

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 to a National 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 Senators, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transmit such other business as may be deemed necessary to secure success at the General Election.

The Election of a Speaker.

After a struggle of eight weeks the House of Representatives has been finally organized by the election of a Republican Speaker. Governor Pennington of New Jersey, one of the oldest members of the House, who years since was elected Whig Governor of New Jersey, and who is well and favorably known in his native State as an able lawyer, and a staunch Republican, was the choice of the majority.

The original choice of the Republicans, John Sherman of Ohio, it was found, could not be elected, not because of a lack of support on the part of his party friends, but because he could not secure the votes of a sufficient number of the Anti-Leopemont Democrats of the House. During the protracted struggle, in solid columns the Republican phalanx, without for a moment wavering, rallied in his support.

On the other hand the spectacle is witnessed of vain efforts to combine Know-Nothing, Administration Democrats, and Anti-Leopemont Democrats, and every shade and hue of the motley crew, who formed the Opposition to the Republicans. All efforts were vain. A Southern Democrat, it was found, could not command the entire American or Anti-Leopemont Democratic vote, nor could an Anti-Leopemont Democrat combine the extreme pro-slavery wing of either the Democratic or of the Southern American party. Attempt after attempt failed, until finally it was found, that Mr. Smith, under the dainty pretext of having been an old line Whig, could rally to his support the entire Know Nothing vote, and a sufficient number of the Democratic vote, to lack but three votes of a majority. Smith, it will be recollected, was elected by the American party, and was announced in the House as the caucus candidate of the Southern Americans.

This was doing more, than the Republicans supposed the Democracy would ever be able to accomplish. But the same party, once so willing in its denunciations of the Whig party, who litter the success of the Whig party was possible, which again in harshest terms denounced the Know Nothing party, and in bland terms kindly received the wreck of the Old Whig party to its bosom, when Know Nothingism was the obstacle in the way of the seizure of the spoils of office by the Democracy, now was willing to forget past enmities and to unite with old foes on terms proposed by those foes themselves, for the purpose of preventing the election of a Republican Speaker. It could scarcely be deemed possible, but with the Democracy all things are possible.

We doubt not, if the American party to-day had a numerical ascendancy in the House, and endangered the success of the Democracy in the future, the Democracy themselves would vote even for a Black Republican, rather than see a Know Nothing elevated to the Speaker's chair. To prevent the success of a Know Nothing, adopted by the Democracy, it became necessary to drop Sherman and support Pennington, and in solid column the heroic hand wheeled into line, and with the assistance of the few additional votes of men, elected on the basis of Opposition to the Administration, elected Mr. Pennington. Mr. Pennington is a Republican, a warm friend of a protective tariff, and in appointing the Committee to guard the interests of Pennsylvania. Practically the result is, that to the Democracy, and the Republicans, as it would have been, had Mr. Sherman been elected. The Speaker's chair will be filled with ability and dignity; the rights of the mechanic and manufacturer will be cared for in the revision of the tariff and the interests of free labor will be guarded in legislating for the territories. The rights of the South will be protected and the Union be preserved. Notwithstanding all the threats of disunion in the event of the election of a Republican Speaker, there was a general acquiescence in the result, save a few ill-tempered remarks by Mr. Hindeman, (Dem.) of Alabama, who called the attention of the House to the fact, that a Black Republican Speaker, as he termed him, had been elected with the aid of several Democrats, and one Representative of the Slave States, Mr. Winter Davis of Maryland.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives at Washington, in a body, with a few exceptions, supported for the Speakership, and would have elected, if possible, Mr. Smith of North Carolina, a member presented as a candidate by a Know Nothing caucus, and elected to the House by the Know Nothing party. Knowing the consequences of such a course, the Democracy have endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Smith was an Old-Line Whig. Mr. Smith may have been an Old-Line Whig, as were many others, who since have been numbered with the Know Nothing Party. The fact, however, is undeniable, that he was elected by the American party, and was presented to the House as their caucus candidate for the Speakership. Hence-forward the less the Democracy say against Know Nothing, and the more protection, they are willing to afford the designer, the better.

NEBRASKA.—

The Legislature have passed an act, authorizing the assembly of a Convention to adopt a State constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union.

MORE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—

The claims of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia, are being urged by his friends as a gubernatorial candidate.

