present day, who claimed to be only following their example, ought not to be blamed for that. They thought the best condition for the support of free institution was that where the labor of the country may be performed by free-men. He was not considering whether they were mistaken or not; he only proposed to show that this much abused Republican party was acting now precisely like those men who in 1787 forbade slavery in all that region. This was not a question of a few paltry dollars' worth of property, but a question of what shall be the fate of the generations after generations who shall live in those Territories through all the eras and periods of man's history in the world. The fathers might have been wrong, but the Republicans ought not to be blamed for having an affectionate regard for the memory of those old gentlemen. The North and the South had unfortunately lost confidence in each other, and he supposed there were not ten men in the South who would believe even what he said.—It was a mistake to think they had diverse and opposing interests. Whatever is for the interest of Alabama is also for the interest of the Empire State of Ohio. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had spoken of a meeting of Republicans in Ohio, and with the comic power characteristic of that rising young man he imitated the nasal twang of those Yankees on the Reserve whe joined in singing the Marseillaise. No doubt it sounded ridiculous to him. So the same nasal twang sounded ridiculous to the army of Prince Rupert when the ancestors of those very men at Marston Moor marched into battle with the mailed chivalry of England. When Cromwell wheeled the iron regiment of Puritans into battle, the same nasal twang rang out at that time, "The s-w-a-r-d of the L-a-r-d and of Gideon," [laughter;] and Prince Rupert and his chivalry were overthrown. These were the men who established civil liberty in England, brought it to this land, and defended it at Bunker Hill, as they would do again if necessary. It was a hard matter to deal with men who believed that God Almighty encamps round about them with his angels. The man who believes that he meets face to face with Jehovah had better not be troubled much in peace or in war.

He next referred to the constitutional power of Congress over the Territories, denying that the Supreme Court had ever decided against the existence of such a power. He had no doubt they would so decide if they had a chance, but he hoped before they did so they would hear an argument—from Mr. Burlingame and himself. Congress did right in not excluding slavery from the Louisiana purchase, because there the institution was guarantied by treaty. He reviewed the history of the Louisiana purchase and the treaty with France at some length. Wherever slavery existed, he said, the fathers of the Republic allowed it to remain, but wherever it did not exist they prohibited it.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, asked if it existed in Arkansas at that time.

Mr. CORWIN. It did. Not much of it, but still it was there, and around that nucleus slavery was founded and extended. But these were antiquarian researches. He held that the men of 1820 understood these matters, and because they would not destroy the right of property in slaves they excluded slavery only from the northern part of the purchase, where slavery had no foothold. It was not to be supposed that those old fathers of the Republic believed they were violating the Constitution in passing this anti-slavery ordinance, or that those statesmen who conceded the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise in 1820 were doing a willful wrong. He discussed the constitutional power of Government over the Territories at length, maintaining that Congress is the law-making power of the Territory until it becomes a State, and that slavery is entirely the creature of local law. He had not concluded his remarks, when,

At five minutes past 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, addressed the House in continuation of his remarks of yesterday.—He was yesterday saying that the Republicans should be excused for standing upon the same ground as that occupied by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. If those gentlemen were right the Republican party of to-day was right; if they were wrong then the Democratic party of to-day was wrong. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the writings of George Washington, and even the debates in the Virginia Convention on the Constitution were just as likely as Mr. Seward's Rochester speech to have incited John Brown to the commission of his crimes in Virginia. They had been told that clergymen in Illinois had preached anti-slavery sermons, and it was said Senator Douglas proposed to put a stop to that by law. God help the Government of the United States when to protect itself it has to walk into the pulpits, pull down the ministers of the Gospel, and tell them before they can perform their divine mission they must go and consult a lawyer and pay him five dollars.

