couraging Prospects

The Lehigh Register ALLENTOWN, PA WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860.

PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVE BDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TO ADVERTISERS. THE "LEHIGH REGISTER" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION BY SEVERAL HUNDRED THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR : Col. Andrew G. Curtin OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The information we have from all parts our State, assures us of the most flattering pros poots for the great struggle for human rights at the ensuing presidential election. Never were the good people of the old Keystone, more bent wpon annihilating the northern allies of south ora slave-drivers and disunionists. The as surance which that piece of political jugglery at Reading, gave them is fast dying away now that it is understood, and comprehended by those that were duped. The great battl will, we think, be fought solely upon the re spective merits of both parties. Hypocricy misrepresentation, falsehood and vituperation (the usual weapons of our opponents) will be of no avail. The stern facts, as they are, will be presented to the public inspection, and those who make and unmake our rulers, will be able to pass their verdict upon them.

The fog has vanished, and the monstrous iquities of that once great, but now wretched party, loom up in all their horrid shapes, in the light of day, all eyes are fixed upon them, every one discorns and comprehends them .-They who love justice and truth turn away ap palled, and they who believe and cherish the great and everlasting truths, that are proclaimed in the great charter of human rights, the unmortal Declaration of Independence, who believe that the Constitution of the United States, is an instrument devised in the wisdom and patriotism of our memorable Washingtons, Jeffersons and Franklins, to practically promote the principals of the Declaration of Inpen dence .-- who are for the gradual emancipation of all mankind from moral as well as physical servitude and slavery, who are against enslaving the weak by the strong, and of creating distinctions among men, these, all these, turn away from the sickening sight, and as their only refuge seek shelter with the Republican party. Our cause must triumph, our party must be victorious, for it embraces all those great moral truths which are admired and cherished by the whole American people, and which have placed our nation at the head of the nations of the earth, not only in greatness and power, but also in enlightened liberty and social advancement, We contemplate the approaching contest with a screne composure for we are certain of a victory, Pennsylvania, will thereby only show that she remains true to herself and her past history. So much for the general result

We have a word to say to the people of L high county. The iron interest of this county render it but natural, that every man should desire the passage of a law, by which there could be a hope for its development, and as a natural consequence that the laborer should be maintained and protected in his rightful position of equality with the capitalist. If the Republican party advocated no other principles than these, they would be sufficient of themselves to decide the question for every nan in Lehigh county to be a Republ it is a question of dollars and c ents, and comes directly home to them. For this if for no other reason we desire to see Lehigh county definitely and incontestibly Republicanized, we have the men to do it with, we only lack the energy and industry to bring them out. A good deal is required, before we can call our little county thoroughly Republican, it requires work, constant and energetic work. We speak thus plain, because we have no relish to lead our readers into the fatal delusion that because upon several occasions we have succeeded to elect a part of our county ticket, therefore we can afford to lie idly by and safely count upon success, for we do not believe any thing of the kind. We have those to contend against who are well trained in their art, active in their operations and unscrupulous in their means, we must therefore be ever watchful, active and industrious. We would have in every Ward and Township in the county, every influential Republican take upon himself the active duties of the campaign. In each Ward and tals of slave States, and at last he had reached Township a committee of competent persons should be appointed who will procure a list of every Republican, Domocrat, and doubtful voter, to make every arrangement to poll a full vote, and to leave nothing undone to effect this GREELEY -- will have any effect upon his mind object. Let each Republican in the county supply himself with a few good documents, read them, and then see that his neighbor will also read them, for if our doctrines are only read and understood they will be embraced with eagerness. We should be at work now, we have not a moment to loose, the public mind should be fixed at least eight weeks before the election, and when we consider the labor that must be performed to accomplish that object, no one will say we have time yet. To every Republican then who reads this, let the prospects of success at the coming muni-

One of the most painful incidents we ever case of a young girl of upelligent appearance, who was schemed to solitary confinement at labor in the State Penitentiary, upon a charge of prostitution. The most humiliating fact onnected with this circumstance is that both parents of this girl are now undergoing a sen ence in the State Prison for keeping a house of ill-fame, no doubt her school. The facts adduced in evidence before the court were of the most revolting character; facts that not only proved the utter abandonment and degradation of this wretched victim, but also the existence in this community of an almost unounded growth of the most disgusting and abhorrent vices. A town abounding in houses of ill-fame, that are indiscriminately resorted to day and night, and Sundays as well as week days, by persons of all ages, positions and conditions, by the gray headed father, down through every step, to the boy of fourteen years, all meeting on the same common level of degradation, and abandoning themselves to the most licentious passions, is certainly a subject quite ripe for consideration. The mor al iniquity abounding in this community is decidedly on the increase, and it becomes our duty as faithful journalists to expose it, probe it to the bottom, and to endeavor to eradicate it as much as possible. We are none of those who believe that the community can be cleans ed and polished, so that not one stain, remains, for experience teaches us that there will always remain some sores which like moral cancers can never be healed. But vice in every form can be kept within apparently harm less limits, and in a well regulated society it will be found confined within narrow bounds whenever it overleaps those bounds, there is always a cause for it, and whatever the cause may be why it has such alarming growth in this community, we will not venture to judge but content ourselves with the fact that it is so, and a single suggestion to those, who most of all others have it in their power to stop the mischief. Our Legislators, Courts of Justice, Minisers of the Gospel, public journals, and public instructors of youthts are sufficient, watchful, zealous and active in their efforts to mend the public morals. The fault certainly cannot be mputed to them; we must seek for it elsewhere. Do parents do their duty to their children? Do they remember that the influences that surround their children become incorporated, as it were, in their very natures, becomes apart of them, and moulds and fashions that society of which they become members .---"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."-It makes no difference all the world over, for where men and women are cannibals, their children when grown up, will certainly eat each other, and so establish cannibalism. Where they are heathens, pirates, robbers and thieves the same thing will be their children, and the community they form, and where parents make light of morality, religion and those virtues that beautify and adorn society, and on

