The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 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.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We this day place at the head of our columns the name of Col. Andrew G. Curtin as as the People's candidate for Governor. The nomination was expected, and the wishes of the People of Lehigh county have been gratified. The strength of Col. Curtin in the Convention is conclusive of his strength with the People. No name would have rallied to its support a host of warmer friends, and no candidate could more have strengthened the party in all sections of the State. Col. Curtin was Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Pollock, is well and favorably known in all sections of the State, and is the idol of his party at home. Prepossessing in appearance, of acknowledged abilities, genial and social in his nature, and an orator surpassed by few if by any in the State, he will make friends wherever in the course of his labors in the campaign he makes his appearance. In his speech in the convention, which made him their standard-bearer, he pledged unceasing effort to the cause from the day of his nomination to the eve of the election. In his own stirring language, he will plant the standard of the party on the shores af Lake Erie, and carry it to the Delaware. A lawyer by profession, and an ornament to the Centre county Bar, one of the ablest Bars in the State, he has devoted a portion of his labors to agriculture, and is interested in an Iron Furnace at Bellefonte.—The People of Pennsylvania, have presented for their suffrages a candidate, who represents the protective principle. If Governor, he may not be called on directly to further the policy of protection, but his triumph is the triumph of the tariff party in the State, and his strength in the campaign is the strength of congressmen, who shall be submitted to the People of the State as tariff men, and who, if elected, will assist in engrafting upon the revenue laws of the country the doctrine of protection. There is no power in the Democratic Party to defeat our candidate, and his election, we are of opinion, is as certain as his nomination. We copy the following tribute to his worth and merits from Forney's Philadelphia Press.

Hon. Andrw G. Curtin.—The Opposition Convention have put in nomination Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. It gives us great pleasure to speak of this selection in terms of high praise. Col. Curtin is a gentleman of irreproachable character, and more than ordinary abilities; a fine speaker, a thorough-bred Pennsylvanian, and a national man. He wields a great and just influence in the region in which he lives, and comes of a family that has entitled itself to the confidence of the people of middle Pennsylvania. His fine presence, generous character, and noble nature, will attract to his standard many voters. Mr. Curtin, while Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Pollock, made numerous friends by the liberality of his course and the uprightness of his action.

It remains now for the Democratic Convention, which will meet at Reading on the 29th of February, to put in nomination a candidate who will be a fitting competitor for Andrew G. Curtin. When the opponents of the Democratic party choose such men as Curtin as their standard-bearers, it becomes and it behooves the Democratic party to put their best foot foremost. No mere speculator will answer as an opponent of Curtin; no jobber in national politics, or in Washington plunder; and no man, above all, who has lent himself to the proscriptions of the Administration of James Buchanan. Should the Democracy at Reading, out of the list of names presented to it, place before the people a good man, it will be a matter of small account to the voters of the of the Commonwealth whether he or Curtin is elected Governor. When both the great parties choose their trustiest, firmest, and most patriotic men, no danger can come if either should happen to be the choice of the people.

The State Convention.

The Proceedings of the People's State Convention will be found in another column.—Whatever were the differences, which divided delegates upon assembling in convention, the results arrived at were such as met with universal approval. The question, upon which difficulty was apprehended, was the fixing of the mode of selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention. A number of Congressional Districts had declared their preference for the selection of the delegates by the State Convention. After thorough discussion and mutual concession, the Convention finally determined that the delegates from each District should select the delegates to the Chicago Convention, that Delegates already appointed by the people be ratified, and that when the delegates refused to select, the selection should be submitted to the People. The result was general satisfaction, and the unanimity, with which the result was reached, is ominous of the unbroken front, with which the opposition in Pennsylvania in October next are to march forward to victory. Whatever be the opposition, which we shall meet from Loco-focoism, which we expect to be fierce, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that no opposition is to be encountered in our own ranks. This was the enemy which vanquished us in 1856, and not the Democratic Party, and fortunate is it indeed, that no such enemy is to be encountered now.

The Convention was the largest political gathering of the kind, which has assembled in the State for years, and our gallant standard-bearer, Col. Curtin, well remarked, that success is augured in the intense excitement of the public mind. The Convention has established the fact, that the People's party of Pennsylvania is a unit. Divided, we may be defeated, but united, there is no power in all the powers of Loco Focoism to defeat us in Pennsylvania. The first step has beentaken in the struggle, and to insure a glorious victory in the fall, every friend of the cause from this day on, must devote himself to unceasing effort. That such effort will be withheld, we have no apprehensions. As to the result we have no fears. As sure as the setting sun rises on the morrow, so certain is a decisive and glorious victory.

