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ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860. PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVER

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TO ADVERTISERS. -THE "LEHIGH REGISTER" HAS A LARGER

FOR GOVERNOR: Col. Andrew G. Curtin.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Our Representative in Congress. The Allentown Democrat of last week com plains that the Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, the Representative in Congress of this Congressional District, did not vote on the motion of Mr. Moril of Vermont, to introduce his tariff the Democracy to carry Connecticut, despite bill. At the time of Mr. Morril's motion the a lavish expenditure of money, and regardless introduction of the bill required a suspension of sordid appeals to the avarice of her people of the rules and consequently a two-third the election in Connecticut on Monday last vote. It was not supposed by the friends of has resulted in a decided Republican victory. measure that such a vote could be secured, but a vote was desired for the purpose of ascertaining how many friends the measure could rally to its support. Since then under a change made in the rules of the House, the bill has been regularly brought up, will be duly discussed, and must finally pass, notwithstanding all the opposition of free-trade Democrats. The introduction of Mr. Morril's resolution was not intended nor expected to have any effect on the final passage of the bill, and was feared, that the democracy might carry some of the warmest friends of protection such as Messrs. Stevens and Wood of Pennsylvania, and others, doubtless not expecting at the time Mr. Morril's resolution, were absent. Mr. Longnecker could not have wished to dodge the vote, because he had everything | signal defeat next fall both in State and na to gain by voting for the measure, and if in good health, when the vote comes up on the passage of the measure, Hon. Henry C. Longnecker will show by his vote, that he still remains, what he always has been, and what lution; he prefessed to be, when elected, the ardent supporter of a protective tariff. For the benefit, however, of the equanimity of the Democrats of this District, who take so much interest in the passage of this Republican tariff measure, we would inform them, that Mr. Longnecker has been in ill-health for some time, and that ill-health prevented his attendance at Congress at the time of the vote. On Monday two weeks since he had sufficiently recovered to attend the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, and expected to return to Washington on Wednesday of the same week, but such was his health, that he could not return before the following Saturday. Since then we are sorry to learn that he has been confined to his room under the advice of a physician, who forbids his leaving it. We hope he may soon

We choose to call Mr. Montgomery an Administration-Democrat, because he was the regular Democratic nominee, when elected, and because his course in the main agrees with that of the Administration, and he has generally placed himself in opposition to such gallant men, as Haskin, Hickman and Schwartz .-With this explanation, we suppose the anxiety and solicitude of the Editor of the Allentown Democrat should be relieved. THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead bil

Florence and Montgomery of Pennsylvania.-

which has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, and is at present awaiting the action of the Senate, provides as follows: That any person who is the head of a fam ly, or who has arrived at the age of twentyone years, and is a citizen of the United States

or who shall have filed his intentions to becom such, shall be entitled to enter free of cost, one hundred and sixty (160) acres of public land, upon which the said person may have filed a .pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and a quarter, or less, po acre, or eighty acres at two dollars and a half per acre. No certificate to be given or patent issued until after the expiration of five years from the date of said entry; and on the payment of ten dollars the rights secured by the

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The People's Party of Philadelphia at a city convention held last week took up the following ticket to be supported at the May election. Alexander Henry, for Mayor; Goorge W Hufty, for City Controller; Willian P. Hamm, for Receiver of Taxes; Charles E. Lex, for

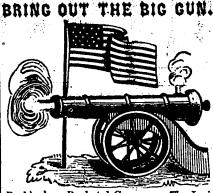
contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

City Solicitor; and J. A. Houseman, for City Commissioner. Mayor Henry was renominated on the first ballot. He has made an unexceptionable

public officer, and his re-election is confident-

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The President has removed James C. Vandyke Esq., United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and has appointed in his stead George M. Wharton Esq. Mr. Vandyke has been a lifelong Democrat, and devoted friend of the President, but was removed, as supposed, because he would not bow to all the President's wishes in reference to the action of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Wharton came into the Democratic party in 1856-Thus gradually has the President been driving from his friendship his former friends and taking to his embraces his bitterest enemies.

CONNECTICUT. O. K.



Buckingham Re-elected Governor.—The Legislature decidedly Republican,-The People of Connecticut cannot be bought and then sold

Notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of Buckingham has been re-elected Governor by a majority of at least two thousand. The Republican majority of last year was 1800. It is said, that at least 1800 foreigners had been naturalized by the Democracy for the purpose of carrying the State. Any amount of money was subscribed by New York merchants, who wished to barter the political convictions of the people of Connecticut for Southern trade-The Legislature is decidedly Republican. It the Legislature, even if they lost the State, and thus secure the election of a United States Senator.

Popular tevolutions never go backwards and the Democracy might as well prepare for

The President's Protest.