the other hand pass lightly bye those vices and licentious habits, that inevitably lead to shame, misery and crime, they certainly should not wonder that the communities formed by their children are not models of religion, virtue and good order.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE .--- An old Aboliion reprobate, calling himself Dr. Horlacher rom Pennsylvania, was taken up in our city on last Saturday, for having in his possession incendiary documents. The bird was stripped of his borrowed plumage and treated to a coat of blach, a color more in accordance with his political principles, and marked 'to "Horace Greeley, Tribune Office, New York City, Right side up with care." Thus parceled, he left for

THE PRESIDENCY The views of the prominent candidates for witnessed transpired, in the Court of Quarter the Presidency, on the leading political issues tessions of this county last week It was the of the day, being a matter of interest to all our readers, we copy the following extract from letter of Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, in re ply to an invitation, to attend the Carey Dinner in Philadelphia. The letter demonstrates, that so fur as th

uestion of protection is concerned, Judge Dayton stands where all true-hearted Pennsyl vanians would desire him to stand, on the side of affording adequate protection to the manufacturing interests of the country. The letter will amply repay a careful perusal. "Wealth is almost entirely the product abor: and the wealth of every nation is the result of its industry. There are two systems (the opposite of each other,) proposed for de-velopment of the industry of the country. Free

trade proposes to keep the wages of labor down to the low rates of old manufacturing nations This system ignores the dignity of labor. I assumes that the workingmen must be poorl paid, poorly fed, and poorly clad: that the must in fact, be "the mudsills of society." According to this theory, there is, indeed, little difference between the slave and the white la borer. Hence it follows that the advocates of free trade, and the advocates of the extension of slavery, concur in regarding all labor as ser-vitude. They thus believe in their hearts, and many of them confess with their months, that white laborers are on an equality of degrada tion with negro slaves. The protective system is the farthest possi le from such a theory. It is at war irreconcilably with all its assumptions and facts. It rejects instituctively and without hesitation. instinctively and without hesitation

nay, with disdain and indignation, all notions of the degradation of labor. On the contrary, it exalts and honors it. It reveres it as the normal condition of the human race; as the condition which is necessary to its highest de-velopment; as the foundation of all intelligent and Christian civilisation. The human s nothing if it be not exercised in useful inlustry; while the human mind sinks almost into idiocy, if it be not well employed. God has made labor a part of His plan for human happiness. Every Nation and every State which shall disregard His will in this respect, will soon exhibit marks of material, intellectual and religious dilapidation, and approaching dissolution.

The theory of the protective system is there fore, in its fundamental principle, the theory f free, dignified, intelligent and well-remunerated labor. This character of labor, if looked to only with an eye to political economy, must have the advantage of all others. But it is not alone because of its superior economy or its more fruitful results, as a means of national wealth, that we advocate and espouse it. We nsist that for the higher development of mankind, it is essential (whether it he or he not cheaper in the long run,) that American labor shall be well remunerated; and that every American laborer shall have an opportunity to secure for himself, and for those who depend

upon him, such positions as are best adapted the development of their intellectual and meral attributes. We insist that labor in this country shall be protected from the competition of that European labor, the scanty wages of which are utterly inadequate to the support of an American freeman. But it will be that this protected labor will soon become the most economical, and for the simple reason that it will be most intelligent, the most skillul, the best adapted always to every purpose. Intelligent and industrious workmen where found to be most valuable; their labor s worth and continands the highest wages. Pennisylvania occupies a peculiar position in respect to the industry of the country. Her

ron and coal are the first elements of modern industry. Scarcely an implement can be forged, except from her iron; scarcely a wheel can move in all the land, unless impelled by motive power from her coal mines. She seems to be

Dr. H orlacher.

he heart of our industrial system, and scarcely a pulsation can be detected in the remotest unbers, which may not be traced back to her entral energies. Her iron makes the machinery, the rail-roads, the steamships, and her oal moves them all. The North, the South, the East and the West are thus dependent on her, and moved by her. She is, by consequprosperity of the country ; for the industry of he country cannot suffer the least paralysis, at it immediately recoils upon her. Her in-

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS. Wholesale Plunder and Corruption.

DEMOCRATIC MIS-MANAGEMENT drew up the papers between us, which consist [Concluded from our last]

ed in my conveying The Union to him. Q. To Mr. Bowman. History of the Post Office Blank Printing. Q. You have said that you printed the post A. Yes, sir, to Mr. Bowman; with a stipu blanks for a number of years ? lation to pay the money also. There was a letter addressed in duplicate to Judge Black A. Yes. sir : for about fifteen years.