☞The proceedings of the State Convention, excludes other matter this week.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The People's State Convention was called to order at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock M., by Levi Kline, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Hon. Francis Jordan of Bedford was selected as temporary Chairman. A committee of seven was appointed on credentials and contested seats. A committee of thirty-three, the delegates from each Senatorial District selecting one of the committee, was appointed on permanent organization. The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. James Pollock as Chairman, assisted by thirty-three Vice Presidents, and a number of Secretaries. Governor Pollock upon taking the chair delivered the following address which was received with unbounded applause:

Gentlemen Members of this Convention,—I thank you for the honor in calling me to preside over your deliberations. My only pledge is I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with impartiality and fearlessness. We have assembled upon a day of glorious memory, a day hallowed as the natal day of him whose name is the synonym of honor, truth and greatness, [applause] of justice, liberty and right.

Pennsylvania, true to every constitutional and confederate duty, has ever been as willing to recognize and maintain the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. We are here to-day, gentlemen, friends of the Union, and of the States. Advocates of law and order, pledged to fulfil every legal obligation, every Constitutional requirement, and pledged to resist every attempt, come from what quarter it may, to prevent the due execution of law or Constitution, State or National. [Applause.] We have no sympathy with fanaticism, political or social, whether it be in the form of Northern abolitionism or Southern slavery propagandism. We have no sympathy with fanatics, whether they be John Brown or his confederate traitors in the prisons of Charlestown, Va., or the plotters of disunion in the legislative halls of Chareston, S. C. [Several voices—"Hurra! hurra!" Cheers and overwhelming applause.] He concluded by saying—Let us, then, gentlemen, as members of this Convention, gird on our armor and prepare for the contest. Let us, strong in the strength of our principles, move onward and forward, until our work is done—until success crowns our labor with victory.

Mr. Lowry of Erie introduced a resolution declaring Hon. Simon Cameron, the choice of the People's Party of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Chicago Convention. A lengthy debate followed. The resolution finally passed by a vote of 89 to 39.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report an address and resolutions expressive of the views of this Conventien; to report the names of two Electors at large and one from each District, and to report the names of eight delegates at large, and four from each Congressional District, to the Chicago Convention, which shall be submitted to the Committee by the delegates from the respective Congressional Districts, and subject to the approval of the Convention; and that the delegates to Chicago thus selected, be and are hereby instructed to vote as an unit in the National Convention for the nomination of General Cameron, and to adhere to him unitedly, as long as his name is before that body.

Mr. McClure offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to choose eight delegates at large to the Chicago Convention; that the several Congressional districts of the State shall, at such times as they may respectively determine upon, select four delegates in each district to said Convention, and that it is hereby recommended to the delegates to be chosen by the several Congressional districts, as the sense of the Convention, to support the nomination of Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency.

After a lengthy debate on the resolution of Mr. Lowry, several amendments were accepted of by the mover, and the resolution finally passed by a vote of 127 to 4 in the following shape:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address and resolutions, and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June next, and the names of two persons for Senatorial electors; and that the delegates from the different Congressional districts report to the Convention the names of four persons from each Congressional district, who shall be the Representative delegates to the National Convention, and one from each district as elector.

The delegates appointed by this Convention to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for General Cameron while his name remains before that body.

Provided, That in the districts where the delegates are already elected, such delegates be accepted by this Convention.

Provided further, That when the Congressional districts represented in this Convention decline to present the name of any delegate to Chicago in those districts, the election of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago shall be referred to the people.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, when the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Thomas M. Howe, of Alleghany county.
John Covode, of Westmoreland county.
Samuel Calvin, of Blair county.
Townsend Haines, of Chester county.
David Taggart, of Northumberland county.
Levi Kline, of Lebanon county.
Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county.
George W. Scranton, of Luzerne county.

A letter from Lemuel Todd was read, in which that gentleman respectfully declined the nomination.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor; whtch resulted as follows:

	1st bal.	2d bal.
A. G. Curtin,	56	74
Thomas M. Howe,	13	10
John Covode,	22	27
Samuel Calvin,	5	1
Townsend Haines,	5	4
David Taggart,	16	11
Levi Kline,	12	7
George W. Scranton,	4	0

On the 2d ballot, Mr. Curtin, having received the highest number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Curtin and inform him of his nomination, and invite him to appear before the Convention.

A committee of three was also appointed to wait upon Gen. Cameron and inform him that he had been designated as the choice of this Convention for the Presidency, and further to invite him to take a seat in the Convention.