He contended that his colleague (Mr. SHERMAN) had sufficiently explained his endorsement of the Helper book, and declared that no freeman could be frightened out of legitimate exercise of his right of suffrage by threats of disunion or any thing else. The moment their votes should be controlled by their fears they would become serfs. If the Republicans were traitors for entertaining their anti-slavery opinions, then let the South dig up and gibbet the remains of Jefferson, and spit upon and throw into the Potomac the unrotted bones of Washington. He reviewed the doctrines of the Republican party, which he claimed were identical with those of the fathers of the Republic, and maintained that the Constitution of the United States authorized Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, either to prohibit or exclude the institution. He quoted from the records to show that Missouri compromise of 1820 was approved by all the members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Calhoun. If the Republican party, therefore, were traitors and enemies of the South, then were Mr. Monroe and all the distinguished men who formed his Cabinet also traitors and enemies of the South. He referred to the early legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery in the Territories to show that the very men who framed the Constitution believed that it gave them control of that subject, and cited from early decisions of the Supreme Court maintaining this view. Thus the three great branches of the Government had agreed upon the subject, and the Republican party were guilty of nothing but concurring in the views they had affirmed. It was shown, then, that the men who formed the Constitution acted upon that power of Congress if it were in the Constitution, that the legislative branch of Government legislated upon it down to 1850, and that the Federal Judiciary so decided it as concerning the legal relations of persons down to 1853. And it was not till 1854 that that power was first renounced by the Democratic party. In 1854 the Democracy departed from the compromises of 1850, with which he for one was very well satisfied.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, asked if the gentleman from Ohio would give way for a vote for Speaker?

Mr. CORWIN would give way at any time for a vote.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. I object.

Mr. CORWIN proceeded to show that the Democratic party had changed front on this slavery question. They had wandered away into the worship of all sorts of disabolical divinities, in which he had no sort of confidence. He quoted from anti-slavery resolutions of the Democratic party of Ohio a few years ago, in which it was declared that slavery is an evil and ought to be eradicated. That meant that slavery where it is grubbed up by the roots, and he presumed that John Brown had read these resolutions of the great Democratic party of Ohio.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, desired to read some resolutions of a previous Democratic Convention in Ohio.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side objected.

Mr. CORWIN himself read the resolutions and proceeded to comment upon them. Having been carried captives to Babylon in 1848, the Democracy had now suddenly waked up to the beauty and glory of slavery, and had defended that institution with all the zeal of new converts. The history of the Democratic party showed that it had changed its opinions once in eight years. If this House should ever be organized the Republicans would try conclusions with men of the South, and if they declared that the Union shall be dissolved in the event of the election of a Republican President they should see where the treason really lies. He held that every member here was really the representative of every man, woman, and child in the whole Confederacy. In that view, with paternal regard for the interests of the whole country, they could not fail in the discharge of their duty to exert their constitutional power by consecrating the Territories of the Union to freedom and free labor. If slavery existed in a Southern Territory in which the white man cannot work, he would not favor its expulsion from such Territory. He gave his own views on the subject of slavery. He believed the finger of God was in it, as in all the institutions of men, and that it was designed to work out the elevation of the African race. As soon as the race became fit for liberty, they would achieve it in some way or other. He believed the slavery agitation would not exist ten hours if Congress would resolve not to acquire any more territory for the next ten years. He had been through two or three of these periodic dissolutions of the Union, and yet the Union was stronger than ever. He warned the South not to trust the Northern people to legislate for the Territories upon the idea of popular sovereignty, for the Yankees, when they found the status of a Territory was to be decided by its first inhabitants, would be sure to be those first inhabitants. This popular sovereignty had been tried in Kansas and found wanting.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 23.—In the Senate a bill was read to prohibit more effectually the circulation of Bank bills of a less denomination that five Dollars. Among a number of local bills, a supplement to the charter of the Eastern Iron Company after considerable discussion was passed.

In the House a number of local bills were considered.

JANUARY 24.—In the Senate petitions for a personal liberty bill presented. Mr. Welsh (Dem.) of York presented the memorial of John H. Wheeler of North Carolina, praying the Commonwealth to condemnify him for slaves lost several years ago in Philadelphia. It will be recollected, that whilst passing through Philadelphia as Minister to one of the South American Republicans with several negro slaves a number escaped through the aid of some white and colored persons, who rescued them. A bill was reported, authorizing the electors of Lowhill township, Lehigh County, to hold their general and special elections at the public House of Jonas Seibert.