Did you derive your contract from ublic printer? A. No, sir; for eight years I was contractor

with the Department. Q. You say that you were for eight years tractor with the Post Office Department A. Yes, sir as the lowest bidder under th

ontract system. Q. When did those eight years expire? 1. I think in 1852 or 1853. Q. From that time did you do the work as ly I have in the prem

-contractor? A. Yes, sir. Q. Under whom ? 1

I execute the work for the public prin

ter under a sub-contract. Q. For the public printer? Yes, sir; and also as a sub-contractor un

ment?

ler Mr. Wendell. Q. by Mr. Palmer. You did the work under Mr. Wendell ? mount per annum ? Q. A. Yes, sir; I think it cost me about that Yes, sir; I was sub-contractor unde

Q. At what rates ? A. My first acquaintance was at the rate o

fty-five cents. I gave them fifty-five cent d executed the work for forty-five cents or e dollar, paid by the Government. Q. Do you remember what is the aggregat inual cost to the Government for the print-

ing of the post office blanks? A. From \$40,000 to \$45,000. lènt

Q. A year? A. Yes, sir.

bod▼

This Printing is given under General Bowma to a Know Nothing.

Q. State the circumstance of the transfer of the work? On the election of General Bowman, th

work came into his hands. Q State the circumstances of the transfe you having had the work up to that time?

A. I understood General Bowman had sai hat I should not be employed to do the work. I did not go near him. I went home. Some ten days afterward I found that the work was lying idle, that nothing was done, and I came here and made an offer to the Post Office De-

parment to go on with the work. The evening of he day I made the offer to the P. M. Genera Ir. Quail, a friend of General Bowman came Willard's Hotel and asked me whether did not want to go on with the work at the same terms. I replied that I had already made an offer to the Postmaster General to d the work, and that shortly the proposition would be made by Congress to give it out by contract. I declined to make any arrangenent with Mr. Quail, on behalf of Bowman. Afterwards I understood that it was given to Mr. Jewett, of Buffalo, New

York Q. Who is Mr. Jewett? Q. He is the publisher of the Buffalo Com nercial Advertiser, the leading Know Nothing organ of the State of New York.

The President and the Printing Plunder. Cornelius Wendell, recalled : Q. Has the President been in the habit spensing this Post Office printing? A. It was done by contract until 1856. think then the contract expired, and it revert the to the printer of Congress. Judge Nicholson was then printer and editor of the or

gan, and it reverted to him. Q. That was in 1856? A. I think it was in 1856.

Q. From 1855 who exercised the control over the giving out of the Post Office blank

printing? A. The President and Postmaster General through the Postmester General. In December succeeding Mr. Buchanan's coming int ower, he gave it to Mr. Rice for a time.

Q. Did you sub-contract it for Mr. Rice? Yes, sir; that was the understanding that I should continue to do the work as here tofore, and have the control of it, Rice receiv ing, I think, fourty-three cents on the dollar. Q. Was there any understanding when the Was there any understanding when this vork was given to Rice that any newspape ence, the best indicator and criterion of the was to be supported out of it ? understood that it was for the A. It was

support of the Pennsylvanian; such was the understanding

ber of Congress from Maine, should take the paper and become its editor. He was a com-Q. Were your relations with him of a very ntimate character during your connect petent man I supposed : but in the course the Government organ as its owner ? two or three weeks Bowman's name was men tioned, and I assented to it. We met at the A. Yes. sir. Q. Were you in the habit of seeing him fre

quently?
A. Very frequently.
Q. How frequently?
A. Really I cannot say.
Q. How many times a week?
A. I averaged two or three times a week-Attorney General's office, and Judge Black

some weeks more, and some weeks less.

Look at That Picture and then at This.

and Judge Nicholson, selecting them as um pires in case any difficulty should arise between us the difficulty having arisen, I have tried to have it settled by the umpires but Bowmar The despotism of Naples is almost as bad a the despotism in our own country, the favored invariably declines. He found he could make land of liberty; " The home of the brave and a better thing of it I suppose, by engaging Mr. Rives; and when he was elected Senat the land of free." We herewith present two printer he repudiated all our agreements, for letters to our readers the one wrtten at Naple letters to our readers the one written at vanies by a gentleman from Philadelphia, now in Naples, and the other by Cassius M. Clay, of and pay off the indebtedness, when every obliby a gentleman from Philadelphia, now in which I have commenced a law suit : it being as I am advised by my counsel the only reme Q. How much of a losing concern is this

selves whether America, the land we style as overment organ per annum, in your judg the home of the free, that gave to the world the A. If my memory serves me, it cost me Declaration of Independence, and produced a when it was under my management, \$19,000 over and above its receipts. Washington to defend its immortal principles, Did it cost you tha is any better or less despotic than the fettered and down trodden countries of Europe. They

are as follows:

ast year. Bowman told me that he thought NAPLES, March 6th, 1860 .--- Things are in a t would cost him about \$12,000 with his manwretched condition here. A revolution anticipated on Saturday last. agement. He being a close manager, he cut down where I was disposed to be liberal. I onid pretty well for the services of those er

On Sunday morning the proprietor of our hotel was taken out of his bed and carried played about the paper. I did not quarrel with the editors about the amount they should off to prison, and to day he has been banished from his home and family. He is a man of influence and wealth, but chose to express a receive but paid them a liberal salary. The editors were generally designated by the Pres ove for liberty. Last week thirty persons position were exiled. To what a low condition Q. The editors of The Union were designat

must a people have sunk when they find them-selves unable to rise and overthrow such a ed by the President, whilst you had the agement of the paper? A. Yes, sir; whilst I was the owner of it. galling tyrrany.

the radicals.'