Several motions were made, and a resolution adopted inviting the Hon. David Taggart to address the Convention.

Mr. Taggart appeared and made a very happy speech giving in his firm adherence to the nominee of the Convention. He came here a very decided Taggart man, and would go away as decidedly a Curtin man, and would buckle on the armor to fight in his behalf.

Just as Mr. Taggart had concluded, Mr. Curtin appeared in the hall of the House, and was vociferously cheered.

After the applause with which he was greeted had in a measure subsided, Mr. Curtin spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I would not be false to the natural pride which I feel in my nomination by this intelligent body. It is to me no personal triumph. I am happy to be in the exalted position in which your kindness has placed me—the representative of a great party, enjoying great political sentiments. It is not that I should personally have been preferred by this body to other gentlemen who contested this nomination, for I do not pretend to any superiority ove them which should have subjected me to your marked kindness. It is not a personal triumph. I have no animosity. I have no enmities to the friends that now surround me in this place, and I would obliterate from my memory the record of the vote by which I triumphed. I am a party man. [Cheers.]

My allegiance to the party has never been doubted, and when the drum beats I was not the tardy soldier to fall into the ranks at any part of my life. [Cheers.] I congratulate you upon the harmony and unanimity, with which the protracted sessions of this Convention have closed. There is success intimated in the extreme anxiety of the public. [Cheers.] You have given me the nomination. You have placed me there, my friends say, unanimously. [Loud cheers.] I am thankful that there was no animosity to me in the breast of any delegate in this body to make him refrain from giving to the candidate of the party that unanimity which he deserves at the hands of the Convention.

You have placed me in nomination. Do you imagine that your duty is performed? We battle with a foe long in power, well versed in political tactics, with means and appliances of men and money, and I need support in the great struggle which is to follow your action. I call upon the one hundred and thirty-three delegates, with the President at their head—whom I know well—to come into the field, make a bold effort, surround the standard bearer, and victory will perch upon him. Your duty performed, I have a duty to perform, and can assure you that my covenant will be performed with fidelity. I will take the standard of the party and plant it upon the shores of Lake Erie, and carry it to the Delaware. [Immense applause.]

The fight will commence soon. [Cheers.] If I fall in the struggle, no matter. It is a man that has sunk under the pressure. But if I do fall, I will elevate the standard—for principles can never die. Carry the unanimity and sense of this Convention into the Chicago Convention; make the sentiment national. Give us a candidate for the Presidency worthy of the place. Let the voice of Pennsylvania be heard. [Cheers.] Let us have the position which we deserve in the affairs of this nation, and the rank our position and necessities demand.

If victory go with us, something has been achieved for the country; nothing for the individual. Having served long and faithfully in the party, my personal triumphs must originate in the triumph of principle. If the principle fails, it is your fault; not mine. I am a feeble man, but I will perform my duty faithfully. Here I pledge myself to perform every covenant I this day make with you.—[Cheering, loud and long-continued.]

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock P. M. Several substitutes were appointed for delegates who had necessarily returned home.

The President announced that the first business would be the report from the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Lowrey informed the President that the committee was not yet prepared to report.—The next business in order was reports from the several delegations on an electoral ticket, when the following names were presented by the delegations to compose the electoral ticket, viz:

Districts.	Districts.
1.—Edward C. Knight.	14.—Ulysses Mercur.
2.—Robert King.	15.—George Brissler.
3.—Henry Bumm.	15.—A. B. Sharpe.
4.—Robert M. Foust.	17.—Daniel O. Gahr.
5.—Nathan Hills.	18.—Samuel Calvin.
6.—John M. Broomall.	19.—Edgar Cowan.
7.—James W. Fuller.	20.—Wm. McKermon.
8.—Levi B. Smith.	21.—J. M. Kirkpatrick.
9.—Francis W. Christ.	22.—James Kerr.
10.—David Mumma, Jr.	23.—Richard P. Roberts.
11.—David Taggart.	24.—Henry Souther.
12.—Thomas R. Hall.	25.—John Grier.
13.—Francis Penniman.	

The committee appointed for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe had been elected as the electors at large.

Delegates at Large.—David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowrey.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.—The following gentlemen were reported to compose the delegation to the Chicago Convention to be held in June next:

First district—Referred to the people.
Second do. do. do.
Third do. do. do.
Fourth do. do. do.
Fifth district—Not reported.
Sixth do. do. do.
Seventh do. do. do.

Eighth district—Isaac Eckert, David E. Stout, J. Knabb, S. Bowman Bell.