Disolution of the Union.

There is doubtless a class of politicians in the South, who are anxious for a disolution of the Union, who regard a Southern confederacy as the best means of attaining the ends propounded by an unordained ambition, and who are constantly scheming to effect a disolution. The disunionists, we believe, are confined to the politicians alone. No other class of men would be bettered by a disolution, or at least no class of men could expect their condition to be bettered. The producer, the manufacturer, and the merchant flourish best in the Union as it now stands. The people of all sections, true to patriotic instinct, love the Union, and are determined that the Union must and shall be preserved.

Notwithstanding political disunionists do the most talking on the subject, and appear most frequently on the surface of events, the evidences of love of Union in all sections will occasionally rise to the surface. The recent visit of the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana to the capitol of Ohio was an event, which must give fresh assurances, that the Union cannot be dissolved. Slave States and Free States met face to face: pro-slavery men and Republicans, Democratic pro-slavery Governors, and a Republican Governor, of a most intensely anti-slavery state, and yet in the general festivities, toasts, and speeches, no sentiment found a more hearty greeting, than that which brought home to the hearts and the minds of the assembled guests thoughts of this glorious Union. It was with pleasure that we read the following response of Ex-Governor Chase, (a few days since elected United States Senator) to the toast: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

Governor Chase is an able, prominent and noted advocate of Republican doctrine, and the pro-slavery Democracy regard him with nearly the same degree of hatred, with which they do W. H. Seward, and yet we are told the citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee, that it was by the citizens of his own State. It is a remarkable fact, that whilst disunion speeches come from leaders of the pro-slavery Democracy, and are not rebuked by their own partizans, the most eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union come from Republicans. The Democracy are fast becoming a band of disunionists, whilst the Republican party is to be the only safe guard of the Union. But read the eloquent remarks of Governor Chase.

"Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: Not far from the city of Nashville, on the southern shore of the Cumberland, amid the pleasant scenes of the Hermitage, rises the modest monument which marks the final resting place of Andrew Jackson. "There, after noble service to his country in war and peace, the patriot sleeps; but his legend and his name, whether expounded in deeds or words, still live on the printed page and in their hearts. "Among these lessons none ever met a hearer's response from the whole American people, that the simple declaration, which has just been repeated: 'Our Federal Union, it must be preserved.' Far distant be the day when it shall meet a response less decided or less unanimous. "The sentiment itself, indeed, was but an echo to the utterances of all patriotic hearts from the very beginning of the struggle for Independence. The primal necessity of the Revolution was Union. Without it, the Revolution itself, though in name a success, would have been, in truth, a disastrous failure. It was first and last among the aspirations of Washington and his great compatriots; and the most impressive among the final admonitions of the Father of his Country are those which inculcate its precious truth, and exhort his countrymen to its perpetual maintenance. "It was fit that the first President from the new States should emphatically reaffirm the principles of the first President from the old. "It is fit, also, when the representatives of the three States first organized in this great central valley are gathered together, as now, that the high and majestic spirit of the Union, with emphasis and decision. As the rivers of these States flow into one Ohio, bearing upon its bosom their common interests of commerce, so should their dwellers on their shores flow together in one vast current of devotion to the Union, laden with the precious freight of all their destinies. "But, Mr. President, I must not enter on this large theme; the time does not permit, nor is it mine to do so. The number of those who either at the South or at the North, really believe that the time for the dissolution of the Union has already come, is too small to excite alarm; and if there be others who suppose that in some future contingency the destruction of the noblest political fabric ever reared by man may become desirable, we may safely trust the logic of the demonstration of their error. "For Ohio, at least, I may confidently speak. She has ever been and will ever remain loyal to the Union and the Constitution. While yet in my earliest manhood, I put on record my conscientious belief, in all circumstances, that the National Constitution and the National Union, and that her growing energies will, on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put to the test, than in the maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength. "Nor do I doubt, Mr. President, that the spirit and purpose of Ohio is the spirit and purpose of the states whose words and honored Representatives we so gladly greet here to-night. "We will not surrender the proud title of American citizens. We will not renounce our portion in the glory of the impetuous Republic. We will not readily fling away the most blessed boon of free institutions ever vouchsafed by Heaven to man. We will not prepare for our children, in the noble heritage of freedom, prosperity and peace which our fathers transmitted to us, a detestable inheritance of despotism, calamity and civil war. "No, no, a thousand times no. We will compromise with no tyrant. We will not give rise, in the spirit of our fathers. Claiming, mutually, nothing that we think wrong, we will concede, mutually, whatever we find to be just. Cherishing, above all, with the constant and fervent ardor of Washington, a cordial and unmovable attachment to the federal Union, we will resolve, with the inflexible determination of Jackson, that 'IT MUST BE PRESERVED.'"