Was any one of thoss editors in the em ploy of the Government? A. Not when they were appointed editors ir. Appleton was afterward appointed Assist at Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elect time to say that we are in a state of war.-

d Senate printer. Q. You have spoken of liberality; he kind nough to state whether, out of the profits o he public printing, you contributed, in 1858 certain sums to secure the election of members of Congress, in different districts in Pennsyl

rania. If so, in what districts. A. I spent a good deal of money in politics, but with all deference to the committee, lfuel to the old fire. nust decline to answer in what districts. Jehn Glancy Jones gets a share of the Plunder

Q. Did you make any contributions towards he election to Congress of J. Glancy Jones in

A. A similar question was propounded me houses, and not finding Hanson, they provoked a conflict; several were wounded, and the begged leave to decline answering. I answer d generally that I had for years contributed "On Tuesday they returned in form my own recourses more than the begged between the several were wounded. "On Tuesday they returned in force; but finding no one, they broke up the saw-mill, rom my own resources money, derived from what sources it might, to the sustenance of the he party ; that I had always been an enthuand swore vengeance against me and the whole party. In the mean time (on Tuesday siastic party man, and still was, and that probably I should contribute more in the com-ing campaign if I had it. I stated that I had expended money in Pennsylvania, New York, had been for peace ; that I stood upon the ground of my Frankford speech, and should defend myself and friends. The mob increaslew Jersey, Ohio, and divers other States, and I had given to districts represented at that | an attack ; my family absolutely refuse to re time on the floor by personal and political friends. I now state that I did contribute in ire, saying they will run bullets and aid, as in 1776. If driven into the woods, I shall at-tempt to hold my position as long as possible; standing on the Constitution, the laws and my right, I will defend them or die. The cannon ight or ten districts, I cannot call to mind th xact number, in Pennsylvania, during the ast campaign, in sums varying from \$250 \$2.250, in the different districts which it was upposed a little material aid would carry for aids. us, I did, among others, contribute to the Berks county district, represented then by the

Itorian county district, represented then by the Hon, J. Glancy Jones, and to divers and sun-dry others. I think in my other testimony 1 mentioned the names of the gentlemen who represented those districts then but of the sun-this way, and now? Shall I stand or fall alone. 'May God defend the right?" presented those districts then, but who, un ortunately do not represent them now.

Q. Did you contribute in Landy's district? A. I contributed in his district among others. The specific ground upon which I refus to answer this question before swas, that rotested against an inquiry into what I had one with funds of my own, and with specified mounts in specified places. I have no objection to say that I contributed more or less in the different districts, as my check-bool shows, in sums varying from \$2.50 to \$2.250 I know that there was one district very hard to carry, but we did save it. Q. Whose district was that?

LOCAL AFFAIRS

MoThere are many New Advertisements in oday's paper. Please read them.

10. The first thunder and lightning storm, accompanied with torrents of rain took place at about 4'o'clock on Sunday last.

the Reading Hose Company are reo purchase a Steam Fire Engiue.

sor Subscribers desiring to have the direc-ion of their paper changed, will please state the place where they have received it, as well as where they wish it sent.

DEB_Bucks County is entirely free from Kentucky, and we ask them to judge for them- gation against the county was cancelle

> sor The Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem will please accept our thanks for complimentary tickets to Bayard Taylor's lea-ture at that place on the 17th inst. We are requested to say that tickets can be obtained at Roeder & Lerch's Dry Goods Store.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Reeder & Lerch in another column of to-day's paper. They have just returned from Philadelphia, and New York, with a splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods. As they have both been in the business for years, all can rest assured that those who will favor them with a call, will never find cause for regret.

BALL.—The Cordwainers of this place gave their third Annual Ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening last. Much credit is due to the Managers. All who were present say it was one of the best Balls of the sesson. "Yours of the 19th is recieved. I have on-The Orefield String Band was engaged for the occasien. The Band now ranks among one of the best String Bands in the county. The The obligarchy were aiming at me in the exsulsion of the Berans from their homes, being Band is composed of a fine set of young men. n hopes that I would forcibly defend them