Ninth district—O. J. Dickey, C. S. Kauffman, Samuel Schoch, Joseph K. Pownall.

Tenth district—Chas. B. Forney, Jos. Casey, William Cameron, Israel Gutelius.

Eleventh district—Robt. M. Palmer, Jacob G. Frick, Saml. A. Gergstresser, William C. Lawson.

Twelfth district—H. Hoyt, P. M. Osterhout, Frank Steward, Davis Alton.

Thirteenth district—Cnarles Albright; Wm. Davis, W. H. Armstrong, Samuel E. Dimmick.

Fourteenth district—Not reported.

Fifteenth district—Wm. Butler, Kline G. Furst, Lindsay Menaffey, G. B. Overton.

Sixteenth district—Kirk Haynes, W. B. Irvin, Alex. J. Fry, Jacob S. Haldeman.

Seventeenth District—William McClellan, D. McConaughy, John J. Patterson, Francis Jordan.

Eighteenth district—A. A. Baker, S. M. Green, Wm. M. Lloyd, Wm. H. Koons.

Nineteenth district—Not reported.

Twentieth district—Andrew Stewart, Smith Fuller, Alex. Murdoch, Wm. E. Gapen.

Twenty-first district—Not reported.

Twenty-second district—Not reported.

Twenty-third district—Not reported.

Twenty-fourth district—John Patton. S. P. Johnston, James S. Myers, D. C. Gillespie.

Twenty-fifth district—B. B. Vincent, Thos. J. Devose. S. C. Hays, S Newton Pettis.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted a report as follows:

Preambles and Resolutions.

The people of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention, at Harrisburg, on the birth-day of the Father of his Country, hereby nominate General Simon Cameron for the President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without careful consideration of all its consequences, and of all the issues involved in the present momentous struggle for the highest office in the gift of this great nation.

The reasons which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion we have reached we now present to our fellow citizens:

1st. General Cameron is *the only man,* so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of people who are opposed to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administration. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fully believe; but their is eminent danger, from the want, not of strength, but of union, a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to the country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to his principles of liberty, which are the very pulsations of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition.—The man who will be elected must be able to carry Pennsylvania and the States which lie west of it, while, at the same time, there must be nothing in his character or history which will prevent his being received with entire cordiality by the Eastern States, by New York, and by the North-west. We are unable to name any statesman who combines these requisites except the man of our choice. For more than half a century no President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. The loss of this State and that of the others to which we have adverted, was the cause of our defeat at the last election. Let us learn wisdom by experience.

2. That General Cameron's name is a tower strength in Pennsylvania appears from our action to-day. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develop the resources of the State, and to protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of railroad constructed, in which he has taken an interest. In bringing the iron and coal from their mines, and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active, and to no man more than to General Cameron can we confidently look for the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by Nature so highly favored. A Pennsylvanian's heart is in him, and no man dare say that he has not constantly and unswervingly given his best energies to her welfare; and she, as is fitting, now presents him to the nation. His faithfulness to her is a pledge that he will be faithful to the whole country.

3. We present General Cameron to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subserviency to an aristocracy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men whom they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile. General Cameron believes in no such nationality. He is a self-made man. He not only believes in free labor in others, but he has exemplified it in his own life. Possessed at first only of an honest name, derived from a virtuous and not undistinguished ancestry, having only a strong arm and a clear brain, he has himself gained by his own manly exertions every step of his way. He can sympathize, by experience, with all classes of his fellow-men. He has shown his ability to govern others by first governing himself. He has never thought a station which he has not gained; he has never failed in any undertaking which he seriously essayed. He has been equal to every station he has reached, and he knows himself so thoroughly that he will accept nothing for which he is not fully qualified. In regard to that great question now before the American people, and on which all men have a right to demand a frank expression of opinion—the extension of slavery—General Cameron's record is clear. Against the earnest pleadings of personal friends, high in power, he voted for the Wilmot Proviso.—Everywhere, and at all times, he has been on this subject a thorough Pennsylvanian. This State, the first to abolish slavery, in her great emancipation law passed in 1780, seven years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, used the following remarkable language: "We conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and also, in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from the state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Great Britain"—they proceeded to pass an emancipation law.

In these noble sentiments, General Cameron has ever concurred. While maintaining the absolute right of every State to manage its own domestic affairs, to adopt and control its own institutions, without interference from any quarter, he has inflexibly resisted all attempts to extend slavery: believing that its influence is always deleterious to the prosperity of any State where it is established. At the same time, he is an earnest and cordial friend of the Union, and the Constitution under which it was formed. But, while upholding these principles, he has never yielded anything to arrogance or assumption. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well that great principle that, if we would have others to respect us, we must respect ourselves.