The House of Representatives at Washington some time since passed the following res-

" Resolved, That a Committee of five membors be appointed by the Speaker for the pur-pose, first, of investigating whether the Presi-dent of the United States, or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law apportaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute-book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of

any law thereof." The President in his letter to the Centennary celebration at Pittsburg had deplored that the practice had become too general in later years o use money for the purpose of influencing the elections. For the purpose of ascertaining the recover. Of one thing, however, we are astruth of the President's charges, of ferreting sured, that such is the Republican ascendanout corruption, and of securing a remedy ey in the House of Representatives, that if a against similar outrages by wholesome legislafew Republicans should happen to be confined tion, Mr. Covode of Pennsylvania offered the to beds of sickness, we can pass the tariff bill resolution. A committe was appointed, of in the House of Representatives without their which Mr. Covode is chairman. The commitvotes, and shall not be compelled to carry tee have commenced the discharge of the duthem to the House on cots for the purpose of ties of their appointment, and have determined, voting. When, however, the measure comes that as testimony is taken, copies of the evito a Democratic Senate, we shall give no guardence shall be forwarded to the President, for antees as to its fate. If the Allentown Demothe purpose of affording him an opportunity crat will exert some of its tremendous influence to contradict facts testified to, or to give an exin setting enough Democratic Senators right planation. On Thursday last the President on the question to pass the bill, which the sent a special message to the House, protest-House shall present to them, the people of the e against the House conducting any exami-Seventh Congressional District, without re nation in reference to his official conduct, exspect to party, will be most profoundly grate cept in case of an impeaclment, when the ful. Republicans will do their whole duty in House would be the accuser and the Senate the premises. But one Republican voted the judges. A bolder attempt on the part of against Mr. Morril's resolution. But two Adthe execution to interfere with the action of ministration Democrats voted with them, Mr. the Legislative branch of the government is

unknown in the history of the country. A more flagrant attempt to screen executive cor ruption, by over-riding the provisions of the Constitution, we have yet to chronicle in the annals of the government. That the House are right, and the President wrong, it requires no great legal acumen to perceive. Even sup posing that the members of the House should onceive the idea of impeaching the President they certainly would have the right of conlucting a preliminary examination for the purpose of ascertaining, whether there was suffieient ground for impeachment. But the ob ject of an impeachment is to punish official mis-conduct, not to prevent it, so far as the party impeached is concerned. If the House were of the opinion, that the President had committed wrong, they certainly had the right to ascertain the extent of the wrong, in order to ascertain whether further legislation be necersary as a preventative. Such are the ob jects of all investigations of the kind. The present Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether further legislation be not no essary to prevent future insurrections like that of John Brown. If in the course of an investigation a committee were compelled to expose the misdeeds of the President, it matters not. It is not the theory of our govern actual settler shall issue to the heirs and de- ment, that the President can do no wrong .visees. The land thus acquired in no case to Norishis character more sacred, than that of the dred and four or one hundred and five thous become liable to the satisfaction of any debts humblest officer of the government. The mes- and dollars; it was a trifle over one hundred visees. The land thus acquired in no case to Norishis character more sacred, than that of the sage of the President has been referred to tho

> the President, satisfied or not, will be compelled to abide an exposition of his mis-deeds. RATIFICATION MEETING .- Through the pa mocracy would hold a county meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Henry profits would range about fifty-cents on the D. Foster for Governor. It was announced that the meeting was to be addressed by perhaps. Charles Carrigan Esq., of Philadelphia and others. We chanced to drop in the Court House, and found but a few dozen of the faithful assembled. A more spiritless political axes: meeting, reminding one more of a funeral, Ionry than of anything else, it has seldom been our lot to attend. If the Democracy begin the campaign in this style, they had better leave

Judiciary Committee of which Mr. Hickman

of Pennsylvania is chairman, and the subjec

will there receive that consideration, it de

serves. We are satisfied that the report will

sustain the course taken by the House, and

off before they begin. The President did not send his special message to the House, protesting against the action of the Hon. John Covode's Investigating Committee, until he had copies of evidence taken, implicating himself. The President complains that persons can be gotten before a Committee to testify to almost anything. Thus far the witnesses are his favorites, apnointees and officials. They best know the trickery and corruption, and can best prove

Another republican victory. Startling Developments. Wholesale Plunder and Corruption.

DEMOCRATIC MIS-MANAGEMENT

We copy the following from the report of Mr. Haskin, made to the House of Representatives, showing how the Government under Democratic management has been plundered, and how under the present administration money has been secured for the purpose of carrying the elections. We suppose our friends in the county may find in the report a clue to one of the methods, in which at elections the Denouracy of this section raise funds to carry the ounty. The report will take considerable space in our paper, but more can be learned

from it, than from anything we can say on the subject of politics. The Way in which the Public Printing is farmed out.