Defeated by my Frankfort ACCIDENT ON THE N. P. R. R .-- On speech, rallying all the conservative men to my standard, they churlishly gave in, yet Wednesday last as the up Passenger train came neaa Quakertown, an old citizen of said funning the discontent by garbling my speeches North, and circulating fulse rumors. Hanplace, named George Groman while in state of Intoxication, was run against by the Locomotive son's return to his saw-mill, at Berea, (where he employed many Republicans) gave new and thrown aside by the "cow-catcher" fracturing his skull and causing almost instant I went there on Saturday The individual who sold the rum to death. and tried to induce them to leave, telling him he would bring on a fight, and advised the Rethe unfortunate man, should be held responsi-ble, as he can be under the present law of our publicans to keep apart from the movement State. The mob at once carried out that I was then

plotting an attack. On Monday they met at Burea, insulted the people by scarching the FOUL CELLARS .-- Passing along the streets of our town, almost any day, a foul and dead-ly atmosphere will be found to escape from ome of the cellar windows. This proceeds from decayed vegetable matter, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c., accumlated during the winter. Imagine the danger of disease and death to those who live in the apartments above such a fetid atmosphere! We earnestly advisespoke at Richmond, stating that I was an all our citizens-to look well to their cellers, and have them thoroughly cleansed and puri-

in violence; I lie upon my arms awaiting COAL AND IRON.-The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company brought down for the week ending Saturday, the 31st ult., 17,878 tons of coal, against 12,354 tons for corresponding week last year, making, for the season com mencing December 1st, 244,900 tons, against 166,158 tons to corresponding period last year, being an increase of 78,742 tons of coal. 1610 tons of pig iron were also carried over the road for the week ending same date. This is the

"C. M. CLAY.

The Naples correspondent, we suppose, con oled himself with the idea that in his own country no such despotism prevailed. Truly when he considers his own country, he might well exclaim. "to what a low condition must the people have sunk when they find them selves unable to rise and overthrow such a galling tyranny." Had he known, however, that the same depotism existed in his own land, we have no doubt he would have been

Lexington is sent for, and the Governo

"Is this my cause only; or that of the

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.-The Superintendent | ness and care in searching for caterpillars' eggs of Common Schools has decided that a teacher stands in place of a parent to a pupil, and may and destroying them before the leaves of frui trees put out, and before the worms hatch, you dminister correction to him under the sam save the trees from injury, or a greater amount estrictions as in the case of parent. He argues of labor in killing the worms in the nest after that the right of a teacher to inflict such pun- they hatch, and when other work is pressing. restrictions as in the case of parent. He argues A little practice will enable one to detect them on the small branches of the cherry and apple ishment is founded upon the necessity of the and not upon the statue. It is absolutely necestrees. The eggs are deposited end-wise in a little bunch around the limb, and very ingenisary that good order should be maintained in he schools, and that all proper rules, reguations and command of teachers, should I ously covered with a kind of gum or coment to strictly and promptly obeyed. Hence a neces protect the embryo worms from injury by the sity exist for sufficient power to enforce this duty, and therefore it is held that a teache veather.

motive

heaviest week's tonnage ever passed over the road, or any other road of equal capacity. LEG AMPUTATED .- A sad accident occurred on Saturday last in our Borough, to John Howell, a brakesman on the Crane Company's ore train. He fell upon the track, and two cars passed over his left leg, above the ankle. It happened that our Catasaugua physicians ent, when Dr. Charles Martin and Dr. were abs Edwin Martin of Allentown were sont for; and the amputation performed in the most skillful manner, assisted by Drs. Yoder and Quig, who arrived in time to aid in the operation. Mr. Howell, who has a wife and one child, has

the sympathies of our community.-Calasau

qua Herald. silent about that of Naples. CATERPILLARS .--- With a little watchful-

him immediately be up and doing.

Hon. H. C. Longnecker. In last week's Allentown Democrat, we had a continuation of the indecent and unjustifiable attack upon the character of our Repre sentative, in Congress, the Hon. Henry C. Longneoker. In reply to the question, why Mr. Longnecker did not vote on Mr. Blake's resolution, we answer, that sickness confined him to his room, and prevented his voting .-At the time of not voting for the introduction of Mr. Morril's tariff bill Mr. Longnecker was paired with Mr. Harris of Virginia, an out and out anti-tariff man. The suspension of the rules requiring a two-third vote, every tariff man by pairing himself with an antitariff man, gained at least one vote in favor of tariff. We are pleased to learn; that Mr. Longnecker is recovering from his sickness, which at one time was considered quite serious by his attending physician. With these few remarks, we dismiss for the present this groundless attack upon an able and faithful Representative, satisfied, that the Democracy have struck in the wrong direction for the purpose of making political capital.

Stewart's famous marble building, or tion. The Democracy had no distintinctive Broadway, New York, is valued at \$400,000 Democratic State ticket in the field. Part of the States officers are re-elected, and were supand the tax on it last year amounted to \$7,168 ported all by parties.