We ask with confidence, then, in what respect General Cameron fails of meeting the precise want of this time? Strong as adamant at home; capable of carrying the States esteemed as doubtful in this contest; without one characteristic which is obnoxious to the Opposition party in any quarter; a man ever calm, cool, able, clear, successful, patriotic, we ask his nomination by the National Convention as the certain presage of his election by the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the delegates at large, viz: David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, And. H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

Resolved, That Gov. James Pollock, and the Hon. Thomas M. Howe, be electors at large.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country; by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms;—by conniving at schemes of land piracies, and by the rankest corruption, diffused throughout all the departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people; has disgraced republican institutions in the eyes of all observers whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruptions in the Administration of the General Government, combined with Federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness, and of social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African slave trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the attempt to reopen it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "chaos and old night," which patriots, philanthropists, and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligation to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistant departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions; that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under whar pretexts, as among the gravest of crimes.

Besolved, That it dces not enter into the scheme of the Oppositton party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious, and economic forces which pertain to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for dissension, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed, as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers of their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommend to the people of Pennsylvania Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the protection of American Industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his earnest fidelity to the intrests of the white man, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our Territories; and, as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment, and integrity in the administration of governmental affairs, he is well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this central, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and inalienably pledged to the maintenance of the Union, and the perpetuation of the Constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its *exanimo* interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A communication was received from Gen. Cameron, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Pollock, efore adjourning the Convention, made a most eloquent speech.

At 4½ o'clock the Convention adjourned, without a day, with three cheers and a tiger for Cameron and Curtin.

Spiteful Revenge.—The Buffalo *Courier* relates that a young man, who had been paying particular attentions to a young lady of that city, was seated at her side at the teatable on a late evening, when, during the course of a jovial conversation, the mother of the lady turned upon him with the smiling question: "When are you and M—— going to get married?" The gentleman responded, with an apperance of great astonishment, that he had never entertained any such intention, and proceeded to joke upon the idea. The young lady immediately arose without a word, and went into a room adjoining, from whence she shortly returned, with a bottle of vitriol in her hand, and, without a syllable or gesture of warning, dashed the fluid into the face of him whom she had supposed her lover, shockingly disfiguring his features, instantly destroying the sight of one eye, and injuring its fellow hopelessly.

Slavery in Nebraska.—Governor Modary of Kansas has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature abolishing Slavery in the Territory.—The boast of the Democratic party in 1856 was, that to the People of the Territories should be submitted the question of the establishment or abolition of slavery and yet in the cases of Nebraska and Kansas, Governors appointed by President Buchanan have vetoed laws passed by the People, abolishing slavery. The significance of the vetoes lies in this, that they represent the wishes of the President and the leaders of the party. Henceforth the party must be regarded as wedded to the principle, that Slavery exists in the territories, and that neither congress nor the people have a right to interfere with it. Republican leaders predicted this result in 1856, and their predictions have been fulfilled.

Prices of Produce in N. Y.—On, Wednesday, common to extra State flour sold at $5.10 to $5.45 per barrel; common to extra Western $5.10 to $6.50; extra Genesee, $5.50 to $7.50; extra St. Louis, $5 to $7.50. Rye flour, $3.70 to $4.40 per barrel; corn meal, $3.35 to $4.15. Wheat is firmer, with a more active demand; white Canada, $1.43; white Michigan, $1.50; Chicago spring, $1.18; rye, 87 cents; oats 38 to 46 cents; corn, 80 cents. Hops—8 to 15 cents for prime. Prices of bareled beef and pork have not changed from quotations of previous week. Live beef cattle, 6 to 10 cents per pound—average 8 cents. In the retail market there is no change in prices of meats. Poultry, 11 to 17 cents per pound. Potatoes, $1.50 to $2.25 per barrel. Apples $2.25 to $4 per barrel. Butter, 20 to 28 cents per pound—eggs, 10 for 25 cents.

The Population of Kansas.—*Washington Feb.* 20.—Judge Arny, of Kansas has received from Hon. J. W. Robinson, Secretary of State under the Wyandot Constitution, the census taken last spring, as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, which shows that there are 70,916 souls. It leaves more than a hundred towns unreturned and fifteen counties not returned, Mr. Robinson says there are now 110,008 inhabitants in Kansas. Riley county is one county of which not a word is said, Atchison county is not returned.—Atchison city alone has about 5,000 inhabitants. He says the official election returns for delegate when received here, will show that Kansas has over 100,000 inhabitants.