Cornelius Wondell sworn-Examined by the Q. Were you the printer de facto of the last

Congress. Q. Who was elected Printer of the House James Stedman

Q. You are the Printer of the House until ou are superseded? A. That is the custom. I hold over until nother printer is elected. Q. He was elected printer of the Thirty-fifth

ongress? A. Yes sir.
Q. Did he ever perform the duties of tha

A. No, sir. Q. When did you commence performing the luties of printer to the House?

A. Immediately on his election. Q. Will you be kind enough to state, in

concise a manner as possible, the terms upon which you became the printer de facto, as between you and Mr. Steadman, the printer elect f the Thirty-fifth Congress? A. I stipulated with him to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar.

Q. Sixty-four cents on the dollar? Q. That is, where you received one dollar fo certain printing, you get sixty-four cents out of it for doing the work?

A. Yes, sir.
Q., by Mr. Foulke. He got thirty-sixty out of the dollar and you the balance?
B. Yes sir. Afterwards that arrangement vas set aside and I gave him a stipulated sum and took the chances He was very anxious or money and I bought him out entirely. Q., by the Chairman. Your first agreement with him was to do work for sixty-four cents

he dollar paid him by the House? A. Yes, sir, Q. And subsequently; be kind enough state about what time you bought him out en-tirely for a stipulated sum.

A. He was elected in December, and in May following, I think, I gave him a stipulated

Q. How much was that?
A. Thirty-four thousand dollars. Q. That was the whole bonus you paid him

for selling to you the right of printer to the A. No sir; subsequently to that about year, rather than have a row in the House bout the matter, I paid him \$1,800. It was black-mail operation with him: he threaten-

A. Yes, sir; Mr. A. D. Banks, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and some two or three others, who held minor interests. The profits on the Public Printing, and who

gets them. Q. Were you the printer of the thirty-fourth Congress?

A, I was elected printer of the thirty-fourth

Congress.
Q. Can you state from recollection the amount of money paid during th 34th Con-gress for the printing done for the House of

Representative A. I think it was about \$230,000; I am not two hundred thousand dollars:

Q. Can you state from recollection the profit?

A. Well, I could not come very near it from the fact I was doing the Senate's executive work, binding and all together, and kent no dis tinct account of the profit. I should imagine the profit ran near forty-five cents. Forty-five cents on the dollar?

Q. Can you state the aggregate amount paid for the printing of the House during the 35th Congress?

It was a trifle over \$200,000: I think about \$212,000, of my memory serves me. Q. Can you tell what was the net profit on the work done for the 35th Congress?

A. I think it ran in the neighborhood of as other, because it is not the same style. The price depends upon the style. may do one hundred thousand dollars worth of a particular kind of work and make forty cents profit on the dollar, and we may do anoth er kind and make sixty or seventy cents on the dollar. The prices are fixed by law, and the established scale is varying.

Q. Are you doing the printing for the pres-

ent House of Representatives?

A. Messrs. English & Larcombe are doing the work at my office.

Who is doing the printing for the Senate A. Mr. Rives.

Who is the printer of the Sonate? A. George W. Bowman. Q. Do you know the profits received by Mr.

Bowman upon the printing done for the Senate? Do you know the profits of the Senate A. I understand Mr. Rives gives him thirty

three and a third per cent, P. He gives that amount to Mr. Bowman Q. Do you know the aggregate cost of the

Senate printing during the 34th Congress?

A. It was about \$100,000; I think one hun O. by Mr. Somes. I want to know what the

net profits now are.

A. I am informed that Mr. Rives testified before a committee of the Senate that he gave Bowman thirty-three and a third per cent. of it, and that his object in doing that was to break Wendell down. So I have been told by the reporter of the Senate committee. In speaking of profits gentlemen must bear in mind that it ought to be calculated upon the pers of the county, we had learned, that on aggregate amount of work done. For instance me the Scnate, House, and executive Monday evening at the Court House the De printing and binding, and with the facilities

> ollar all aroundless interest in investment Q. Do you recollect the aggregate amount paid for printing post office blanks during the 35th Congress?

> A. I think it averaged about \$40,000 per Q. Do you know the profit on that to the per son who was paid by the Government for ing the work?

S. Do you know what their several interest A. I understood that Mr. Banks' interest vas one-half, Mr. McLean's one-third, and Judge Walker, I think, informed me that he

had a quarter interest.
Q. Had Mr. Steadman, at the time of hi election, any facilities here in Washington for the work which the public printer would be A. None whatever. compelled to do?

Wendell what per cent, would be a reasonable profit on the cost of the House printing. I take it what you have said about the House printing is applicable to the Senate printing?