race, the Black Knight of the Tribune, will terests are, therefore, truly national . and what please inform us of the safe arrival of his is for her prosperity, is for the prosperity of brother" in iniquity. This climate is too vhole country. But between New Jersey and Pennsylvania

hot for Abolitionists. We find the above paragraph in the Atlanta Confederacy, a Democratic paper published in Georgia. The gentleman honored by his Southern brethren in the Democratic faith, is the conduits through which vast amounts of a citizen of New Berlin, Union county, in this State. He supposed his mission on earth to be to prove that slavery is of Divine origin, in-stituted for righteous and humane purposes. direct benefit to their manufacturers. The coal and that it should be perpetuated through all coming time. He was a Democrat from a religious stand-point, and has for many years been engaged in selling what he called his all its inhabitants. platform." He canvassed the Northern States, and met with no molestation. His Democratic friends patronized him liberally, ection of American labor. and his success encouraged him to extend his that Ponnsylvania will put her shoulder to the wheel; that an enlightened sense of what is labors to the "heaven-favorod" soil on which the "divine institution" is established. Redue to her own interests, as well as the intercently we heard of him lecturing at the capithe support of such men and such measures as vill best develop the great industrial interests Georgia, as the above paragraph advises us .--of the country. Whether his sudden transit from Georgia to UNION CONSTITUTIONAL STATE CONVENTION New York-from the society of his friends to -We received from the officers of a Union the care of "that prince of devils," HORACE Constitutional Club of the city of Philadelphia

or heart, we have not been able to learn. Probably he will add a new plank to his platform -Pennsylvania State Journal.

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia. The People's Party of Philadelphia held arge Mass Meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last to ratify the nominations of the City Convention for municipal officers. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and the largest the party have held for years, and him consider it a direct appeal to him, and let cipal struggle seem to be fair. The renomination of Mayor Henry, who has so impartially and ably filled the office during his term, has given universal satisfaction, and renders the

contest so far as the opposition are concerned an enthusiestic one.

with a wise reference to the public good.

Adjournment of Legislature.

Convention, they will be delegates without any The Legislature of the Commonwealth ad constituences. We can very readily imagine, ourned on Tuesday last. The amount of local why men of no means, no character to lose, egislation brought to the attention of the Legislittle brains, and less conscience, should embark lature was immense. The only matters of in the service as pensioned Hirelings, but can grave, public import, on which the Logislature account for no other class of persons doing so. acted, was the passage of the Free. Banking There is no middle ground between Union-lov-Law. The law is in the main of the Banking ing, conservative, straight-forward Republisystem of New York State, which is said to canism, and the African Democracy. If the work very well in that State. The people have one party does not triumph, the other will. reason to be grateful, that the duties of the

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION .--- Contrary to Legislature, have been faithfully discharged, first reports the Republican majority in Conaccticut is not as large as at first announced

a call for a State Convention to assemble at

Lancaster, April 25th, to select delegates to the

National Convention, which shall assemble at

Baltimore in May, with request to publish and

promise to pay. If those gentlemen are do-

heir promises to pay are worthless. If they

are carrying on trade for the benefit of the

Democratic party, and their funds are derived

from Democratic spoils, as in 1856, we prefer

not to contaminate our hands with their vil-

lainous plunder. It has been testified before

Congressional Investigating Committee, that

keeping afloat a third party to elect Buchanan.

That fraud has become transparent, and can-

ng business in polities in their own names,

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION .--- The election Buckingham's majority is between 600 and in Rhode Island, on Wednesday last, resulted 700. The Senate consists of 14 Republicans in the election of Sprague Conservative Reto 7 Democrats-1 Republican gain from last publican candidate for Governor, by a majority year. The new House consists of 147 Republicans and 87 Democrats. Last year, 127 to 109. The Republicans gain generally in the of 1500 votes. The regular Republican nominee was defeated by a ticket rominated by the rural Districts, and lost only in the large Young Men's Ropublican and American State cities, and manufacturing Districts, where large Convention, the Supservative Republican State numbers of naturalizations, election frauds Convention, and the Democratic State Conven-

and fears of loss of Southern trade, swelled the Democratic majorities. The result. however. fixes the vote of next fall. pended in Connecticut by the Democracy could have been used to better purpose next fall in other States.

Q. The understanding between whom i A. The understanding between the Presiden nd The Postmaster General. Q. by Mr. Hindman. How did you know

here are, in an especial degree, certain great | that? A From conversations I held with them. interests in common. The iron interests of the two states, are identical; and the public works isisted upon having more of the profits of th of New Jersey, her canals and rail roads, are printing to support The Union as it was one o ose rather unprofitable pecuniary organs an the iron and coal of Pennsylvania find their Mr Rice was very clamorous to have a share of way to a market. The indirect advantage to the Pennsylvanian and we finally settled on forty oth states, from a tariff for protection, amounts three cents on the dollar. I then made a con tract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty-five cents or fifty cents on the dol-lar. He did it a portion of the time for fortyheds of Pennsylvania are inexhaustible, and every additional factory of large size is equiv. five cents, and a portion of the time for fifty alent, in the way of consumption of coal, to cents. I had also the executive binding, alent, in the way of consumption of coal, to which Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the building up of a new town or city, with the profits on that were not so great. and the

A time has come when the condition of the The Union being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the post office blank printing. I could not ountry and its financial embarrassments de mand that another effort be made for the prokeep it however. Q. by the Chairman. You stated that \$20, May we not

000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the ficer of the executive printing towards supporting the orests of others, will induce her to stand fast in gan under General Bowman? A. When I parted with it in March last, A. N

found that, paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain The Union from the profits of the

executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it to any party that might be designated by the President. Q. Who did you make this proposition to?

