The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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 Peoples Executive Com.

The State Convention.

The State Convention of the People's Party of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. The anniversary of the birth-day of Washington has not inappropriately been selected. The principles of the party to-day are the principles consecrated by the names of Washington and Jefferson, whilst the principles of Democratic leaders as at present avowed are directly the opposite of those, which secured the sanction and countenance of the great and good men of the Revolutionary war. That the standard bearer for next fall's contest, selected by the Convention which meets to-day, will be worthy of the party and the cause he will be called on to represent, we have not a particle of doubt. Either Reeder, Curtin, Covode or any of the other distinguished men, whose names will be presented to the Convention, will rally to his support a conquering host of ardent friends. Animated by the proud consciousness of right and buoyed up by the prospect of success, the opposition to the so-called Democracy will not cease effort until a glorious cause shall have been crowned with victory in the election of a Republican Governor and President.

The Convention, which assembles to-day, it is expected, will bring to the seat of Government a larger concourse of the People from all parts of the State than has been gathered on any similar occasion for years. It is felt that as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union. It is an important convention, not only so far as success in the State is concerned, but also in reference to general success throughout the Union. The voice of Pennsylvania is all potent, and her claims and demands will receive due consideration at the hands of the Chicago Convention, We expect a clear and distinct enunciation in the resolutions to be adopted, of what Pennsylvania asks, satisfied that her wants will receive due attention. In our next issue we expect to place at the head of our columns the name of our candidate for Governor, satisfied that the name of our candidate will be one, whose nomination will receive a hearty endorsement at the hands of our friends.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Union, was held on Wednesday last, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. In the absence of Morton McMichael Esq., the President, the Convention was called to order by Col. Levi L. Tate, one of the Vice Presidents, at 3 o'clock P. M. Forty editors, representing as many newspapers in various parts of the State, were present. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

President—MORTON McMICHAEL.
Vice Presidents—J. LAWRENCE GETZ, JOHN M. LAIRD, P. R. FREAS, H. S. EVANS
Secretaries—J. H. Pulesten, L. H. Davis.
Treasurer—L. A. Godey

Several interesting questions affecting the interests of the profession, were discussed during the sessions of the Convention; but its proceedings were materially retarded for want of the official record of the Convention of last year, which was not at hand, owing to the neglect of the Committee to whom it was entrusted for publication.

At the evening session resolutions were adopted, against the proposed repeal by Congress of the law allowing the free circulation of newspapers in the counties in which they are printed, and the free exchanges between editors; and recommending the State Legislature to make provision for the publication of the laws in the newspapers. Several new members added their names to the roll, and participated in the proceedings. The Convention adjourned to meet in the City of Lancaster, on the third Wednesday of February, 1861.

CORRUPTION.

A Committee in the Senate of the United States, is, now investigating the subject of the corruption connected with the Congressional Printing. The investigation is not yet completed, but will be finished in time to spread the record of corruption before the people before the Presidential election. One McGargee testified before the committee, that he received $5000 from Wendell, the printer elected by a Democratic Senate, for the purpose of sustaining a third party in Philadelphia during the election of 1856. The Democracy were aware of the fact, that in order to be successful, the Opposition had to be divided, and in order to accomplish this end, men had to be bought. We have no doubt, but that money is expended at this day with the same object in view, in hatching into life the Constitutional Union Party. Thus far the movement has proven a decided failure. The report will also show, that thousands of dollars had also to be paid by the Senate Printer for political purposes, sustaining thriftless Democratic journals, &c. It will also appear that the President himself is not free from connexion with this wholesale corruption. We look with interest for the report.

VISIT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature on Friday last paid a visit to the State Normal School at Millerstown, Lancaster county. The members of the Legislature were publicly received by the authorities of Laucaster City.

XXXVIth CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 13th.—In the Senate the death of Hon. David C. Broderick, late Senator from California, was announced, and appropriate Eulogies delivered by Senators Haun, Crittenden, Seward and Tombs.

In the House two ballots for Printer were had, on the latter of which Defrees (Rep.) lacked three of a majority and led Glossbrenner (Dem.) but one vote. Eulogies on Senator Broderick were pronounced by Messrs. Haskin, Hickman and Burlingame.

FEBRUARY 14th.—In the Senate the Kansas Constitution of the Wyandott Convention was presented, and in the course of debate Senators Mason and Brown evidenced their intention of opposing the admission of Kansas into the Union. Senator Hale entered into an elaborate defense of the Republican Party, quoting the opinions of Jefferson and his cotempararies.

In the House after debate, the Senate's amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, abolishing the franking privilege, was negatived: Yeas 60, Nays 112.

FEBRUARY 15th.—In the Senate a resolution was adopted, authorizing the issuing of warrants for the arrest of James Redpath, John Brown Jr., and Mr. Sanborn, they having refused to obey a summons to appear and testify before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. The Senate receded from its amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, abolishing the franking privilege, and passed a separate bill to the same effect, all the Senators concurring save two.

In the House three ballots for Printer were had, in each of which Defrees (Rep.) lacked one of a majority. Mr. Grow (Rep.) of Pennsylvania introduced a Bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, also a Homestead Bill.