The House of Representatives met at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The President of the Senate, Mr. Douglas, presided. Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was elected Speaker pro tempore.

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JANUARY 30th.—

In the Senate Mr. Sherman (Rep.) withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership. Three ballots were had for Speaker, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes, 234. Necessary to a choice, 118. Pennington (Rep.), 118. Smith (Know Nothing), 118. Scattering, 6.

Fortieth Ballot. Whole number of votes, 232. Necessary to a choice, 117. Mr. Pennington, 118. Mr. Smith of North Carolina, 113. Mr. Davis of Indiana, 1. Mr. Allen, 1. Mr. Boock, 1.

Forty-First Ballot. Whole number of votes, 233. Necessary to a choice, 118. Mr. Pennington, 117. Mr. Smith of North Carolina, 113. Scattering, 9.

JANUARY 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Hunter of Virginia (Dem.) addressed the Senate on the resolutions of Senator Douglas. Mr. Hunter defended slavery as right, and highly beneficial. No respectable form of civilization had ever existed, which was not founded on slavery. Free society was yet an experiment in the free states. Free labor combined with universal suffrage had thus far prospered in free states, but there was no telling how long the experiment would succeed.

In the House Mr. Smith (Know Nothing) who the day previous had received the entire American vote, and with a few exceptions the entire Democratic vote, withdrew as a candidate, and after the nomination of Mr. McClelland of Illinois, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker with the following result:

Forty-Third Ballot. Whole number of votes, 233. Necessary to a choice, 118. Mr. Pennington, 117. Mr. McClelland, 116. Mr. Gilmer, 9. Mr. McQueen, 6. Mr. Millson, 6. Scattering (among nine gentlemen) 9.

February 1st.—In the House one ballot for speaker was had, resulting in the choice of Mr. Pennington of New Jersey. The following was the vote:

Whole number of votes, 233. Necessary to a choice, 118. Mr. Pennington, 117. Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, 115. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, 18. Scattering, 15.

Mr. Pennington was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Boock and Sherman, and upon taking his seat, delivered the following appropriate address. "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I return to you with grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me to the Speakership of this House. Coming here for the first time at the present session to be associated with you as a member, no avowed candidate, has been unlooked for than that I should be called upon to preside over your deliberations; and my friends will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly never desired it. I am nevertheless, as conscious of the dignity and importance of this high office as any gentleman could be, but should have been far better pleased had its duties been entrusted to another and more experienced hands. In the discharge of the most insuperable obstacles in the way of the organization of this House, I came to the conclusion that any gentleman of any party, who could command a majority of the votes for speaker, was bound, in deference to the high trust, to accept the responsibility as an act of patriotic duty, whether agreeable to his personal feelings or not. As that choice has unexpectedly fallen on me, I have not hesitated to accept it, and in so doing to seek high trust, my object will be to do my duty with impartiality and justice to all. I shall have great necessity, gentlemen, for your indulgence in the new position in which I am placed, and I feel much indebted to you for the high trust, which you have reposed in me. As a Representative from the State of New Jersey, upon whose soil so many distinguished achievements were accomplished in the Revolutionary War, and whose people have ever distinguished themselves for their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, I pray the great Architect of our destinies, that I may do no act to impair the integrity of either, but that they may be preserved, and in honor and order may yet reign in our midst, and our free institutions be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel that I have a national heart, embracing all parts of our blessed Union. Again thanking you for your kindness, I now enter upon the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of my station. [Applause.]

After the members were sworn in, the House adjourned until Friday.

February 2d.—In the Senate, Mr. Fitch (Dem.) of Indiana, discussed the territorial question, denouncing the views entertained by Judge Douglas, taking the position of the Southern Democracy, that Slavery under the Constitution could not be prohibited in the Territories, and denouncing the nomination of Judge Douglas for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention.