A. To the President; and to pay \$10,000 Q. Did J. Glancey Jones request you per annum was my first proposition. Pending ist towards his election?

that proposition Mr. Baker, the collector of Philadelphia, came down to secure aid for the A. Well, yes, sir. In the course of a Pennsylvanian, and finally I had to accede to ersation he asked me to contribute something giving \$20,000 per annum, \$10,000 per an-num of which Mr. Baker obtained for The to it, and I remember telling him there was no necessity of spending money in his district, as it was safe anyhow. We found, however, that it was safe anyhow. Pennsulvanian. I have been informed that \$10,000 of the \$20,000 was for The Pennsylvat was rather unsafe when the votes came in. Examined by Mr. Hindman: nian, but my obligation is with Mr. Bowmar for \$20,000. That obligation existed, still ex-Q. Was there, or was there not, propounde o you before the Senate investigating commit ists: and there has been no action had in re lation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusa inquiring into this subject, a question of purport: "Whether the President of the to carry out his part of the engagement, which was that I should do the Senate printing in this purport: United States and yourself had had any corre Senate printing i case he was elected printer to the Senate. \$5000.00 were dealt out by Democratic Fede- | paid Mr. Bowman \$5,000 in advance when he

Q. State what your answer was.

hohaw

ders on it. Q. You paid him \$5,000 when he took the not be rc-onacted. The side door movement is played out. If there are delegates to a State paper?

A. When he took The Union, I gave that amount as a capital to start with Q. Did you pay him any more on account of the \$20,000 ?

A. I gave him orders on the Post Office De partment in pursnance of an account he renred me of what was due him, which order subsequently countermanded, on account of is not

Q. What did those orders amount to? A. If my memory serves me I gave him ders to the amount of \$8,000 or \$10,000. Q. Has he not received payment at the Pos Office Department of those orders ?

I believe not; yet I do not know A. O. Was it understood when you transferre ion" to Mr. Bowman that \$20,000 should be diverted out of the proceeds of the Post Office printing b 7 you to its support?

A. Yes. sir : tl at wis the understanding Q. Between wlom? A. The paper was drawn up by Judge

Black. It was between Mr. Bowman and myping what 1 always deemed an unjust tax upo self, we being put forward as the active mer Was the President consulted in relation me, as the mechanic performing the work, an of directing the money to other purposes, if to it at time? A. I first addressed a note to the President was a sin, rests upon me alone

Q. by the chairman. Did the President -to Judge Nicholson who was my friend in result, however, the case, for the President, and he took it up The money ext to him. In that note I stated that it was took it up gree to your suggestion? A. He did not dissent from it. The Union, and what I desired to do. I sug-Q You made the statement you has given us to him?

gested that Mr. Macdonald, formerly a mem A. I did.

saved the Florence district from the wreck. I beg the committe will excuse me from going into details. This money was conibuted for strictly party purposes.

Q. by Mr. Hindman. Did vou use an oney to aid in securing the election of any ember of Congress in any Southern State I believe you do not indulge A. Never. the expensive luxury. I have offered to do i but my offers have been indignantly refused. Q. by the chairman. If you had not bee the receipt of the proceeds of the public printing would you have contributed money s you say you have done in the various Cor al districts?

may inflict such reasonable corporal punish-ment upon his pupil as the parent might in-A. I would not have been able to contribute o much. It was the profit I made out of the a similar cause. In o flict for ublic printing that enabled me to contribute teacher liable to indictment and conviction fo hese amounts of money. The fact that I was ssault and battery for correcting a pupil, n a public position known to be remunerative must appear that he was governed by induced frequent calls upon me, to which I reof malice or wickedness.

THE GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- The Q. by Mr. Somes. I wish to know whether or not there was an implied or expressed un-derstanding between you and any executive ofglorious uncertainty of the law, was never more strikingly exhibited than in the result of the ial of the case of Miss Effie C. Carstang Government that you should make these contributions out of the proceeds of th against Henry Shaw, Esq., of St. Louis fo printing, for political purposes reach of promise of marriage. On the first tria , sir; none, except as to the contribu

about a year ago, it will be remembered, dam ions I made towards the support of certain ages to the amount of \$100,000 were awarded to the plaintiff. A new trial was obtained, which ended last Saturday night, with a ver-Q. by the chairman. Did any of these Con dict in favor Mr. Shaw, the defendent. The nal candidates make demands upon you? | cause of this great difference in the verdicts of the two juries, was the production of testimony on the second trial, damaging Miss Effie's A. Not demands; they made humble ood name and character. But the end is not

for the plaintiff has already moved for new trial which if not granted, the case will go to the Su preme Court.

Western, \$5.10; to\$6.60; extra Genesee \$5.50

to \$7.50; extra St. Louis \$5.50 to \$7.50. Rye flour, \$3.70 to \$4.40; corn meal, \$3.60 to \$4.10 Wheat-Some very choice white Canada sold at \$1.62 per bushel; Milwaukee club, \$1.22 Winter red Western, \$1.45. Rye, 85 to 88 cents; onts, 38 to 44 cents; corn 68 to 80 cents. Hops small sales at 5 to 12 cents per pound. Barrel State?" and if so, what was hi ed heef and pork sold at previously quoted prices. Live beef cattle, 7 to 101 cents per lb., average 81 cents. The retail market prices

exhibit no changes from last week's report.