FEBRUARY 16th.—In the Senate Mr. Brown of Mississippi gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to punish offenders against slave property in Kansas Territory.

In the House a message was received from the President, announcing, that he had signed the Post Office appropriation bill. Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, introduced a bill increasing the appropriation of arms for the militia, from $200,000 to $600.000.,

FEBRUARY 17th.—Senate not in session.

In the House, the bill passed by the Senate, abolishing the franking privilege, was referred to a select committee of five, of which Mr. Vallardigham (Dem.) of Ohio, is chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

FEB. 13TH.—In the Senate Mr. Schindel read a supplement to the act, incorporating the Thomas Iron Company of Lehigh county, also a bill to incorporate the Jordan Cemetery Company of Lehigh county.

FEB. 14TH.—In the Senate a bill to regulate the charges by Railroad Companies was reported favorably.

FEB. 15TH.—In the Senate the bill incorporating the Fogelsville Iron Company of Lehigh county, the bill incorporating the Jordan Cemetery Association of Lehigh County, and the supplement to the charter of the Thomas Iron Company were reported favorably.

In the House the bill incorporating the Dimes Saving Institution of Lehigh county was reported favorably.

FEB. 16th.—In the Senate the bill incorporating the Guthsville Association for the improvement of stock in Lehigh county, was reported favorably.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—The last news from Europe are of a very important character.—The Congress of the different European powers, which was to establish a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties, growing out of the Villa Franca, treaty after having been postponed from time to time, is finally entirely abandoned. The Pope is engaged in a newspaper warfare with Louis Napoleon, and France seems to be on the eve of another civil war. Mazzini is in Rome, preparing his adherents for another rising, while Garribaldi has armed and equipped about 15,000 soldiers. The Protestant power of Hungary, after having vainly endeavored to redress their grievances by an appeal to Francis Joseph, is also taking measures to secure its rights by an appeal to arms, and Kossuth is again supposed to make an attempt on behalf of down trodden Hungary. It is confidently predicted that Austria will fall a prey to her own despotism, and that its decline will be a benefit to mankind. Altogether Europe wears a warlike aspect, and our readers may daily expect to hear of bloody conflicts across the Atlantic.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—The annual report of the officers of this institution, located at Harrisburg, has just been published. The number of patients admitted into the Hospital in 1859, was one hundred and forty-three; males, eighty-three, and females sixty. The number discharged during the same period was one hundred and thirty-six; males, eighty-four, and females, fifty-two. Leaving in the Hospital on December 31, 1859, two hundred and seventy-four patients; males, one hundred and forty-nine, and females, one hundred and twenty-five. The whole number under treatment during the year, was four hundred and ten.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, will be held on the birthday of President Buchanan, and the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on the birthday of Gen. Scott. Efforts are being made by a third party, calling themselves the Union National Party, to hold their Convention on the 12th of April, the birthday of Henry Clay, at Lexington, Ky., the place of that deceased statesman's residence.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The proceedings of the Republican Club will be found in another column. The Club is now fully organized with an excellent and complete list of officers, and is ready for effective service in the coming election. We trust that Republicans will at once enrol themselves as members of the club, and that all will contribute their mite in promoting the success of the common cause.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN AT HOME.—Since the attack of Mr. Edmundson of Virginia on the Hon. John Hickman, he has visited his home and was received at the depot by a large concourse of the citizens of West Chester. His manly course in Congress seems to meet the full approval of his constituency and to gather a host of devoted friends more closely to his support.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.—The late Convention of the People's Party of Bucks county, passed a resolution, commendatory of the course of the Hon. Henry C. Longnecker in Congress. The member from this District enjoys the fullest confidence of the friends, who assisted in elevating him to his present position.

Mr. Bayard Taylor and the Young Christians of Virginia.

Mr. Howison to Mr. Taylor.

RICHMOND, Va, Jan. 29, 1860.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I regret to say that reasons, the full force of which had not developed themselves when I last wrote to you, compel me to withdraw the invitation heretofore given you to deliver lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Believing that you would prefer that these reasons should be candidly stated to you I shall briefly do so. They are:

I. Your connection with *The Tribune* newspaper, which has done more than any paper in our country to diffuse the Abolition sentiments and principles which led to the assault of the murderer and robber John Brown of Virginia.

II. The skeptical character of certain parts of your lecture on Humboldt, which indicate that you do not fully believe the Divine Inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures—a belief firmly held by Christians of the Southern States, and which they consider an indispensable safe-guard against Abolitionism, Spiritualism, Free-Loveism, and all the other forms of fanaticism so prevalent in the North.

While such objections exist in the minds of our community, I cannot suppose it would be agreeable to you to visit us.

Your letters to me have been very courteous, and have indicated a willingness to gratify us for which I beg you will accept our thanks.—Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. R. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Mr. Taylor's Reply.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3, 1860.

R. R. ROBINSON, Esq.—*Sir:* Your letter of the 23d ult., has been forwarded to me.

I acknowledge your candor; though I might naturally have looked for a more courteous expression of it.