A. Yes, sir. Take the average all through

-Senate. Honse and executive—and the work costs over fifty cents on the dollar. As an evidence of that, I did the work, I think for two years for fifty cents on the dollar, and made money by it. I took it, I think, from the estate of General Armstrong, who died while he was a printer. That was the House printing alone. I had facilities then, for I was doing the Senate Printing as manager for Tucker, and took the work from the Armstrong estate

and from Judge Nobson, who succeeded Genreal Armstrong The President, the Printing Plunder, and his organ

Q., by the chairman. Was there any dition affixed to your doing the work of the 35th Congress, by which you were to own and conduct the Government organ, " The Consti

Q. That was a voluntary enterprise?
A. Yes, sir. The editor of the organ generally supposed to command the patronage of the President. There is a good deal of say an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars per year more or loss.

Q. At the disposal of the President?

A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ

A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without Government

O. Is this one hundred thousand dollars worth of patronage you speak of at the dispo-

sal of the President personally?

A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the heads of the departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A, B, or C get it, at a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President. Mr. Buchanan has done it, and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct

with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Pierce.
Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is \$100,000?
A. From \$5,000 to 110,000. I think it will average \$100,000.

Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar? A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about ixty-five cents on the dollar. Q. Was their any understanding with you while you had that printing that a portion

of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ.

A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.

Q. Was there ever any understanding be-ween you and the President as to what portion of the profits should go towards sustaining the Government organ?

A. I cannot say there was a direct under

standing. I understood it, and I suppose he Q. There was no distinct sum fixed upor out of the profits?

A. No, sir. The understanding was that the paper should go on.
Q. And that the patronage should support A. Yes, sir. I never had anything to say

about editing it. The President changes his editors often

Q. Who was your editor? A. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Harris, Mr. Simeon Johnson, and Mr. R. W. Hughs.— They were changed often.

Judge Black and assistant Secretary of State Appleton write for the " Organ.

ed to resign, and make a muss generally.

Q. I ask whether you can state from your own knowledge, that any of the heads of the him in the profits of the printing on his electric departments wrote editorials that vere published in the Union?

A. My impression was, I may say, Judge Black wrote for it. I think he wrote several articles, but I do not know positively that any other member of the Cabinet did. mpression. I could not swear positively Mr. Appleton contributed as editor after he went into the State Department.

Q. Were his articles on general politics. A. On general politics. General George Washington Bowman on the stand-He draws a fine distinction between a sub-contractor and a Foreman.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your

occupation. I reside in this city on H. street, beween Tenth and Eleventh. I am editor and proprietor of the Constitution, and printer to Senate.

Q. How long have you been printer to the A, Since the 17th of January. I think that was the day on which I was elected .-The 17th of January of the present year.

Q. How long have you been the editor and propriety of the "Constitution." Since the 11th of April last. Q. Do you perform the public printing

ourself, or have you contracted it out?

A. I perform the public printing just in way a man would who was a printer, undertook to discharge or oversee everything pertaining to the public printing. I employ Mr. Rives to execute the work mechanically for me, for which I pay him at the rate of 673 cents on the dollar of all printing that shall be executed and passed by the Superintend-ent of Public Printing.

to 12 cents; veal, 8 to 18 cents. Poultry, 12 to 17 cents per pound. Fresh fish—6 to 7 cents per pound for codfish; and for other How much money have you invest-

vested as Senate printer to execute the work required of you? A. What money have I invested? I have

Mr. Rives, as I stated in the beginning, employed to execute the work for me mechani-Q. Haye you invested any money? Does he not do all the work? Has he not all the

materials? A. Yes, air; he does the whole work. Q. He owns the presses, materials and rything with which the work is done?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you made any investment for the urchase of presses?

A. No. sir. Q. by Mr. Hindman. The presses are your vestment for the present, being in your em-A. Yes, sir, ; and I have control of the fice just as much as if it belonged to me, for the

ution of the work I have to do. Q. by Mr. Somes. Mr. Rives is a sub-con ractor under you?

A. No, sir; he is simply employed as

Q. I understood you to say that he did the work for you for sixty-seven and one-third cents on the dollar? A. He is employed by me as my

just as I employ a foreman in The Constitution office, to superintend the composition, read the proofs, make up the forms, and attend to e office. I give it all the ersonal attention required.