A Lucky Politician.—Milton S. Latham, the newly elected Senator from California seems to have been "born to good luck." He is now but thirty-five years of age, and has held the following important offices: Having emigrated from Ohio to California, he was, in 1852, elected one of the representatives in Congress in that State. Failing in a re-election, he was appointed by President Pierce Collector of the Customs at San Francisco, which post he occupied for three years. Two years after his retirement he was elected, in September last, Governor of California, and immediately thereafter as United States Senator, in place of Broderick. This has been a singularly successful political career.

New Post Office Stamps.—A new Post office Stamp has been invented by a gentleman in Philadelphia, which is calculated to meet a public want that has long been felt. The peculiarity of the new patent stamp is this:—it leaves its impression not only upon the envelope enclosing a letter but upon every fold of the letter itself. This is effected by means of a steel die, the letters and figures upon which are formed by a series of fine points, which pierce the envelope and its contents in such a manner as to impart, ineffaceably, the name of the post office and date upon which the letter is mailed. Since the general introduction of envelopes, much inconvenience has been suffered from the want of such an invention.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

☞The amount of iron made at the Lehigh Crane Iron Works during the last month is 3,549 tons.

LEG BROKEN.—A son of Ruben Moyer, thirteen or fourteen years of age, living near Wheelers lock along the Lehigh canal, had his leg broken on Sunday last, whilst engaged in wrestling with a comrade.

☞Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress in the Presbyterian church. The next lecture will be delivered next Sabbath evening, March 4, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"The Delectable Mountains." All are invited.

☞Dr. Heath's Lecture will be given at Laubach's Hall at 7½ in the evening of the 27th of March at Catasauqu and Examinations and Advice Free at the Eagle Hotel on the 28th up to the leaving of the last train for Allentown.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—An attempt was made on Sunday evening to break into the Grocery Store of Charles Schermerhorn, at the corner of Ninth and Hamilton Streets.—Some time since a similar attempt was made at the same place, but whether by the same parties, is unknown.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few drops of aqua ammonia in a little warm rain water, will prove a safe anti-acid; and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether caused by acids or alkalies. If a carpet is injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

SMASH-UP.—There was an accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at this place, on Wednesday, by which a number of coal cars were smashed and an engine pretty badly injured. One coal train was waiting for a passenger train to come along, when another coal train run into it, the men on the running train not being able to see ahead on account of the fog.

COAL.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company brought down for the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., 14,100 tons of coal, against 9,750 tons for the corresponding week last year, making for the season, commencing 1st of December, 149,972 tons, against 104,821 tons to corresponding period last year, being an increase thus far, for the season, of 45,151 tons of coal.

MAMMOTH SWINE.—Two Swine were lately slaughtered at the Hotel of Peter Buchman in this Borough. One slaughtered on the 22nd weighed 713, and the other 613 pounds. They are said by persons, who know, to be the weightiest brutes of the kind, which have been slaughtered for years in our town. We should like to learn of any cases, beating the above in weight.

PAID US A VISIT.—Last Wednesday, the Foglesville Brass Band, paid our Borough a visit. As they could not parade the streets on account of the rain, they regaled our citizens with excellent music, from the portico of the Allen House.

Though the Band has not been organized for a great length of time, the music discoursed by them was such as is seldom heard outside of the cities.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday last, a man the name of Knauss with a wife and child undertook to cross the Little Lehigh near Emaus in a wagon. The rains of the previous day and night had considerable swollen the stream, and the horses becoming entangled the wagon was upset, and Mr. Knauss and his wife and child were thrown into the stream. The wife was drowned before she could be rescued. The others escaped. Mrs. Knauss is thirty-five years of age, and leaves seven children to mourn her untimely death.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A very dangerous counterfeit, as we learn from Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List, has made its appearance. It is a very poor imitation of the genuine 4's on the Bank of Central New York, Utica, N. Y.; vignette; three females and figure 5, spinning wheel, boxes, &c; medalion head, with 5 above and "Five" below on right end; State arms, with 5 above and "Five" below, on left end; three story house between signatnres. Some are of a yellow tint. Look out for this plate, as it will be altered to many other banks.