House not in session. February 3d.—Senate not in session. In the House Col. John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the House on the first ballot being supported by all the persons voting for Mr. Pennington, excepting Mr. Winter Davis, of Maryland, with the additional votes of Messrs. Riggs and Horace F. Clark. Mr. Hoffman of Maryland, formerly a member of Congress, and who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was elected Sergeant at Arms on the first ballot, being supported by the persons voting for Mr. Pennington, aided by a number of Southern Americans. Adjourned to Monday.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—A call has been issued by the free-state Democracy of Missouri to select delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, in June next. The free Democracy of Missouri are a party, who look to the emancipation in the State and already are strong in numbers. The party elected Francis P. Blair for Congress, and we believe the day is not far distant, when under the influence of the party Missouri will cast off the incubus of slavery, and take a proud rank among the free states of the Confederacy.

ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.—On Thursday last, Salmon P. Chase was elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Ohio, to take the seat now occupied by George Pugh, whose term expires March 4th, 1861.

Ohio will then have two Republican members of the United States Senate. Governor Chase has been in the Senate before, was recently Governor of Ohio, and will make a valuable acquisition to the Republican ranks in the Senate.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The State Editorial Convention of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg on the 15th of the present month.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Nothing can prevent the Republican party in a more favorable light, than the conduct of its members elected to Congress, during the present session, when contrasted with that of Democratic leaders. The Democracy have been turbulent, abusive and over-bearing; the Republicans have been calm, conservative and quiet. The Democracy have threatened a dissolution of the Union and have done their utmost to foment sectional strife; the Republicans have counselled peace and good-will, and have in eloquent and patriotic strains declared their love and attachment for the Union.

The Democracy have been vacillating, now supporting one candidate for Speaker and then another, now a Know Nothing, now an Administration, and again a Douglas Democrat, without being able at any time to concentrate their full strength on either, voting for candidates for Speaker, with mental reservations, all for the sake of the Union, whilst denouncing their political doctrines; the Republicans have been united, supporting in solid column their candidate, without the necessity for explaining their position, changing front but once, and then only to bring a protracted struggle to a close, and secure a signal and glorious victory. Mr. Victory, who in the spirit of conciliation, the Republicans elect an Anti-Leopemont Democrat, because they wish to reward a man, who has had the manhood to stand up in the face of power, and make war with an Administration, that has sought to crush him. With that noble magnanimity, and to convince all that the Republican party is not disposed to be sectional, the Republicans elect as Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Hoffman from the slave holding state of Maryland, and find sufficient claims for their support in his vote since in Congress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. All men in the Southern States, who are opposed to making the Federal Government an instrument for the spread and perpetuation of slavery, will find a ready reception in the Republican ranks. Such is the spirit of Washington, Jefferson, and the other great men of the Southern States in times gone by, and there is no reason, why their sons should depart from their example. We believe the number of such is increasing, and that the time is not distant, when the Republican party will number in its ranks a host of devoted followers in the Southern States.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. JANUARY 30th.—In the Senate a bill was read, for the better security and distribution of the public moneys by the State Treasurer. In the House a supplement to the militia laws of the Commonwealth was read.

JANUARY 31.—In the Senate a bill, allowing each party to challenge four persons in civil cases, passed first reading. In the House the report of the special committee, in the contested election case of Messrs. Donnelly and Allen, in the Fourth District of Philadelphia, affirming the right of Mr. Donnelly, the sitting member, to his seat, was adopted.

FEBRUARY 1st.—In the Senate the bill allowing the Sheriff of Philadelphia city to publish his advertisement of sales in a German paper was passed. FEBRUARY 2d.—In the Senate Mr. Schindler read a bill, requiring the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to station a flagman at the crossing over Biery's Bridge at Catonsville. A bill incorporating the Fidelity Male and Female Academy of Lehigh County was passed.

In the House the bill incorporating the Easton Iron Company was reported. FEBRUARY 3d.—In the Senate Mr. Schindler read a supplement to the charter of the Allentown Water Company. Mr. Bell submitted a series of resolutions, inviting the Legislature of Virginia to visit the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the House a bill fixing the standard weight of clover seed at 60 pounds the bushel was passed. FEBRUARY 4th.—There being no quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was passed dividing Mauch Chunk borough into two wards. Mr. Custer read a supplement to the charter of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing the company to construct lateral branches to new mines or quarries. Mr. Seltzer read a bill, for the better regulation of the militia system of the Commonwealth. The bill is one prepared by a recent military convention of the Commonwealth.