My literary connection with *The New York Tribune* is of twelve years standing. It is indicated in most of my published works, and so well known to those who knew anything of my history, that I can scarcely conceive you were ignorant of it. I have visited the Southern States, as an avowed correspondent of that paper, have lectured in Kentucky and *Virginia*, and received cordial invitations from Nashville, Memphis, Augusta, and Savannah.—Hence, I considered your own letter of invitation as another evidence that, however politicians might differ, there was no "sectionalism" in the world of Literature and Art, and even made arrangements to lecture before your Society, at some inconvenience to myself. It was a pleasant reflection that, while my friend, John R. Thompson, Esq., of your city, was receiving in our Literary Association of the North that respect to which his talents entitle him, I, a Northern author, should at the same time appear before a Richmond audience. I have heretofore supposed it possible that I might privately hold the opinions of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of Slavery, yet—so long as I should not publicly express those opinions—be sure of respectful treatment in the State which gave those great men to our common country.

You speak of my lecture on Humboldt with so much assurance, that I presume you must have heard it. I cannot suppose that you, the President of an association, which claims to be preeminently Christian, would make so grave a charge against any one from hearsay or imperfect knowledge. *You know*, therefore, that the only points in that lecture which have any reference to religion are these: I defend Humboldt from the charge of infidelity, stating my belief that a deep religious feeling formed the basis of his character, and furthermore, I dissent from the assertion of a few narrow-minded theologians, that Science is necessarily atheistic in its tendencies. I confess to a profound astonishment that you should consider such opinions and evidence of "skepticism," "indicating a want of belief in "Divine inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures." If the belief that Humboldt was not an infidel, makes me one, by the same logic, if I believe you to be an infidel, I prove myself a Christian.

In conclusion, let me say I have traveled in all the principal portions of the earth—that I know all forms of Government and all religious creeds, from personal observation and study: but that nowhere, in any of the lands or races most bitterly hostile to Republicanism and Christianity, have I ever been subjected to a narrower or more insulting censorship.

Yours,

for free thought and enlightened Christianity.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

PROGRESS OF METHODISM.—The *Advocate & Journal*, after giving the statistics of the various branches of the Methodist Church in this country, and also those of Europe, says:

"Summarily, then, Methodism throughout the world comprises 2,548,190 lay members, and 14,883 travelling preachers—an aggregate of 2,563,091 communicants. If we add three non-communicant members of its congregations for each communicant, (a safe estimate for Methodist congregations generally) we have a population of more than ten and a quarter million attending its ministrations. It extends over North America and England: it has Conferences in France, Germany, Africa, and Australia; its missions are in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, South America: they dot the coast of Africa, India, China, and the Isles of the Southern Ocean. Its great missionary organizations include more than 3,000 laborers; its educational institutions comprise more than 130 colleges, theological schools, and boarding academies, and, (in England) nearly 500 day schools: it has more than 2,000,000 Sunday school scholars, and 300,000 teachers. Its 25 000 local preachers make, with its "itinerants," a ministerial force of nearly 50,000 men.

STRANGE PROCEEDING.—A few days ago a female member of the Roman Catholic Church died at Youngstown Westmoreland county.—At the proper time the coffin containing the corpse and the still born infant of the deceased was taken to the church and the usual funeral ceremonies had. After the exercises were over the priest discovered the child in the coffin and immediately tore it out, stating that the child was unbaptised and the mother would go to perdition if both were buried in the same coffin. The friends of the deceased remonstrated and quite an excitement ensued. The mother of the deceased desired her child and grandchild to be buried together and interfered some when the priest violently pushed her back. When the husband of deceased interfered, it is said the priest struck him a blow. One lady present fainted and when her husband, in taking care of her, placed his hat upon his head the priest uncermoniously knocked it off. During the melee several friends carried home the coffin, and the next day the mother and child were decently interred together, a protestant clergy man officiating.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.—Orville Wood and a Miss Mack, residing in Olivet, Wisconsin, were to be married, but the young man got drunk one evening at a social party, whereupon the young lady's parents raised objections to the contemplated union. The lady declared that she could not disobey her parents, and she preferred death to life without the object of her affections. In this state of the case, they agreed upon mutual suicide, to take place on the evening of the 6th ult., at the residence of Wood's brother-in-law. At the time appointed, Miss Mack, accompanied by her sister, drove up to the house of Wood's brother-in-law, whereupon Wood drew a pistol and shot himself through the head, falling dead at the feet of his intended just as she entered the room. Miss Mack instantly drew a pistol from her pocket and attempted to ratify her part of the bloody bargain by shooting herself, but she was prevented by the efforts of her sister.

A GIRL FOUR YEARS OF AGE MURDERED BY A BOY OF FIFTEEN.—A boy named F. Horton, aged fifteen years, is confined in the jail at Troy, New York, on the charge of murdering Martha J. Horton, a child about four years of age, by pounding her with a stick and stamping upon her with his feet. The parties lived at Poentensill, a few miles from Troy, in the neighborhood known as "Oak Hill," in the family of Mr. Martin Wheeler.