Q. by the Chairman. Where is the public printing done, which you were elected to do?

A. In Mr. Rives' office, the Globe office, on

Pennsylvania avenue. Q. Who owns the building in which it is A. I presume Mr. Rives does, I have never

who ownes the type used in the composiion, and the presses? A. Mr. Rives. Q. Who purchases the paper?
A. The Gevernment, the printer has noth ng whatever to do with the purchase of the

aper. Q. Who employs the hands who ype and work the presses? A. Mr. Rives, as my foreman, v foreman. Have you invested a dollar in this con-

ern of Mr. Rives' where the printing is done, which you were elected by the Senate to do? A. I have employed Mr. Rives as my foreman, and he furnishes the office and the ma General Bowman dodges. Q. Are the profits of the Senate printing

r any part of those profits, appropriated to wards sustaining the newspaper known as The Constitution, or any other newspaper?

Mr. Hindman. I object—

The witness interrupting. By my election as Senate printer, there was no appropriation made in any way to the support of any newspaper out of the profits thereof.

(Conclusion next week.)

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. MARCH 30th .- The Senate proceeded to the onsideration of the General Appropriation

The 26th section, relative to common schools had been amended vesterday in committee, on the motion of Mr. Yardley, to graduate the salries of the county superintendents as follows; Five dollars for each school in the several ounties, not exceeding one hundred schools. Three dollars for each school not exceeding

wo hundred. Two dollars for each school not exceeding three hundred.

One dollar and fifty cents for each school over three hundred, and not exceeding four hundred. One dollar for each school over one hundred

Provided no salary shall be less than three hundred. Mr. Landon moved to strike this out, and estore the old law-the people of each district to fix the salary of the superintendent

heniselyes The motion was advocated by Messrs. Landon and Ketchem; and opposed by Mr. Finney, and was negatived—yeas, 11; nays, 20.

The section then passed. In the House the bill for the relief of th Sunbury and Eric Railroad company was lost

by a vote of 45 to 48. Marcu 27th .- In the Senate a bill authorizing the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad company to build a bridge over the Delaware at Easton to connect with the New Jersey Central Rail-read was reported favorably .-Mr. Schindel read in place a bill to incorporate the Robert's Iron Company of Lehigh county. The bill to incorpopate the Dime's

Saving Institution of Allentown passed. MARCH 29th .- In the Senate the bill incor porating Saegersville Railroad Company of Lehigh County passed finally.

XXXVIth CONGRESS. MARCH 26th .- The Senate proceeded to the onsideration of the General Appropriation

MARCH 28th .- In the House the bill probil iting polygamy in Utah under severe penalties Carolina, argued that if Congress were to declare polygamy in the territories illegal it would be an advission of the power of Congress, to prohibit what the Republian platform of 1856, declared that other twin-relic of barbarian, slavery.

MARCH 29th .- In the House Mr. Grow, Rep.) of Pennsylvania reported a bill admitting Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution. A message was received from the President, protesting against the action of the House in appointing Mr. Covode's committee for the purpose of investigating the charge oner Newhard and a verdict returned, death made against the President of attempting to caused by accidental drowning. influence the action of Congress and the State elections by the use of money.

FREE BANKING BILL PASSED .- The bill to stablish a system of free banking, based upon State stock securities, which originated in the finally passed the Senate also yesterday, with some immaterial amendments, in which the It was in use but a short time and will be sold House has coccurred. The fate of the bill is therefore in the Governor's hands

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE .-Wm. II. Welsh, Esq., chairman of the Demo-O. H. Myers Esq., of Northampton and Mr. Nelson Weiser of Lehigh, as members of the committee from this Senatorial District.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK .-- On Wednesday last, common to extra State flour sold at \$5.20 to \$5.40 per barrel; common to extra Western, \$5.20 to \$6.65; extra Genesce, \$5.50 \$750; extra St. Louis, \$5.50 to \$7.50. flour, \$3.70 to \$4.40; corn meal, \$360 to \$4.10 Wheat is dull, and the tendency is to lower rates; the prices range from \$1.12 to \$1.60 per bushel; rye 86 cents; oats, 38 to 44 cents; corn 70 to 77 cents. Hons-Market dull at 5 to 12 cents per pound. New mess pork, \$18 per barrel; prime mess, new, \$16 to \$17.— Country mess beef, \$5 to \$5.50; country prime \$4 to \$450; repacked Western, \$8 to \$10; extra mess \$11 to \$12. Life beef cattle, 4 to 10 cents per pound—average 8 cents.— In the retail markets beef sold at 10 to 10 cts per pound, according to cut; mutton, 20 kinds 8 to 15 cents.

A Good Example.—James A. McCorkle People's Bank, at Richmond, Indiana, of which Prison for four years. After committing the crime, McCorkle fled to Texas, but was followed and captured. On the first trial the jury disagreed; before the second came on, being at liberty on bail the defaulter made a second attempt to escape, but was foiled and on second trial received his deserts. His previous character was of a high standard. .

some time he would shoot it off. Standing in his he had called to receive the rent due,

Post Marks.—A new invention for letter stamping has been perfected which does away with the use of ink. The name of the post office and the date made in fine needle points instead of solid letters. This newly invented stamp not only makes an impression on the envelope, but on every thickness of paper enclosed in it, so that if the envelope were lost, the date and post-office would be still preserved.—
In every respect, the stamp is an improvement over the miscrable things now in use in the post offices, the impressions from which are half of the time illegible.