HARPER'S FERRY.—It was disclosed in the testimony before the committee of the United States Senate, appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry invasion, that the pikes, found in the possession of John Brown, were manufactured by a Democrat. It is presumed that this unfortunate Democrat should not bear the responsibility of the deed, for which these deadly and dangerous weapons were intended.

"Oh, save us, or we sink." Such is the implied, if not outspoken, exclamation of the Democracy. Surely they feel that "now has the winter of their discontent" come upon them; they have been deceived, and are upon their knees, crying, "Oh, save us, or we sink." They are, in fact, in a very humiliating position. They have been deceived, and are upon their knees, crying, "Oh, save us, or we sink." They are, in fact, in a very humiliating position.

There, said he, with emphasis, "there are the bones of Isaac Hazen, who was hung by the British in Charleston. 'I gave his life to establish the Union.' And when you sign your name to a declaration of disolution, you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hazen hanging from a gibbet, as to sign your name to any such act; and you will turn back with a shudder; and as we look into their faces, we almost fancy that we see tears of repentance forcing themselves from the eyelids, and that they have sought to 'go and sin no more.' And this is only the calm that precedes the storm. They look again and lo! they see 'the hand writing on the wall.' And then they wring their hands in honor and bury their faces within them, for they know that it 'must come to pass,' and exclaim with much tribulation, 'Oh, what shall we do to be saved?' And they cast about them, and see no many offices in the land, and they exclaim, again, 'We cannot, we dare not yield these cherished memories of our childhood; they have kept us and our party for many long years; they have been a solice to our old age; and, oh, do not let us seek to part with them! They are so fondly, so fervently cherished.' And now they take heart again, because no one has reached them a helping hand—but look! they have it! 'It may win again'—and at work they go to save that which has never been in danger, except from their own partizans. But, gentlemen, your time is up. You should bear in mind that you have cheated and hoodwinked the people before. It is all over with you, and you might as well come to us now, in the hour of your tribulation. We will forgive you the many frauds and deceptions you have practiced upon the people, in your time, if you will comfort you—we will foster and protect you, and prepare you to share in our millennium that is to come. All this will we do, if you promise us to 'go and sin no more.'"

"The man who plants a row of beautiful trees by his dwelling raises monuments to his name that will endure fresh and green, yielding shade and shelter when the most costly man-made ones can erect shall have truly outlived his usefulness."

SALTZBURG.—Alexander McIntyre, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a long distinguished resident of Washington, died there on the 24th of January.

THE BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

We copy the following letter from the Mauch Chunk Gazette, written by one of its able Editors, H. H. Rauch-Esq., the present Clerk of the House at Harrisburg.

January 28th, 1860. The Legislature of Pennsylvania yesterday, adjourned on Monday, and I embraced the opportunity to visit the Federal City. The public mind is considerably excited on the Speakership of the House. The unexpected vote of nearly every member and South Carolina, a Know-Nothing, has settled the Speakership against Sherman. It is now believed that ex-Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, can be, and will be elected, but it will take the vote of nearly every member of the House, with the votes of Hickman, Schwartz, Adams and Riggs, is one majority; possibly there will be a tie vote between Pennington and Smith.

The ballot, on Friday, was very exciting. Messrs. Millett, Morris, Senator, Smith, a Conservative, and Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey, as their names were called, voted for Smith, whereupon the Democrats commenced dropping their own candidate and changed to Smith. Some of them were decidedly unwilling to do so, but upon being assured that he was not an "American," and that he had not sympathized with Republicanism—that he favored a Slave Code for the Territories and harbored the views of the Convention on the subject of Protection, they came in, one by one, until they had a clear majority of the House. But, whilst the whipping in work was going on, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New Jersey who had voted for Smith as a Conservative, and a Tariff man, became alarmed, and fully satisfied themselves that they were caught in a trap—that Smith gave private assurances to the administration of obedience to his commands in organizing the new Congress, that he was ready to resign, of Penna., prevailed upon Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey, to change his vote, (which any gentleman could do before the result was announced by the Clerk,) and gave him (Mr. Nixon) the vote of New Jersey, and for Pennington, of N. J., an uncompromising Tariff-Republican.—Mr. Nixon agreed to change, and Messrs. Junkin, Morris, Sprout and Van Hook, and others, who had voted for Smith, followed by the rest of the gentlemen named, and Mr. Smith was not elected Speaker of the XXXVI Congress! The House then adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Callum, it seems, was drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the Union, and late at night, he fell into the water, and lay in the cradle, was bitten last week by a rat. The child for several days afterwards was somewhat indisposed, and the wound is supposed to have been the cause of the indisposition. It was rather a curious case, and recovered its accustomed health.