In the House a number of local bills considered.

JANUARY 25.—In the Senate Mr. Schindel read a supplement to the charter of the Ironton Railroad Company, authorizing an extension to Siegersville.

In the House a number of local bills considered and presented.

JANUARY 26th.—In the Senate a number of local bills were presented. Mr. Miller presented a bill to prevent recovery for sales of adulterated liquors.

In the House a number of local bills considered. A bill relating to mechanic's liens, and authorizing a lien for work and labor done and materials furnishsd in an addition or improvement to a building was reported favorably by the committee.

☞John Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker, is thus hastily sketched by a letter-writer:

"He is a tall, thin, brown-haired and sharp-featured man of the lymphatic billious temperament, has the most admirable temper too, perhaps, control of temper would come nearer the mark. His sharp, billious face, and deep-set, subtle gray eyes give indications that there must be both physical and nervous irritability at work within; but the lymph in his veins is like cold water poured on every fire, and though the embers of natural wrath may be smouldering within, there is no combustible red globules in his blood to furnish aliment for any external flame. Correct, courageous, impulsive and imperturbable—always courteous, always dignified, and laborious to a miracle."

A DAY OF STATE CONVENTIONS.—The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, will be a great day this year for the holding of State Conventions. The Opposition Convention of Tennessee will meet in Nashville; the Democratic Convention of Iowa will meet in Des Moines: the Democratic Convention of Michigan will meet at Detroit; the Whig Convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh; the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg; the Opposition Convention of Virginia will meet in Richmond, and the Republican Convention of Indiana will meet in Indianapolis.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—We learn from the Bucks County *Intelligencer* that a county meeting will be held by the opposition of Bucks County at Doylestown, on Tuesday February 7th next at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of selecting in conjunction with Lehigh County two delegates to the National Convention to assemble at Chicago, Wednesday the 18th of June next. The opposition of Lehigh have already selected five conferees to meet an equal number from Bucks County for selection of the delegates designated.

THE PRESIDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR JOHN BROWN'S RAID.—It is stated, that the leading Republicans at Washington have conclusive proof, that President Buchanan knew for months beforehand of John Brown's intended invasion of Virginia. If so, why did not the President disclose his knowledge and prevent the blood-shed?

IOWA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention of Iowa met last week and selected delegates to the National Republican Convention to assemble at Chicago. A majority of the delegates are said to be favorable to the nomination of the Hon. Simon Cameron, at present our United States Senator, for the Presidency.

THE UNION.—The Union cannot be dissolved and nobody but demagogues ever dare to hint at such catastrophe. Let Locofocos remain in power and the Union is *safe*—turn them out and it is SAFER—keep them out and it is SAFEST.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.—**On Wednesday common to extra State flour sold at \$5 to \$5.30 per barrel: commom to extra Western, \$5 to \$6.35; extra Genesee, \$5.50 to \$7.50; extra St. Louis, \$5 to \$7.50; rye flour, \$3.75 to \$4.45; corn meal, \$3.80 to \$3.20.—Wheat—The range of Prices was from \$1.12 up to \$1.40, and \$1.60 for some choice white Kentucky; rye, 90 to 91 cents; corn, 78 to 81 cents. Hops—Growth of 1859, 16 cents per pound; growth of 1858, about 8 cents. Mess pork, \$16.62 per barrel; prime, \$11.75; prime mess, \$15 to \$17. Country mess beef, \$5 to \$5.25: country prime, \$4 to \$4.25; repacked Western, \$9 to \$9.75; extra mess, \$10.50 to \$11. Live beef cattle sold at 5 to 10 cents— average 7½ cents.**

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1860.