· A SALAMANDER Dog .- At a fire which stroyed a portion of the American Hotel, in Rochester, New York, on the 10th of March, says the *Union*, a small blind spanniel disapared, and it was supposed that he had per ned in the flames. A week or ten days after the wailing of a dog was heard among the ruins. He was immeadiately released, and although much emaciated, was otherwise unnjured. By careful treatment he will be en-

The shoemakers, strike at Haverhill, Mass., has collapsed. Most of the jours have gone to work, and the President of the organ-ization, with other leaders, has resigned in disgust after denouncing the strikers for not hold-

LOCAL AFFAIRS

THE GONTINENTAL RESTAURANT. See advertisement of Col. Hamersly in

LECTURES AT BETHLEHEM.—Bayard Taylor lectures at Bethlehem on Tuesday voning, the 17th of April, having accepted an nvition from the Young Men's Missionary Society at that place.

The Rev. Mr. Justin of Philadelphia, who has lately been traveling through Europe, in company with Bishop Potter, will hold episcopal service in the Academy of this place on next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual church hour. All persons are cordially

FIRE ON THE LEHIGH MOUNTAINS.

of our borough caught fire during last week,

The Lehigh Mountains in the neighborhood

whether from sparks from a loco have been unable to ascertain. omotive, we The Blue Mountains about the same time were on fire, and for several days the atmosphere was densely clouded with smoke. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Joseph Stopp in another column. He has just returned from

Philadelphia and New York with a new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and says he can sell as cheap as any other house in Allentown. Give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. MILITARY HALL ASSSCIATION. -A bill incorporating an Association for the erection of a Military Hall in Allentown pass-

ed the House on the 30th, and the Senate or the 31st, and was immediately signed by the Governor. The measure is a project of Cap-tain Yeager who has employed commendable energy in bringing the measure to the attention of the Legislature. "RICHES, THOUGH HARD TO GAIN,

ARE STILL MORE HARD TO KEEP." unless you adopt and practice some of the ex-cellent maxims of Benjamin Franklin, the great statesman, philosopher and economist, such as "Spend only when necessary and make no waste," buy not that which you do not want," for it is of frequent occurrance that "They who buy what they do not need, have to sell what they cannot spare," while the frugal and industrious are sure to prosper for they buy their goods of GERMAN & Son.

SALE OF THE READING COTTON MILL -On Wednesday last the Reading Cotton Mill was exposed to public sale, and purchased by Thomas P. Scofield, Esq., who represented Garner & Co. of New York city, at the sum of \$152,460 00. The original cost of the mill was considered. Mr. Branch (Dem.) of North was \$220,000 00. It is said that the new firm have in contemplation the erection of dyeing and printing works in connection with the mill, so as to be able to finish the class of goods upon which it is worked, ready for the market.

DROWNED .- Mr. Thomas Totten, more familiarly known as "Tom Totten," was found drowned in the lock of the Lehigh cawas nal near Allentown on Monday last. He had been missing for two weeks, and was last seen at a Boarding House along the Lehigh near Clader's Limekiln. A hat was found the next morning after he was last seen, but it was not known, that it was the hat of the deacased.— A Coroner's Inquest was held by Deputy Cor-

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE -We would call the attention of all person in want of a carriage to a most superb, durable and conveniant family carriage offered for sale by the owner. This carriage, manufact tured in Philadelphia, was made to order of the best materials and in the most fashionable House, and passed that body same days ago, style; is suited for one or two horses and style; is suited for one or two horses and combines all the qualities of a good carriage at one-half its first cost. The carriage can be seen and price will be given at Hagenbuch's

THE CROPS - Already croakers have comnenced, and we find in many of our exchanges the growing wheat crop, but the best authen ticated accounts from the wheat-growing States say that there is a better show for a good crop is, than any former season for years. It this part of the country, at all events, our growing wheat looks well, and there is no doubt hat it has been much benefitted by the snows Very little of it has been winter-killed, an vo look for cheerful countenances among the armers next fall.