(*Communicated.*)

A Slave Code for White Men.

We have been made aware of the fact by democratic speeches in Congress, lately, that if the National Legislature don't pass a slave code for the Territories—in plain words, plant Slavery there and protect it by law—that the Union is to be dissolved. That is the black slave code—but it remained for that self-constituted champion of "popular sovereignty," Senator Douglas, to promulgate the doctrine of a *white* slave code. Senator Douglas is a candidate for the Presidency before the Charleston Democratic Convention, and taking the clue from the recent tyrannical doings of the *chivalric* despots in the South, he proposes to do in the North by *law* what they are doing in the South by mob force—to crush freedom of action. Senator Douglas has been trying to please both the interests of freedom and slavery, because he aspired to the Presidency, but it seems to be his inevitable fate that he will be crusheded by this "irrepressible conflict." There are those who believed his opposition to the infamous Lecompton constitution was sincere and honest—that he had then no sinister motive or object in view; but that that manly opposition to despotism was the generous impulse of a warm heart. Now, however, (turning his eyes southward,) with one fell swoop he obliterates forever from his bosom all that was manly, noble and generous. Nay, in the wild and reckless pursuit of the Presidency, (if he can attain it in no other way, he is willing to invade the altars of our country; launch himself into the scales of despotism, bury American liberty in the ocean of eternity, and wreck forever the hopes of humanity.—And then, when he has satiated his ambition, he can have the satisfaction—(like Nero, looking with joyful glee at the burning of Rome, kindled by his own hands)—of knowing that he has attained that for which he sacrificed his honor and his country. Judge Douglas is well enough aware of the fact that no such law can be passed in Congress at the present time; but this infamous proposition of his shows him up in his true light—it shows that his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution was for selfish motives—because he was determined to oppose Mr. Buchanan and his measures, and because he wished to make political capital for himself and desired to get rid of the odium that attached to him on account of his efforts in securing the repeal of the Missouri compromise. What a contrast to the noble, generous and fearless Henry Clay, who would rather be *right* than be President.

Many years from now, dear reader, when I and you and Judge Douglas and all those around us shall have passed away—when in death we shall have conquered our sorrows and troubles—the name of Henry Clay will be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, while that of Stephen A. Douglas will have been forgotten.

In the last Congress there was a noble and fearless man, hailing from a slave State, who, although born where despotism reigns supreme, and taught perhaps from early childhood that there was no wrong in oppression and tyranny—with all the ardor and eloquence of which he was capable, denounced the Lecompton constitution as tyrannical, infamous and despotic. That man was Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee. Mr. Etheridge came back to the present Congress; and when, in the late contest for Speaker, he was called upon as a man hailing from a Slave State, to come forward and vote for a Democrat, he rose, and, in a clear and fearless voice, uttered these memorable words:

"Sir, I will never vote for a man for Speaker of this House who endeavored to force the Lecompton Constitution upon a free and protesting people—never. There *was* despotism in that measure: and, sir, as a freeman, I am unwilling to give aid and comfort to those who uphold or would apologise for that despotism."

Judge Douglas, too, came back to the National Legislature—but did he, like Emerson Etheridge, reiterate his devotion to freedom and his opposition to despotism? No! Instead of that, he puts forward the monstrous proposition to invade our churches, our public assemblies, our press, and to destroy our liberties under the form and color of *law*.

SALZBURG.

(*Communicated.*)

ALLENTOWN, Feb. 16, 1860.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In looking over this weeks Register I found a piece which attracted my attention and which I have read with great interest (I mean that piece which speaks of education) I have often pondered upon that subject myself, You refer to night school, Why have we no night school. Is there no one in our midst who has the pleasure of teaching such a school. Or are our teachers in such a predicament that they can not find a suitable place where to open one, or are they too well of that they do not deem it necessary to earn a few cents? Dear readers of the "Register" let us no longer be looked upon as being found in the dark corner of Pennsylvania. This is by far not the case. We live in an age of progress and will not submit to be excluded from any of our immediate co-workers, but one thing however is true that we have too few young men who encourage in any way the age of improvement, even if they have not chance of going to a night school, they should be found to grasp at something that would store their minds with some knowledge and at the end they would find that they would have gained by it at least such a per cent. they would not be willing to pay if they should do so. Mechanics, now is the time if you wish to gain knowledge, if you put it of it will be too late and a noble opportunity may have been neglected. I myself was born and raised in the country among the farmers and having attained a mature age, I learned a trade, worked at it for almost five years, meanwhile, however, I always had a thirst after knowledge and never neglected an opportunity to gain something which I thought would be of some use. After I had been free of my apprenticeship, I obtained an excellent situation at a certain Seminary where I received my board and instruction for attending to certain duties belonging to the principal of the Seminary. I went but a few sessions, as I was poor and had to earn my clothing I was compelled to quit my situation. But as I appreciated the value of time I have improved so much that I am capable of teaching a school, which is my business at the present time, however, I am no teacher in town, and never applied for any situation in the place.