NEW COIN.—Dimes and half dimes of the new coinage have just been issued from the Mint. They are neat and beautiful coins, and we have no doubt will meet with general approbation. They differ from the old style in having on the obverse, around the female figure the words "United States of America," instead of the thirteen stars: on the reverse the words "One Dime," "Half Dime," surrounded by a wreath similar to that on the nickel pennies. They will soon be in general circulation, and our citizens can pass judgment upon them.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF CLOVERSEED.—We have no doubt our farmers will be pleased to learn, that a law is about to be enacted by the Legislature, reducing the weight of a bushel of clover-seed from sixty-four to sixty pounds—the bill having already passed the House of representatives, and we presume there is no doubt of its passage through the Senate. This will correspond with the standard weight of cloverseed in the adjoining States, and enable the Pennsylvania farmer to maintain a proper position in the market, instead of being overreached by New York traders, who naturally took advantage of the short-sighted policy of our State.

STORE AND SHOP WINDOWS.—The attention of the police is politely requested to a number of squads of youngsters who make it their business to insult females who may pass along, or who may be desirous to take a view of the contents of the windows of stores and shops. Now as goods are put into these windows for the purpose of being displayed to the view of passing customers, it is a trying nuisance to have these fellows standing right in front of them, cursing and swearing, and making indecent remarks. We know this is a free country, but the space in front of a storekeeper's window is not part of the public domain, and trespassers had better take a note of it.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Proceedings were commenced in the Court of Nisi Prius, at Philadelphia, on Monday last, in a suit brought against the the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company by the widow of Joseph Fields, one of the two unfortunate employees of the Company killed by the breaking down of the Bailroad bridge at Allentown, in July, 1858. The suit is brought to recover damages for this loss of a protector. The damages in the first place were laid at $50,000, and subsequently on being left to an arbitration, $15,000 were awarded her, from which the Company appealed, and is now brought up before the Nisi Prius in Philadelphia for trial. The widow of Landis, who lost his life at the same time, effected an amicable settlement with the Company, the latter having agreed to pay her $20 per month as long as she bears the name of her deceased husband, to educate her children, and to live rent free.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—A Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress executed by Messrs Kyle & Dallas will be exhibited at the Odd Fellows Hall this (Wednesday) evening. The Panorama has been very favorably noticed by the Press. We copy the following extract from the New York *Tribune*:

Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.—We attended, on Monday evening, a private exhibition of the Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress, which has just been completed by the talented artists, Kyle and Dallas. The figures and architectural drawings of Mr. Dallas, especially in the Palace Beautiful and Vanity Fair, are executed with great spirit and a breadth of effect quite above the reach of ordinary panoramic landscape. Mr. Kyle, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death and the "Land of Beulah," gives evidence of a fine poetic imagination. The entire work has been highly praised by the artists of our City, who have passed resolutions testifying to its superior artistic character.

SCALDED.—On Wednesday last a daughter of Polly Reinhart, of the age of two years, living at the dwelling of Israel Lehr, in Sixth Street, being left alone in the house, upset a bucket of scalding water. Her body was teribly scalded, and the injuries were so serious, that a recovery is not expected.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.—The Anniversary of Washington's birth-day proved rainy and unpleasant. The Allen Infantry, the Jordan Artillerists and the Lehigh Brass Band braved the storm and paraded in the afternoon. The Allen Infantry numbered fifty one men, and their fine appearance served but to add to the favorable opinion already entertained of them by the public. The Artillerists and the Lehigh Brass Band appeared for the first time in their new army over-coats. The over-coats add much to the appearance of the military company and Band, as well as serve the purpose of convenience and comfort on such a stormy day as last Wednesday. We believe the time is not for distant, when all the military companies in onr borough will be provided with over-coats.

☞LAUER'S ARTESIAN WELL.—An analysis of the water taken from this well, at a depth of 1660 feet, has been made by Mr. Charles Lennig, of the Tacony Chemical Works, who writes to Mr. Lauer, that "it is very soft, and contains, a very small quantity of Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, and only traces of Line, showing evidently that it comes from other than Limestone strata. If its contents of Magnesia increase somewhat in quantity, it will assume the character of an active mineral water, which may be of useful quality; from the borings you have since sent, you are evidently out of the limestone, and in a formation of different range of strata, which may tend to success." This is regarded as a very favorable report, and encourages Mr. Lauer to look for a speedy realization of his most sanguine expectations. The well is now 1700 feet deep, and the borings are through a hard stratum of primitive rock, with a stronger impregnation of Magnesia in the water.