ADVERTISE .- We would again call attention, of advertisers, who are about to insert their Spring notices in the county papers, to our columns. We have such a circulation as will afford them the best medium, and we pride ourselves on our paper being extensively ead. We are steadily increasing our sub scription list, and with paying men, too; and we expect to have a circulation of two thousand, in at least two months. We are thankful for the patronage we have received, and are willing to receive the same quality and

TOLLS FIXED.—The tolls for the season on the Lehigh and Delaware Divisions Canals ave been fixed. From Mauch Chunk to Easton the Lehigh charges 28 cents, and on to Bristol the Delaware Division charges 33 cents; from Bristol to Philadelphia the towhe was Cashier has been tried convicted and age is 64 cents per ton. From Mauch Chunk sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, be disfranchised on coal passing out at the outlet lock at New for five years, and incarcerated in the State Hope, and thence upon the Delaware and Rar-Prison for four years. After committing the itau Canal, the toll to New Hope is four cents advance upon last year, the increase being di rided between the Lehigh and Delaware Di vision Companies. outlet, the Lehigh Company charges 40 cents per ton, and the Delaware Division

MADE A MISTAKE .- A landlord, more SAD ACCIDENT .- At Sandy Creek, North exacting and rapacious than landlords are apt Carolina, on the morning of March 18th, Mr. to be, (and that is saying a good deal,) called George Wright accidently killed one of his own on one of his tenants for his rent. The man children in the following manner, as described was a mechanic, and away from his home at by Mr. Fox, the Postmaster in a letter to the work; but the light of his house, a pretty liteditor. He took down his gun from the rack the wife, was there, who received the handlord and thought inasmuch as it had been loaded for kindly and asked him to be seated. He said door he leveled his piece at a block near the told him that her husband had not left the corner of the house, and at the instant of firing, his little daughter, seeking some boards for a play-house, ran before the gun. The ball took landlord had been looking at the pretty woman effect just above the eye, killing the sportive all the while, and being by this time captivatives. ed with her charms, he offered to give receipt in full if she would give him one kiss. The little wife was boiling with wrath in an instant at the proposal, and said to him in a "Sir, my husband and I are very poor, and it may come very hard to pay the rent, but I tell you we are not so poor but what we can do our The landlord left and has not own kissing." The landlo called again for the rent!

COME AGAIN .- Spring has come again, nd this time we trust to remain with us .-Winter has lingered long enough to tire us with is presence, and should take, and we hope has taken, his departure for more northern climes But we know that man is subject to many disappointments and do not wish our readers to believe too implicitly that the gentle Spring has come for good. April has but an indifferent character for good weather, and may give us a snow balling and old Boreas may take it into his head to bore us a little longer. However let us not anticipate evils; let us rather hone for he best; a worm rain to settle the dust-genial breezes from the sunny South to dry up the mud-and a continuence of fine weather, clear skies, and flowers in May. That is the ticket

we vote. ries and new potatoes, the latter bringing fifty gone. But as with all other changes, we cannot see and new potatoes, the latter bringing fifty not controll, we must calmly and philosaphiare in full operation many more will find work.

EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER OF

LOCOMOTIVE.—At about a quarter past six on Wednesday morning last, the boiler of the on the Lehigh Vallocomotive "Excelsior," on the Lehigh Val-ley Railroad, exploded, near South Easton, with a report that startled the whole town and caused much alarm. Many persons in Easton blast in the cut, and others again that the can-non had been fired. It caused the windows of most houses to rattle, and threw articles from mantles and tables in some,

The locomotive, with a train of empty cattle cars and one passenger car at the rear, stood a short distance below the cotton mill when the explosion took place. There were three men on it, Geo. Winters, the engineer, Jack Bullman and William Pharo, brakes The fireman, Wm. Nichols, had gone to breakfast and the other men were getting hings in readiness to proceed up the Valley. They had on from one hundred and ten to one time. which is about what they usually carry. locomotive was used on the Road constantly, and from what we have learned since morning, we judge that it has never been considered unfit for service or dangerous in any

vay.
By this explosion, Geo. Winters, the engineer of the "Excelsior," received two or three rather severe cuts on the forehead and was

otherwise injured, but not dangerously.
William Hampdon, fireman on the engine
"Bushkill," which stood a short distance
ahead of the "Elcelsior," was cut severely on the head and on one of his arms, having been struck by one of the flues from the latter locanotive.

Thos. Evans, who was passing along near the track, when the accident occurred, had his thigh cut pretty badly.