In regard to a night school, if I had the means of obtaining a suitable place I would expend almost any sum of money to afford the young men a chance where they could devote themselves in the higher duties of life, in fine if I had been a teacher in town I would have had opened a night school long ere this, because I knew that I could have secured a place without the least trouble. In my next Messrs. Editors I intend to write a few words about the young men who have already risen within the last two years, who are now enjoying a life which will elevate them in future time to many a prominent position, providing naught will impede their avocations.

A PENN'A GERMAN.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday, common to extra State flour sold at $5.05 to $5.45 per barrel; common to extra Western $5.05 to $6.50; extra Genesee, $5.50 to $7.50. Rye flour, $3.70 to $4.49; corn meal, $3,50 to $4.15. Wheat has been "quiet but firm," as the dealers say—the prices varying from $1.20 to $1.55 per bushel; rye, 87 cents; oats, 38 to 46 cents; corn, 78 to 79 cents. Hops—8 to 16 cents per pound for new; old, 3 to 5 cents, and dull at that. Mess pork, $17.50 per barrel; prime, $12.25; prime mess, $16.25 to $17. Country mess beef, $5,-25 to $5.50; country prime, $4.25 to $4.50; re-packed Western, $9 to $10; extra mess $10.50 to $11. Live beef cattle sold at 6 to 10 cents per pound—average 8 cents. The retail market exhibits no new features to notice.

☞A citizen of Winsted, Connecticut, invested several years since, $40 in the stock of a Hartford Insurance Company. The stock gradually advanced and dividends began to roll in. The fortunate purchaser has now received $4,000 in cash dividends upon the original purchase, while the stock is worth $4,000 besides,

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ELECTED LIEUTENANT.—Charles Goepp Esq., of Easton has been elected Second Lieutenant of the Easton Jægers,

☞Col. FORNEY Clerk of the House at Washington, has appointed GEO. W. PEARCE, Esq., of the West Chester *Republican*, to a lucrative Clerkship under him.

☞The members of the F. L. Society enjoyed a sleigh ride to Bethlehem, on Friday evening last. Although they arrived home at a very early hour, all speak highly of the ride.

DELAWARE CANAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Delaware Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., out of the profits of the business of the Company.

SERMON.—By request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. J. L. Sagebeer will preach a sermon to the Young Men on Sunday evening next, February 26th. The Firemen are invited to attend.

☞The Hon. Jeremiah Schindel, Senator from this District, preached in one of the churches of Harrisburg on Sunday a week since. The Harrisburg papers speak of the discourse as having been able, and practical.

A LEG BROKE.—A young lady by the name of Frederica Heine, of Bethlehem, fell and broke her leg on Sunday night a week, while on her way home from the German Methodist church in company with her sister.

DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.—The Sons of Malta of Easton are represented by Hon. W. H. Dimmick, Lieut. Geo. L. Fried, and W. Scott Johnson, Esq., delegates to the Grand National Encampment of the Order as now sitting at Washington.

☞Lectures on "Pilgrims' Progress" in the Presbyterian Church.—The next lecture will be delivered on next Sabbath evening by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Judkins, at 6½ o'clock.—Subject, "Giant Despair and Doubting Castle." All are invited.

PARDON.—Justus Howell of Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, returned home lately from the Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, having been pardoned by Gov. Packer. He had been in two years, and had two more to remain, having been sentenced on a charge of forgery.

ANOTHER SNOW.—On thursday night last we were visited by another snow, which by morning was some eight or ten inches in depth. The sleighing was excellent, and lovers of pleasure embraced the opportunity, as if feeling realizing that it would be the last chance of the season.

THE OLD COPPER CENTS.—The old copper cents, red and rusty, are rapidly disappearing from circulation. At the Philadelphia mint, where they are being redeemed, they were received during the month of January to the value of $2,915, which is doing well, considering that it is a one cent business.

☞Lauer's Artesian Well has reached a depth of 1670 feet. The drill is now boring through a stratum of trap rock, the same as that from which Oakley's spring flows. Mr. Lauer is encouraged with the hope of soon obtaining an abundant flow of pure water, all the indications being favorable to that result.

REMEMBER.—If you have a farm, a house and lot, a horse, a cow, a stock of goods—any thing at all, to sell—the very best way to do it right is to advertise. We therefore remind all who have anything to dispose of, that the surest way to find a good purchaser, is through the columns of the REGISTER. Bring in your advertisements and try it.

A SWINDLER.—A young man, apparently about 21 years of age, is traveling through the country, representing himself as an agent of the American Tract Society, and soliciting subscribtions to a religious paper. Recent events go to show that he is a swindling imposter. We call attention to the matter now, in anticipation of the fellow's visiting our borough.

☞A dilapidated jour printer, out of sorts, made his appearance at our office last week, and asked for work or some pecuniary aid, he was offered work for a week, and went out to arrange his affairs accordingly; but after reflecting some time on the vicissitudes of life, he came to the conclusion that times were too hard to go to work, so he sold his shoes for seventy-five cents, and went on his way rejoicing.