The community here was considerably startled, one day last week, by the announcement that Extra Billy Smith had appeared in the House of Representatives—in a full rig of Virginia home-spun! I said, *startled*—and what for? Why people here thought that all trade between the North and South had now, henceforth and forever ceased, utterly ceased; in short, that Northern manufacturers had all been knocked "sky-high" by this event. The democrats of course said it was all because these obstreperous Northerners would'nt vote the democratic pro-slavery ticket. And the knowing ones they winked, and said nothing. But the *finale* set matters all right again. It was ascertained, to a certainty, a few days thereafter, that Extra Billy's suit of *Virginia homespun* had been actually manufactured *in Connecticut!* The dealer who sold him the suit acknowledged, without reserve, that the material had been manufactured in that State.—I should'nt wonder if this unsuspecting dealer in Virginia (?) homespun was *suspected* of entertaining abolition sentiments, and arrested and imprisoned for daring to entertain thoughts conflicting with the "peculiar institution."

On Monday, in the Senate, Stephen A. Douglas delivered himself of a long speech—a real "dirt-eating" speech. He mounted the Harper's Ferry "hoss" and attempted to ride him "right into the jaws of the Presidency." He bids high for the presidential chair, but there's no use, the nullifiers have resolved not to have him.

In the House, (same day,) Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, made a speech of an hour, in the course of which he indulged in considerable humor, and expressed his surprise that the nation should be convulsed about the mere question of the election of a Speaker. In other matters of joint interest he could not conceive that any body of men would sit together six weeks and not determine who should be their chairman—who should have the honor to sit like "a woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree." He then went into a grave argument, introducing many historical incidents to show that the fathers of the Republic, who directed the early legislation of the country, had some knowledge of what they were doing, and understood the bearing of the Constitution framed by their own hands. It was only in 1854 that Congress omitted, in the government of the Territories, to reserve the right to revise, approve, or reject the legislation of the Territorial Segislatures.

On Friday of last week, Mr. Sherman was called out by a remark of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and made a few well-timed and dignified remarks. Mr. Sherman is an eloquent Speaker and ready debater, and every word he utters seems to have a telling effect. He demonstrates conclusively that the violent opposition manifested towards him was for no other reason than that he was a Republican. The following charge against Mr. Sherman by Mr. Hindman (Dem.) is his whole and sole offense:

Mr. Hindman.—I charge the gentleman with having advocated on this floor a proposition to exclude slavery from the Territories by congressional legislation. I charge him with having stigmatized southern slavery as injurious and a crime.

Mr. SHERMAN.—In other words, I am charged with being a Republican. This is my offense—none other. I never sought to invade the rights of the Southern States. I have my opinions on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and, at a proper time I am willing to define them. I never made but one speech on the subject of Slavery, and that was upon what I regarded as an improper remark in the Message of President Pierce in 1856. I then spread upon the records my opinions upon the subject, and I find no man to call those opinions in question. They are the opinions of the body of the Republican party to-day, and they are the opinions I now entertain.

Now, if a man is not fit to hold office, because he is opposed to the extension of that stupendous and arrogant despotism, (slavery) which has put down freedom of speech and freedom of the press in nearly every Southern State, and which has fined, imprisoned, maltreated and murdered those, who dared to assert that prerogative, (liberty of conscience,) which at one time in the history of our country, at least, was thought the bulwark of American liberty—if, I say, it is the aim and object of the slave-democracy to crush out all these, (even the right to think,) then the sooner they carry into effect their threats of disunion, the better for future generations. Let them withdraw at once and emigrate to the Feejee islands, where they will meet with savages after their own hearts.

The "reign of terror" still continues throughout the South. Scarcely a day passes but what some poor wanderer enters our city, on his way toward the north star, fleeing from the despotism of the modern Robespierres and Dantes and their ignorant and besotted *canaille*, the *chivalry* of the South. It is not enough for them that they rob these men of their liberty, in the name of Democracy, but they also despoil them of their property—all, all must be left behind; they are told by these despots that they ought to be thankful that they escape with their lives. And these exiles tell us that not one-fourth of the murders that are daily perpetrated in the South ever come to light; that eternity alone can reveal the whole truth. And, yet, in the face of all these facts, we are asked by the Democracy to extend this "glorious," this "beneficent institution" over the virgin Territories of the West.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, pitched into Bennett of the New York *Herald*, one day last week, at a tremendous rate, because Bennet took him to task for trying to get John Hickman to fight a duel with him (Pryor). There is no danger that any Republican will be caught in any of the snares of these democratic duelists Not at all. They know the aim and object of these duelists too well—they remember the dying words of Senator Broderick:

"They killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery, and a corrupt administration." LEHIGH.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR KILLED.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week the express train from Albany was approaching this city with an engine so defective that it required frequent stoppages to make repairs. When two miles north of Tarrytown, it became disabled, and the train was brought to a full stop, after turning a sharp curve which entirely shut it out from the sight of any train that might follow it. A man was sent back with a signal of danger to intercept an expected train from Sing Sing, but he was so slow in his movements, stopping to skip stones upon the ice, that the Sing Sing train came thundering around the curve at full speed, without having had any warning: and before the engineer could stop the speed of the engine it ran into the rear of the express train, entirely demolishing the two rear cars, wounding some dozen or fifteen persons, one of whom, a lady, Mrs. T. W. Field, died a few hours after. Bishop McClosky, of the Catholic church, was also badly injured, and was cared for by the Catholic priest of that place. Mrs. Thompson, the bank note reporter, of Wall street, had one of her legs broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. The maiden name of Mrs. Field, who was killed, was Miss Anna Tuthill. She was the principal of one of the Brooklyn public Schools, a beautiful and accomplished lady of about 26 years of age, and the daughter of Mr. James Tuthill, of Bloomingrove, Orange county. She was married to Mr. T. W. Field at the residence of her sister in Kingston, that morning, and at the time she met her sad fate was on her wedding tour to Washington.

FORNEY AND DOUGLAS.—Col. John W. Forney, in a late review of Senator Douglas' course for the last few years, says:

"Much that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has done in all these things has not met our approbation. Some of his movements during the Lecompton battle we have resisted and opposed. *We do not agree with him in an unconditional submission to the decree of the Charleston Convention.* It may be that circumstances will find us hereafter radically opposed, one to the other, but, in comparing him with other public men, we are compelled to say that we admire the aggregate of his character. *We do not believe the Charleston Convention will nominate him.*

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the County Executive Committee will be held at the public House of Simon Shoemaker in the Borough of Emaus, on Saturday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is desired.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

☞THE POOR HOUSE of Berks county is said to be full of inmates, as well as the lunatic department.

☞The "READING DAILY TIMES', came out last Monday a week in a new suit of type, giving to it a much improved appearance.

☞We were requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Heim, will deliver a sermon to Young Men, on Sunday evening next, in the German Evangelical Church.

☞Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress in the Presbyterian Church. The next lecture will be delivered on Sabbath evening next, February 7th, by the Pastor. Subject—Vanity Fair.

DIVIDEND.—The Morris Canal and Banking Company have declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the preferred stock, and two per cent, on the consolidated stock.

GOT THEIR ARMS.—Ay order of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, the arms and accoutrements of the Cleaver Artillerists of Mauch Chunk, recently disbanded, were handed over to the National Greys of Easton.

DEATH FROM EATING MATCHES.—A little girl, aged about two years, daughter of Owen Reich of Easton, died lately after an illness of a few days caused by eating several lucifer matches.

LECTURE.—The next lecture in the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Borough of Allentown will be delivered by our fellow townsman, Robert E. Wright. Esq. Our citizens may expect a rare treat.—The time for the lecture has not yet been announced.

THE BERKS COUNTY AGRICTLTURAL SOCIETY.—It has been decided by the Berks County Agricultural Society to hold the annual exhibition on the last Tuesday of September of each and every year. The Exhibition next fall will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September.

LECTURE IN MAUCH CHUNK.—Col. Andrew G. Curtin, one of the prominent candidates of the People's Party for Governor next fall, will deliver a public lecture in Mauch Chunk Borough on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. We understand that the Lecturer will be in Allentown during the afternoon of the same day and will leave for Mauch Chunk by the evening train.