FAST WORK .- Mr. Jonathan Bahner, of Sha 58, I suggested to him the suspension of ayment of this monthly stipend to the sylvanian and Argus, and the appropriation of that money to party purposes to be try, how many he could make in the same time. He hammered out and finished, from the nt, the rough rods as bought in the store, 262 mails in sing up 60 minutes, thus beating the Reading smith by 17 nails. In this operation Mr. Bahner did all the work himself, blowing the bellows, forging, and all the necessary manipulation. There were several witnesses to this great smithing feat.—Sunburg Gazette.

CTRufus S. Clark, who died in Southamp ton, Mass., last winter, some weeks before his death ordered his coffin to be made, superincourse ; but there was no specific direction from the President to me to do it. It is justic to him to state that he had authorized the paytended the work, told what trimmings he wishment of certain monevs. at certain rates per a ment of certain moneys, and the printing, to the num, out of the profits of the printing, to the "Demonstrand" and to the "Argus" and that ed to have put in it, chose the depositors and the horse and driver he wished to convey him to his last resting place. He purchased a pair of gloves for the driver and each of the when this election occurre., I acting upon the belief I have already stated, took the respondepositors to wear on the occasion, and naid sibility of making this suggestion and carry-ing it out. So that the sin or blame of stopthirty dollars for his coffin.

LARGE BEQUEST .- Wm. Euston, tormerly a

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 7th, 1860.

To the Publishers of the Lehigh Register .-GENTLEMEN:--Shortly after I had written to you, last Monday, I unexpectedly found that my business called me to this place; as it is not now likely that I shall receive a copy of the "Allentonian," published to day, in time to write a work to any origin to the into write a reply to any article that may be inwrite to say that on my return serted in it, I to Allentown, I will attend to replying to the "Allentonian." if anything is published that "Allentonian," if anything is published that calls for a reply. Meanwhile I beg to sub-

scribe myself as before. Respectfully Yours. J. S.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RUM .-- A man named John Crowman was run over by the evening up-train on the N. P. R. R., near Quakertown station on the 4th inst. The engineer observed him on the track, lattempting to get off as he thought, and sounded the whistle repeatedly, but just as the loconotive reached him he fell back in front of the train, and was struck on the head by the cow-catcher, inflicting a frightful gash in the upper part of the head. This is a fearful, though no unusual warning; but it will be little heeded. Men will still con-Wednesday common to extra State flour sold tinue to imbibe the liquid fire, regardless of its at \$5.10 to \$5.35 per barrel; common to extra consequences. The love of rum is stronger than the fear of death.

> PRESENTATION .--- The Young America Fire Co. No. 2 were presented with a splendid Silver Fire Horn, on Monday last, by the ladies of Allentown. Wm. H. Aney, Esq., in behalf of the ladies, presented it, and made a neat and eloqueut speech ; it was received by Major A. B. Schwartz, in behalf of the company, who also made remarks suited to the occa-sion. The ladles of Allentown are very much to be praised for the laudable spirit they manifest in getting up presentations of this kind. It shows that they do not think our Firemen, a body of men to be despised but rather that they are a noble set, who risk their lives, when the property of their fellow-citizens is in dan-

ger of the devouring element.

HOW TO MANAGE BOX EDGING .-- Few people, except professional gardeners, know me border ornoment ought to how this hands be planted. It is usually stuck a few inche, deep, and left straggling on top of the ground, with three or four times as much top and three

or four times less bottom than it ought to have. Box grows nearly as well from the branches as the roots, and we think makes prettier edging. But the trench in which the edging is to be planted should be full spade deep on the border side, being a few inches shallower on the alley side-the soil should be fine-and the box inserted to the bottom of the trench, packed in tightly with soil, leaving only from one and a half to two inches out of ground. There will be

no danger of it not growing, or of producing full follage at the ground. Of course no one would think of planting box without a line... LARGE BEQUEST.—Wm. Euston, formerly a journeyman chairmaker in Philadelphia, but for many years a resident of Charloston, S. C., died suddenly last week, leaving an estate val-ued at \$2,000,000. Being childless, he has year's growth, let it be pruned to an angle, ued at \$2,000,000. Being childless, he has year's growth, lot it be pruned to an angl lefthis wife a life interest in the estate, and one like the letter A, taking care not to cut belo these parties the entire estate except about whole eeason, have a beautifully green, thrifty \$30.000, reverts to the city of Charleston, in trust for charitable purposes.

pondence in regard to the use of money in the lections in any response upon the subject? ral office-holders in 1856 for the purpose of took The Union, and the balance I secured to There was a question of that kind. him by giving him orders on the post office work, which he could not draw having no or The answer I intended to convey this, that pending the Congressional election of 1858, I suggested to him the suspension he payment of this monthly stipend to the tion of that money to party purposes, to be used in different localities. It was my own

suggestion to him that, in my judgement, the noney was uselessly expended in keeping up effecto papers, and that it could be used to bet-ter advantage in getting out voters, circula-ting documents &c. I told him that I thought carrying out his engagement.

ting documents acc. I fold him that I thought it would be better for the party to apply it in that way, and that I would take the responsi-bility of doing it. I assumed the responsi-bility and did it, he not dissenting from that What did those orders amount to?