COVER YOUR HORSE.—After driving your horse for some time, in cold weather, do not neglect to cover him warmly, when you hitch him out of doors. There is no sight so cruel, as that of a noble horse, champing his bit, and restlessly and painfully moving to and fro, at the end of his strap: while the sweat is freezing on him, and his neglectful master sits unthinkingly by the fire.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

JOB WORK.—We would remind our readers that we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, from the largest posters to the smallest and most delicate cards. We are prepared to give the most satisfactory proof of our facilities and ability for the rapid execution of all kinds of printing, and while we acknowledge the liberal patronage that has been extended to us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

COAL AND IRON.—The Lehigh Valley R. R. Company brought down, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th inst., 14,319 tons of coal against 9106 tons for corresponding week last year, making for the season, commencing December 1, 135,983 tons, against 95,071 tons to corresponding period last year, being an increase thus far for the season of 40,912 tons of coal. 530 tons of pig iron were also carried over the road for the week ending same date.

SOLD A COW FOR THREE CENTS.—We heard a day or two since from a reliable source that a countryman, who resides not far from town, sold a fine cow to a fellow a short time ago for three new cent pieces, the countryman supposing them to be ten dollar gold pieces.—The cow was taken away and the countryman never discovered how egregiously he had been sold until the tax-collector came along and opened his eyes to the fact.—*Easton Ex.*

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.—The Borough Councils very properly last week passed a resolution, that all the inmates of disreputable houses in the Borough be notified to leave in five days from notice, otherwise the Borough authorities will attend to their prosecution under the laws. The effect of the notice has been to bring a general stampede among this class of persons, latterly becoming so numerous in our midst. We trust that the reform, so loudly called for, may be a permanent one.

GIVE YOUR DOGS WATER.—A freeze up is always dangerous on account of dogs.—They can get no drink, and become mad,—Every person owning a dog, should be careful to supply the animal with water daily, as the best preventative against hydrophobia. Frequent cases of this terrible disease occur in severe winter weather, simply because the poor dogs find it impossible to supply themselves with water. Ice and snow only aggravate the thirst—they must have water.

THE TWENTY-SECOND IN BETHLEHEM.—According to the Advocate, the Twenty-Second will be celebrated with spirit in Bethlehem. A military display will be made by the Bethlehem Artillerists and Washington Grays, assisted by the Northampton Artillerists, Capt. Linn. The Grays have been drilling for some time, in order to do honor to the occasion and to themselves. They will appear in overcoats, if the weather permits.

In the evening there will be a supper at the Eagle Hotel.

☞The Lehigh Canal is undergoing repairs at and about the lock at Bethlehem.

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—We trust that there will be a full turn-out of our citizens to-night to hear the lecture of our townsman Robert E. Wright Esq. The object of the lecture is to raise funds to assist in the purchase of Mount Vernon. Mr. Wright has kindly consented to deliver his lecture free; persons will receive full value for their money, and at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing, that it will be devoted to a worthy purpose.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From the annual report of the Directors of the Central Railroad Company of N. Jersey, just published, we learn that the total earnings of the road for the year 1859, were $971, 702 14, and the expenses for the same time were $385,716 08, leaving net earnings to the amount of $535,936 06. Of this last amount $370,300 was paid to the stockholders, in the three dividends made during the year. Leaving a surplus, after paying interest on bonds, of $91,660 49.

BALL.—We trust that all who take pleasure in "tripping on the light fantastic toe," will attend the First Grand Annual Ball of the Young America Fire Company, which is to take place, at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday eveinning, March 5th. The ocasion, we are assured, will be one of unalloyed enjoyment, the arrangements being on the most liberal scale, and adapted to promote the happiness of the brave and fair who shall honor the Company with their presence. The names of the managers are a guarantee that everything will be wisely arranged to make the evening one to be long remembered with pleasure.

BALL OF THE ALLEN INFANTRY.—The Allen Infantry commanded by Captain Yaeger, propose having a Grand Benefit Ball on the evening of the 14th of March. Extensive preparations are being made, and we have no doubt it will be the Ball of the season. The Company deserve encouragement, and we doubt not, that it will be extended to them by our citizens. The Infantry have been put to great expense in getting up the splendid uniform, of which our citizens are deservedly so proud, and whilst the energy of Captain Yeager has reduced the debt to a degree, to have been expected at the hands of no one else, the wants of the company still demand aid at the hands of our citizens. This aid, we believe, will be willingly granted.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.—The eleventh anniversary of "Jordan Division No. 380 Sons of Temperance," will be held on Tuesday next the 28th inst. The G. W. P. has called a convocation of Divisions, which will meet in "Temperance Hall," at 1½ o'clock P. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a public mass meeting will be held in the Evangelist church in this place. G. W. P., Wm. A. Duff. G. W. A., W. S. Chilson. G. S., Wm. Nicholson Esq., and M. W. S., Dr. Fickardt, are expected to be present on the occasion, and address the audience. The first ward Brass Band has been engaged to play on the occasion. Also the Fire Companies of town will be invited to attend; and altogether, an old fashioned temperance jubilee is anticipated. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—We have inadverdently omitted to notice that Messrs. Samuel and John Thomas, the later the superintendent of the Crane Works, have obtained a patent for an improvement in air heating pipes for blast furnaces. This hot blast is spoken of as one of the most perfect ever introduced. It has already been tested at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., Scranton Works, Scranton, Pa., Carbon Iron Works, Thomas Iron Works, and Lehigh Crane Iron Works, each attesting to all that is claimed by the Patentees. These gentlemen having been reared from infancy to the manufacture of Iron, are probably as familiar with the intricacies of the blast Furnace as any in our country. Certainly none are more capable of discovering a defect, or making an improvment than they. The well known ability and experience of the Messrs. Thomas, will give this patent a favorable reception in every Iron district.—*Catasauqua Herald.*