JOHN CALHOUN'S DREAM.—A correspondent of the Mississippi Whig has cut from an anonymous pamphlet an account of a dream of Mr. Calhoun, about the time of the stormy agitation which preceded the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Calhoun, it seems, was drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the Union, and late at night, he fell into the water, and lay in the cradle, was bitten last week by a rat. The child for several days afterwards was somewhat indisposed, and the wound is supposed to have been the cause of the indisposition. It was rather a curious case, and recovered its accustomed health.

BITTEN BY A RAT.—An infant child of Mr. Henry Benkhard, of New California, at a village distant a mile from the town of San Francisco, lying in the cradle, was bitten last week by a rat. The child for several days afterwards was somewhat indisposed, and the wound is supposed to have been the cause of the indisposition. It was rather a curious case, and recovered its accustomed health.

BALL.—The Jordan Artillerists will give their Second Annual Ball, on the evening of the 22d inst. in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth-day. The Artillerists are a clever set of fellows, and we hope our citizens will not be backward, should they call on them for their aid and assistance. The music will be furnished by the young men of the town, and the refreshments will be made up of the best that the place affords. They have engaged the well known Entinger's Quadrille Band.

GOT A FLOGGING.—Mr. Hutter, Editor of the Eastern Argus, recently was attacked in the streets of Easton on the evening by Morrison Reeder, son of Ex-Governor Reeder, who knocked down and badly bruised Mr. Hutter. The same evening, however, the Rev. Reeder, and the son had determined in the afternoon, and Mr. Hutter to account. The offensive language was not recalled, and young Reeder pursued the course, we have stated.

FIRE AT SAUGERSVILLE.—A carpenter shop belonging to Abraham Peter of Saugersville, Heidelberg township, was consumed by fire last night. It was rather windy at the time, and during the absence of the persons engaged at work in the shop at breakfast, it is supposed that a spark from the fire was blown into the shop, and the whole was soon in a blaze. The carpenter tools of Mr. William Fry, an industrious workman, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, were entirely consumed.

PROMOTED TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The following scholars have been admitted into the High School of the Borough. From the Boy's Grammar School of Mr. Brigham Good, William H. H. Hangen, John Jacob Leggins, Whitfield S. Keck and Eugene Stetter; and from the Girl's Grammar School of Miss Maria E. Gale, Martha Hagelin, Doris Engler, Rebecca Meyer and Caroline Schell. The male High School now contains twenty-three scholars, and the female High School twenty-two.

DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTES.—An altered note purporting to be on the Sunnyside Bank, New Jersey, but altered from the Bank of Greensborough, Georgia, is now in circulation. It is admirably executed, and it would be difficult to detect its falseness. The following description.—Female on each end with figure 10 above; female on right; right arm resting on a shield, left holding pole with liberty cap on the top; female on left, looking intently on some agricultural implement.

TO REMOVE CLINKERS IN STOVES.—Persons troubled with clinkers adhering to the lining of their stoves or furnaces may be interested in knowing that by placing four taster shells into the grate, while the fire is ignited, the clinkers will become loosened so as to be readily removed without the danger of breaking the lining. We have tried this remedy, and whilst the chemical action was involved in mystery, it accomplished the result to our satisfaction. Who will explain the theory of the action of the gas emitted from the decomposition of the shells upon the clinkers?

A FURNACE INSTEAD OF A WEDDING.—John J. Reuter, a young man, who resided at No. 222 Mt. St., was taken suddenly ill last evening, whilst walking in the Bowers, near Post street. He was taken into the drug store No. 6 Bowers, where he died in a few minutes. It is supposed that he died from disease of the heart. The deceased was expected to be married on Sunday next. In his pocket was the wedding ring, which he had just bought. He had purchased the furniture for the house to which he was expected to move after his marriage.—N. Y. Post.