MAN SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS.—On Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock Mr. Wm. Leibert went to the house of his neighbor Mr. Wm. Woehler in Water Street, and enquired if they did not feel fearful of high water.—Mrs. Woehler came down, but did not seem to understand the question. She seemed unconscious that it had been raining, and spoke as if it were morning. On the whole her manner was very confused and strange. At last she asked Mr. Leibert to go up stairs and see her husband, who she said was so very cold. When he went he found Mr. Woehler dead, and to all appearance he had been dead some time. He had been in delicate health for some time past. From what could be ascertained from Mrs. Woehler it appears, that before retiring to rest last Tuesday night, she had given some antimonial wine to her husband.—They went to bed at 9 o'clock. She recollects that Mr. Woehler got up at 11 o'clock in the night. From that time she slept till 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Leibert came to the door. She thought it was then morning, and appeared to be surprised that it got darker instead of getting lighter. The Coroner, Mr. Samuel Brunner was colled, and a jury was summoned to investigrte the cause of Mr. Woehler's death. Dr. Wilson was also present. The jury consisting of Messrs. Jacob Luckenbach, foreman, Chas. N. Beckel, Robert Peysert, Wm. Leibert, Christian Belling and Felix Fenner, after due examination, brought in the verdict that Wm. Woehler came to his death by inhaling coal gas, from a stove in a room adjoining their chamber.—It was a long time before Mrs. Woehler and the child living with them could get over the effects of the foul air. When they were discovered on Wednesday afternoon the fire was out, and it was thought that Mr. Woehler had died about midnight. The house in which this sad event occurred is situated in Water Street, opposite to Mr. Wm. Leibert's tannery. It is an old brick building, one of the oldest in Bethlehem. The sitting room and adjoining chamber are small and very close rooms with low ceilings. The family used very large coal in the stove; and it is thought that the draft regulator in the pipe turned round and prevented the escape of the gas, which filled the room and suffocated Mr. Woehler, who was the most delicate person in the family.—Some persons have suspected that the house was entered, and chloroform administered with the design to rob the occupant, but Mrs. Woehler has missed nothing, and the house was fast locked with old fashioned locks. The jury after examining the premises could find no signs of any one having entered.—*Bethlehem Advocate.*

Fight With a Mad Dog—Fierce Struggle and Narrow Escape—A few nights ago Mr. Owen Hamilton of Chester county, was aroused by his dog going mad in the room occupied by his wife and family. Lighting a candle as quick as possible, he saw the dog coming towards him as if to make battle. Not knowing in the amount of excitement what to do, he jumped upon the bed; but seeing the danger of his wife and children, and having no weapon at hand to kill him with, he made an effort and succeeded in catching him back of the neck. After a desperate struggle, we might say for life or death, he overpowered the dog. Then came the trouble to dispach him—being almost overcome in the struggle. The gun was brought, but it was unloaded; the axe, but both hands were required to hold the dog. Finally a rope was procured and the wife tied him. He was then killed. Mr. Hamilton fortunately received no injury: but one hand was completely paralyzed for a time from the effects of the struggle.

Wealth of Louisiana.—The report of the State Auditor of Louisiana shows the taxable property in the city of New Orleans to be $106,646,838, more by six and a half a millions than one-fourth of the whole taxable property of the State. Including the right bank of the river, the assessment of the parish of Orleans complete is $109,192, 668. There are ten parishes in the State which are assessfor over ten millions each, five for nine millions, two for seven millions, and five for about six millions each. The total taxable property is set down at $400,450,747. The free population of the State is given at 336,986. The assessed value of taxable property, therefore, averages more than $1,100 per head for every free person of all ages, sexes, and colors.

A Drunken Man Boiled to Death.—A man named John Stuble, met with a horrible death in Westmorland county the other day. He was engaged in some capacity or other at the salt works, and, while intoxicated, fell into a vat of boiling salt water. He was extricated with all possible dispatch, and, when taken out, presented a horrible spectacle. The flesh fell from his bones in large flakes, while he was so horribly disfigured that he bore but little resemblance to a human being. He lived a short time, suffering the most excruciating agony, and then expired—another victim to the demon of intemperance.

☞It is Said that President Buchanan entertains the idea of purchasing a rural residence near Washington city, and settling down after the close of his term, having few inducement to return to his homestead at Wheatland. The old gentleman is so wedded to slavery that he cannot abide the atmosphere of a free State.

A rich miser in Auburn, N. Y., has made arrangements to be buried in Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a good farm for burying him. He is to take him to the middle of the lake and sink him.—

☞An enemy to the Domestic Circle—the husband who objects to his wife wearing hoops at home.

☞It is asserted that there are not less than 700 persons engaged in counterfeiting money in the State of Ohio.

☞Who is she?—There is said to be a lady in this neighborhood so ignorant of all domestic work that she cannot knit her brows!