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A large and interesting meeting was held at the public house of Moses Schneck in this place on Tuesday last. The President being absent, on motion, Reuben Guth was called to the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The committee appointed to prepare a constitution, presented one which was read and unanimously adopted. The members who were present signed the constitution. The committee appointed to report permanent officers for this club, reported as follows:

President—Wm. H. Ancy, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Capt. W. H. Gausler, 1st ward; A. G. Ashbach, 2nd ward; Ephraim Grim, 3rd ward; Charles Keck, 4th ward; Jonathan Reichard, 5th ward.
Rec. Secretaries—T. Good and H. J. Saeger.
Cor. Secretary—Reuben Guth.
Treasurer—Chas. M. Runk.

The report was adopted.

After the appointment of several committees the club adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening next 27th inst.

E. MOSS, Secretary, pro. tem.

COLD WEATHER AHEAD.—There is an old tradition extant among the believers in "signs," that the ground hog comes out of his hole or den on the first of February, and if he can see his shadow, he returns again to his retreat to remain for six weeks, but if he cannot see his shadow, he concludes that warm weather is at hand, and cut up such capers as suits his fancy in view of his liberation from prison. An exchange says:

"If there is any truth in this old 'sign,' we may look for cold weather for six weeks to come, for the first inst. was a bright and beautiful day, and the aforesaid ground hog could have seen his shadow almost any hour from 'sunrise to sunset.' For our own part, we cannot conceive any connection whatever between a ground hog's shadow and cold weather, nor why the hog should come out on the first day of February, as it is not to be presumed that he has much knowledge of our institutions and modes of counting time, and would be likely to make a mistake, on *leap year* at any rate, in day of his trial of the shadow theory. Nevertheless, we do not pretend to say that there is no truth in the collected wisdom of many past generations, or that the instincts of the ground hog may not be such as to inform him of the weather for some time to come, and if any of our readers have faith in the ground hog theory, let them enjoy it.

LEAP YEAR.—Any year divisible by four without a remainder, is leap year, which comes every fourth year. Thus 1860 is leap year. The solar, or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours 48 minutes and 48 7-10 seconds. For convenience we drop these hours, minutes, seconds in our ordinary reckoning, and call the civil year 365 days. Hence we lose nearly a day in this reckoning every fourth year—we actually lose in 4 years four times 5 hours, 48 minutes and 48 seconds, which is not quite a day. But for round numbers again, we call it a day, and therefore add a day to every fourth year, naming it the 29th of February. Of course by thus adding a whole day we add a little too much, nearly twelve minutes a year. That in 100 years would amount to say 1120 minutes, and of course if this discrepancy also were not provided for, in the course of centuries it would vitiate the calendar. Therefore, once every hundred years a leap year is skipped for three consecutive centuries; on the fourth century it is retained, because the balance is a little the other way again. Thus for three centuries we have an excess of 3380 minutes, leaving a discrepancy of 690 minutes,—this then is partially corrected by continuing the leap year as usual, on the fourth century, putting us within about 480 minutes, or eight hours, of being right at the end of every fourth century—near enough right for practical purposes. Another important fact about leap year, is that during its continuance every lady has a right to purpose to any gentleman she may fancy.

☞We understand that the Phœnix Hose Company of Easton intend getting a Steam Fire Engine.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—On Sunday morning at about one o'clock, after a lingering illness the Hon. Peter Newhard died. He was one of the oldest citizens of the Borough and leaves behind him a host of friends and relations. He had served the people of this section of the country in various capacities, filling posts of honor as well as those offices which required his most assiduous attention. He was elected first as Coroner, than Sheriff, than to the Lower House in the Legislature, afterwards to the Senate of this State and lastly to Congress. He has indeed enjoyed an enviable reputation among his fellow men, and when we look back a year or two and think how well he withstood the marks of approaching old age, we can hardly think it possible that he is now laid low, in the cold and silent grave. Yet so it is, those who have withstood the chill blasts of time for many long years, must nevertheless at last bend the suppliant knee to the ruthless Destroyer and follow him to his dark abodes.