ALLENTOWN AND AUBURN RAILROAD.—We lern from the Reading daily *Times* that the citizens of Schuylkill county held a meeting last week and subscribed \$20,000 to the stock of the Allentown and Auburn Railroad. Auburn and vicinity and Port Clinton and vicinity will in all probability subscribe \$8 or \$10,000. In Pottsville, \$23,000 are already subscribed, by not over forty persons.

THE CONTINENTALS.—This Band, now so well and favorably known throughout the country, last Monday evening favored a crowded House at the Odd Fellows' Hall with one of their delightful entertainments. The Continentals visited Allentown before, and every new appearance, they make in our midst, seems but to add to the size of the audience, who gather to listen to their songs and music.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company brought down for the week ending Saturday, the 21st. inst., 13,000 tons of coal, against 9,834 tons for the corresponding week last year, making for the season, commencing December 1st, 95,-242 tons, against 67,331 tons to corresponding period last year, being an increase thus far for the season of 27,867 tons of coal. 835 tons of pig iron were also carried over the road for the week ending same date.

MUCH TO BE DESIRED.—Petitions from a large number of persons of Catasauqua and vicinity have sent to the Legislature praying for an Act of Assembly requiring the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to station a flagman at the crossing over their road near Biery's Bridge at Catasauqua. The crossing is one of the most dangerous crossings on the road, and our readers may recollect that Mr. Charles Nolf of Catasauqua was injured at this point several years since, for which he received damages of the Company. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court.

ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.—On Saturday evening last, Messrs. Roth and Mickly of the firm of Roth, Mickly & Co. in returning to close their grain warehouse at the corner of Linden and Ninth sts., in the Borough of Allentown, discovered that several drawers had been opened by some person for the purpose of robbery. It would appear, that some person secretly found his way into the storehouse, and secreted himself among some grain bags, and during their absence endeavored to commit a robbery. Fortunately their was no money in the drawers at the time.

DEATH FROM FIRE.—A child of Tilghman Dorney, living near Wescoesville, South Whitehall township Lehigh County, met with an accident on Tuesday of last week, which resulted in death. The following are the melancholy circumstances. The mother left the child, a girl between one and two years of age, in the cradle and went to the barn, in order to attend to some matters there, requiring her care. During the absence of the mother the child got out of the cradle, procured a piece of paper and lit it at the stove and accidentally set fire to her clothing. Upon the return of the mother the child was found badly burned, one arm was burned to a crisp and parts of the body were also badly injured by the fire. The child lived but three hours after the accident. The sad affair teaches the necessity of taking proper care of children, when fire is within their reach.

NEW COINAGE.—The dime will appear in a new and improved dress in the early part of the present year. The present wreath on the reverse will give place to a more appropriate and national one, being a festoon composed of the chief productions of our country, interspersed with oak leaves, as emblematic of strength and durability. The legend, "United States of America," will be transferred from the reverse of the coin to the principal side. The device on the reverse is not otherwise changed, but the execution of the dies is somewhat improved. The device upon the half-dime will conform in all particulars, except the denomination of the coin, to the dime.—The cent, also, with a new reverse on the new year. A much improved wreath composed of oak leaves, takes the place of the present one, and is surmounted by the national shield, or "armorial achievement," as it is termed in the resolution of Congress, of June 20, 1782.

☞BILL SIGNED.—Governer Packer has signed the Supplement to the Charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sinking Spring, Berks county, which passed the Legislature last week, and it is therefore now a law. This bill corrects a clerical error that occurred in the supplement to the charter of the Company, passed at the last session. It passed the House in the form desired by the members, and was sent to the Senate, where it was also passed with a proviso that "hereafter the said Company shall not insure any property outside of the limits of Berks county." The supplements was in this shape returned to the House, but the House refused to concur in the amendment. By some mistake, it went to the Governor with the odjectionable clause not stricken, out, and was returned a law. Prior to this, insurance had been effected in this Company, outside of Berks to nearly three millions of dollars. The supplement, as now passed, repeals this objectionable clause, and restores to the Company their original right to insure property outside of Berks county.—*Reading Gazett.*