Jack Bullman, a brakesman, who was on the "Excellior," had his right arm dislocated, the muscles of the same divided, his left hand cut some, and his left leg injured below the knee. He also received some other braises, but they were slight. Wm. Pharo, brakesman, was also on the lo-

comotive when it exploded. He recieved a very severe cut on his left arm, was badly on his left side, and had his right hand burned. None of the above are in any danger of los-

ing their lives, but their escape was narrow indeed. Had the boiler blown out towards the fire-box-behind which stood Winters, Bullman and Pharo, -instead of the way in which it did, the lives of these three men would surely have been sacrificed. The locomotive is a complete wreck. The flues were all thrown an around the smoke

stack, presenting a strange appearance, and the boiler was spread out flat. the locomotive were thrown to the dis four or five squares from the spot where the explosion took place. Screws, burrs, pieces iron, flues, &c., were picked up afterwards on the hill near the German Catholic Church, and the shore on this side of the Lehigh.— The bell of the "Excelsior," weighing about 80 pounds, and the sand-box, weighing about 175 pounds were found after the accident. wo or three squares from where it occurred. number of windows were broken in the the houses on this side of the river by

Crowds have been going over all day from here to view the wreck.—Easton Express. WIARD'S ICE BOAT .-- An Ice Boat, patented by Mr. Norman Wiard of Janesville, Wisconsin, and built for him by Messrs. Howell & Birdsall of Jersey City, passed through our Borough, on Thursday last, en route for Prairie De Chien, where it is destined for use during winter on the Lakes. The Northern Lakes during four or five months in the year are frozen over and this boat is intended for transportation on the ice. It remained at the Depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on a car or some time previous to its being taken over

the East Pennsylvania Railrond, and we had an opportunity of examining it. It is 28 feet long, 7 feet wide, resembling in shape a city railway car, and is intended to run on four runners, 16 feetin length, attached to pedestals. The hull is constructed of galvanized sheetiron, and being divided into eighty-four water-tight compartments, fifty of which would dis-place sufficient water to sustain the boat, it constitutes a perfect life-boat. In the forepart and raised from the hull, are the cabin and fortable seats for twenty-five passengers. The forward runners are operated by gearing, and enable the pilot to steer the boat. power is steam, and 2 to 3 cords of wood are leulated to last for 12 hours. The driving wheel is a disc of wrought iron, sharp upon its periphery, with projecting flanges, alternat-ing on either side, and flush with the periphey, and are made to penetrate the ice only so far as may be necessary to give the proper adhesion. Steam can, when necessary, be admitted to the driving wheel, which is hollow, to melt any ice off with which it may become clogged. The boat is named the "Lady Franklin," and cost about \$2,500 00. It will

the Mississippi river. We compile from official sources, the following list of Post-offices in Pennsylvania thich yield a net revenue to the Government of more than a thousand dollars, or of which

be tested on Lake Pepin, near the source of

the compensation of the Postmaster exceeds \$1,000. proceeds. \$1,868 864 1,110 1,327 2,193 \$1,499 1,231 1,917 Alloghany City. Altoona, Bethlehom. 1,186 1,705 1,273 1,082 1,116 1,945 Carlisle, Chambersburg, Columbia, 1,220 872 878 3,282 126 1,050 Danville. 2,000 1,120 2,000 1,973 2,000 1,954 1,012 917 1,438 1,088 1,237 2,000 2,000 1,952 Erio, Germantown, 11,631 Harrisburg, Hollidaysburg, Konsington, Lancaster, Lebanon, 908 1,005 1,358 844 1,929 Lewisburg. ewistown Mendville, Newcastle, Morristown, Philadelphis, 1,025 188,085 22,839 2,679 4,029 2,065 1,364 2,047 1,723 Pittsburg, Pottsville, Rending, Washington West Chester

THE HISTORY OF THE LEHIGH VALof this interesting work has come to hand. It contans interest work has counts of Slatington, and the slate quarries, of the Lehigh Water Cap, of Weissport, Mauch Chunk, Eckley, Penn Haven, Stockton, furnishing a full and complete history of the settlement of Carbon county, and the development of the coal regions. A history of the Le-high Coal and Navigation Company, and of the Lehigh Vulley Rail-road, is given, and an appendix furnishes interesting outlines of the ves of the eminent and distinguished men of the Valley, of the past and the present, both living and deal; of the Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, the Hon. George Wolf, the Hon. Washington McCartney, Josiah White Esq., the Hon. James M. Porter, the Hon, Henry D. Maxwell, the Hon. Henry King, Asa L. Foster Esq., and Hon. Asa Packer. The Publishers are prepared to furnish the entire work, handsomely bound at an additional cost of fifty cents or one dollar, in accordance with the cents or one donar, in account of the style of binding. Old numbers can be returned, and a bound copy secured by paying the additional expense. The work forms an enadditional expense. The work forms an en-tertaining volume, and a copy should be found in the home of every resident of the Valley of

the Lehigh. [Since the adove was in type old Boreas has returned again with his piercing blasts. A sudden change on Sunday evening last and the weather on Monday reminds us of the winter, which mountain the weather on But as with all other changes, we can low four hundred coal cars. A great many men now find employment at the works of the Vallace. CAR MANUFACTORY .- The Lehigh Val-