STANDING AT CHURCH DOORS.—We often see in papers complaints made of men and boys standing at church doors when the services are over, and bitter are the denunciations that are showered upon the heads of those who are addicted to this habit. We know that the doors of the sanctuary are often blockaded by impudent fellows, who stare ladies out of countenance and make improper remarks. Such conduct deserves the severest censure;—it is ungentlemanly and inexcusable. Yet, whilst we are ever ready to pitch rough-shod into any male biped who is guilty of such conduct, we are inclined to think that much of this standing around church doors originates in the habit of ladies huddling together in the aisles, and remaining in the pews till the male portion of the congregation passes out—hence, if a gentleman has accompanied a lady to church—a husband his wife, or a brother his sister—he is necessarily compelled to wait for her at the door outside, for which he may be denounced as being impudent, a rowdy, &c., or leave the lady return home alone, at the risk of being insulted on the street. But how is this to be remedied? To a great extent it can be done by having the males and females sit together promiscuously, which enables them to pass out as they entered. This will also put a stop to much of the gaping around on the part of young people to spy out their lassies and beaux—a hint that some older heads might also profit by. The ill-mannered fellows who are disposed to loiter around church doors, with no other object than to stare at folks, would thus find their number so small and so marked that they would fear to do so often, and would soon be driven off entirely.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Wednesday last was the lover's day, for St. Valentine is the lover's saint. We do not know that lovers are more superstitious than other mortals, but they are certainly more imaginative. It is said of Orpheus, that he "played so well he moved old Nick." It might be said of Cupid that he moved everything. In the language of the old song:

"Oh, 'tis love, 'tis love, 'tis love,
That makes the world go round,
Every day beneath its sway,
Both old and young are found."

It moves the veriest brute to gentleness, and refines the coarsest nature. It equally moves the king and beggar; the educated gentleman and the illiterate clown; the white and the black. It makes the most common place natures poetical—and at certain seasons the lawyer forgets his brief, the man of business his ledger, the politician his intrigue, and the poetry of their natures is allowed to take form and consistency, and finds its way to the heart and home of their lady loves.

To all such "true lovers," we repeat, St. Valentine is the patron saint, and hence the missives to the fair at this season bear his name. An old writer cites as "one of the most eloquent *jeu d'esprits* on the occasion," some verses in which an admirer reminds his mistress of the legend which declares that on St. Valentine's day the birds choose their mates, and inquires:

Shall only you and I forbear
To meet and make a happy pair?
Shall we alone delay to live?
This day an age of bliss may give.

But oh! when I the proffer make,
Still coolly you refuse to take:
My heart I dedicate in vain,
The too mean present you disdain.

Yet since the solemn time allows
To choose the object of our vows;
Boldly I dare profess my flame,
Proud to be yours by any name.

The earliest poetical valentines of which we have any knowledge, are by Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Argincourt, in 1415. They were chiefly written in England, while he was confined in the tower of London, and are contained in a large, splendid folio manuscript at the British museum. Some of them are written in English, which language the Duke learned during his captivity.

Mr. Pepys, in his Diary, speaks of having sen this wife "half a dozen pairs of gloves, and pairs of silk stockings and gaiters for her valentines." Rather an odd valentine, we should say. Further on, however, (in 1667,) he says: "This morning came up to my wife's bedside, I being up dressing myself, little Will Mercer to her valentine, and brought her name written on blue paper in gold letters done by himself, very pretty, and we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds sterling; but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines."

Five pounds sterling (twenty-five dollars) must have purchased a very handsome valentine—probably another present of gloves, stockings, and gaiters.

☞Delegates to the Charleston Convention have been chosen by thirteen States, and it is stated that their preference for candidates are as follows: For Douglas, 109; for Gen. Lane, Oregon, 3; for Guthrie, Kentucky, 12; for Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, 12; for Jeff. Davis, Mississippi and Alabama, 16; for Mr. Cobb, Georgia, 10. The friends of Douglas say that he will get the Oregon, Tennessee, and Georgia delegates after the first election.

☞A story of good luck is being circulated in Danbury, Ct. A man near Fairfield, named Stevans, it is said, lately bid off at an auction sale, for a trifling sum, a package of old papers belonging to his father's estate, among which was found a deed for a soldier's land warrant. Rumor says that the location is where the village of Batesville, in Arkansas, is now built, and he sold his claim to a gentleman of that State for $48,000.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—There is a proposition before the Legislature of this State to remove the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. This proposition has met with some favor owing to the local inducements the city of Philadelphia seems to hold out to the interests of the State.

☞A Miss Thompson, in Tennessee, has recovered $15,000 in a suit for a breach of promise against a man named Patterson.—The case excited a great interest, as the most eminent counsel in the state were engaged upon it. The verdict is the heaviest ever rendered in a case of this kind in Tenn.

☞John Morrissey, it is announced, intends sailing for England on the 16th of March, in order to be in time for the fight. It is also said he will take over with him $25,000, part of which is entrusted to him by other parties, to be used at his discretion.

—Mr. John S. Jackson, proprietor of the Philadelphia Sunday *Transcript*, who was some time ago convicted of libelling Dr. Smith, was sentenced on Monday last to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of four months.

☞Daniel Ullman, the American candidate for Governor of New York a few years since, has joined the "Republican Campaign Club" of New York city.