RECENTLY a man named Michael Guthrie, died in Chicago, and his friends assembled in large numbers to attend his funeral. He left a widow and three children by a former wife, and just as the undertaker was about to close the coffin, a magnificently dressed woman entered and claimed to be his first wife and the mother of the children. This, indeed, turned out to be the case. She had deserted Guthrie some time before, and had caused a notice of her death to be published in the papers. She took the children away with her in a carriage.

ALEXANDER McIntyre, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a long distinguished resident of Washington, died there on the 24th of January.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

By request of the Young Men's Christian Association, a sermon to be delivered by the Rev. Schmucker, on next Sabbath evening.

We have received but one solution of the enigma published in our paper of the 25th inst. The Bands of the Order of the Republic of Uruguay, solved by M. and S. of Zionville.

Lecture on the Progress of the Fræsbroyter church. The next lecture will be delivered on Sabbath evening next, February 12th at 7 o'clock by the pastor.—Subject—By Ends and his Companions. All are invited.

Advertisers should bear in mind that this paper has a larger circulation than any other English paper in the county, that the circulation is still increasing, and that our advertisements are better displayed, which is more advantageous to the advertiser.

PURCHASED OVER-COATS.—The Jordan Artillerists have purchased sixty army over-coats for the use of the Company, belonging to the Allentown Brass Band have also supplied themselves with a set for their use. The Allentown Rifles also propose purchasing a set.

APPOINTMENT.—Daniel Bertels, Jr., Esq., of Mauch Chunk, has been appointed Chief Engineer of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of E. A. Douglas, late Superintendent and Engineer. The office of Superintendent is still vacant.

SESSIONS OF COURT.—An adjourned Court was held commencing the present week. Associate Stables and Fisher, on the bench, and one of the Justices, on the Court after disposing of some matters requiring their attention, adjourned. The argument list was not taken up.

APPOINTED EXAMINERS.—The President of the United States has appointed Hon. J. M. Porter, of Easton, and Hon. Asa Peacker, of Mauch Chunk, members of the Board of Examiners to test the correctness of the mint of the College of the Mint, at Philadelphia. The board meets on the 13th inst.

THE McKEAN WILL CASE.—The McKean Case has been amicably settled by the parties interested. It was agreed that the executor should be cancelled, and that the widow should receive twenty-six thousand dollars in addition to what she receives under the Will, which will give her about eighty thousand dollars out of the estate.

IN TOWN.—On Saturday last our Borough was visited by Messrs. Schindler, Wood, Craig, Tupper, Galloway, Marshall, Ball, Schindler, and Miller of the State Senate, Mr. Beisel of the lower House, and Mr. Diffebach of the State Department. The visitors were favored with a ride on the Catawissa and Fogelsville Railroad to the Iron Bridge. The visitors returned on Monday last.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—On Tuesday next, will be the anniversary of the epistolary saint, and many of our citizens are endeavoring to add a touch of modern usage, "missiles of love" will be sent to fly through the post-office. From appearances, however, we infer that not much will be done in this line on the above named day, and that St. Valentine's star is on the wane.

BITTEN BY A RAT.—An infant child of Mr. Henry Benkhard, of New California, at a village distant a mile from the town of San Francisco, lying in the cradle, was bitten last week by a rat. The child for several days afterwards was somewhat indisposed, and the wound is supposed to have been the cause of the indisposition. It was rather a curious case, and recovered its accustomed health.

BALL.—The Jordan Artillerists will give their Second Annual Ball, on the evening of the 22d inst. in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth-day. The Artillerists are a clever set of fellows, and we hope our citizens will not be backward, should they call on them for their aid and assistance. The music will be furnished by the young men of the town, and the refreshments will be made up of the best that the place affords. They have engaged the well known Entinger's Quadrille Band.

GOT A FLOGGING.—Mr. Hutter, Editor of the Eastern Argus, recently was attacked in the streets of Easton on the evening by Morrison Reeder, son of Ex-Governor Reeder, who knocked down and badly bruised Mr. Hutter. The same evening, however, the Rev. Reeder, and the son had determined in the afternoon, and Mr. Hutter to account. The offensive language was not recalled, and young Reeder pursued the course, we have stated.

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