The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVER
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

FOR GOVERNOR:

Col. Andrew G. Curtin,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Freedom of Speech.

It is one of the distinguishing characteristics of our government that every citizen has a right to entertain whatever opinion he chooses upon the political questions of the day, responsible for entertaining them, alone to his own conscience and his Maker. Conflicting opinions are thus brought into collision at the ballot-box, and the party in the minority yield to the majority governing in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, not because they may be convinced that they were wrong in their opinions, but because the opinion of the majority has become law. Law is obeyed, not because it may be believed to be right, but simply because it is law. But ever whilst it may thus remain law, it is liable to repeal in the same manner, in which it was enacted, its merits may be discussed, and its demerits pointed out. Opinion is free; speech is free, and the press is free. The right to entertain and express opinions upon political questions under discussion, previous to legislative action is peculiarly sacred in the representatives of the people, the law making power. The right to entertain opinions, to express them, to advocate and discuss them depends not upon their being right. As a matter of conscience a man has no moral right to entertain opinions, he knows to be wrong; as a matter of political right, there is no power to prevent an expression of opinion, so long as it does not amount to an act in violation of law. This right thus sacred and undeniable, has been sadly infringed upon within the last few years. In the Southern States it has become unsafe, to express opinions against the Institution of slavery. A man, who is foolish enough to suppose that slavery is an institution of which the State had better rid herself, stands a good chance of being treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and fortunate is he indeed, if he escapes with no worse punishment. But this proscription of opinion has invaded parties, and to-day in the Democratic party, a man is at once proscribed, and degraded from position, who dares to say, that he is opposed to the extension of slavery, as a social and political evil. In the Halls of Congress the attempt has been made to suppress freedom of opinion and of speech. With this end in view threats and even violence have been resorted to. Northern men unaccustomed to duelling and coming from constituencies, who condemn duelling as wrong, have been made to understand, that they may expect a duel, if they express their opinions. They have been attacked in the streets for opinions expressed in debate. Representative Hickman of this State, was recently attacked for language used in a speech to a serenading crowd, who paid him their respects in Washington City. We think the time has come, when violence such as this should be summarily checked, and so far as we are concerned we should have no compunctions of conscience as to the method adopted.

Difficulty in Congress.

During a speech made in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, Mr. Pryor of Virginia advanced toward Mr. Lovejoy and stated, that he should not allow him to advance toward the Democratic side of the chamber and in a menacing manner insult the South by his language. Members gothered around the parties, among whom was Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, who asserted that Mr. Lovejoy must be allowed to speak. The House being in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, was adjourned until quiet was restored, when Mr. Lovejoy finished his speech. In the next official report of the proceedings it appeared, that Mr. Pryor had not only corrected the reporters account of his own language but also corrected the report of what Mr. Potter had said. It would appear, that the reporters had not heard a portion of Mr. Potter's remarks and Mr. Pryor in calling attention to the change stated that he had not even seen Mr. Potter, although in the difficulty he was immediately before him, and other members heard him make the remarks which the record of the proceedings gave. In calling attention to the record, Mr. Potter stated that he stood by his language and Mr. Pryor stated that the sequel would show whether he did. A challenge was sent the same evening. Col. Lander, as second of Mr. Potter, accepted, naming the bowie-knife as the weapon, and Mr. Cheesman, second of Mr. Pryor declined, stating that the bowie-knife was a barbarous weapon. Col. Lander replied, that he would take the responsibility of fighting either Mr. Pryor or his second with any weapon, which might be named. The offer was declined upon the pretext, that no cause for a quarrel with Col. Lander was presented. Here the difficulty has thus far ended. Mr. Potter, we learn by Monday's city papers, was required to give bail in the sum of $5000.00 to keep the peace, and not to violate the laws against duelling. The whole affair is a sad commentary upon the growing tendency to crush out freedom of speech, and at the same time proves, that when Northern men are willing to meet Southern men on equal terms, the courage of the boasted duellists cannot always be screwed up to the sticking point.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.—On Wednesday evening last the Central Republican Club of the Borough of Allentown, held a meeting at the Court House. A large and enthusiastic assemblage were addressed in an able and eloquent manner by Ex-Governor Reeder. The meeting, although gotten up without much noise, was a decided improvement on the sickly Ratification Meeting, which our Democratic friends held on Monday evening two weeks since, and for which there had been so much preparation. The Republicans of Lehigh are eager and anxious for the fray.

☞The pugilistic encounter between John C. Heenan, (the Benecia boy) and Tom Sayers, the English prize fighter, was to have taken place on Monday last, the 16th inst.—The report of the result of the battle may reach this country toward the close of the present month.

Embassy from Japan.

A Japanese Man of War under command of a Japanese Commander, and accompanied by Lieut. Beale of the United States Navy, recently arrived at San Francisco. The vessel was sent for the purpose of informing this country of the intended visit of the Embassy from Japan, which is soon to arrive in this country, seventy in number, and whose purpose it is to exchange and ratify the treaty made between this Government and Japan. The Embassy is to come by way of the Isthmus, whence they will be brought in a United States Man of War. Congress has already appropriated $50,000 toward the expenses of the expected guests. It is the first embassy that has ever left Japan, and a Japanese fleet has never left the waters of the sea of Japan. The Japanese who recently arrived at San Francisco were very cordially received by the citizens of the city and appeared pleased with the new sights, they saw. It would appear, that this Government by its liberal policy has more readily ingratiated itself with in the favor of the exclusive nations of China and Japan, than the nations of Europe, whose policy it has been to extend their institutions and dominions by force. That same liberal policy, which has characterized this Government in its treatment of distant nations, adopted possibly only from necessity, should likewise be pursued in dealing with the weaker neighboring nations of this continent. By intelligence from San Francisco of date of April 3rd, we learn of the arrival of the embassy on board of the United States vessel, the Powhatan. The Embassy consists of two principal Embassadors, Princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the Emperor's Council. They are accompanied by a suite of sixteen officers. Among them are three interpreters and fifty-two subordinates—making seventy-two in all. They bring $100,000 to defray their personal expenses, although the embassy is invited at the sole expense of the United States. They were given the best quarters on board the Powhatan during the voyage, and arrived in good health and highly pleased.

The chief dignitaries are magnificently dressed in embroidered silk robes, each wearing a sword of beautiful workmanship. They have conducted themselves with great dignity and propriety.

The Japanese Embassadors visited San Francisco on the 31st ult., and have remained the honored guests of the city ever since. Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated from the city treasury to provide for them suitable entertainment. All the Corporation officers, the members of the Legislaoure, the Governor and citizens generally have paid their respects in person, and on the 2d instant a grand public reception was given the strangers at the largest ball in the city, where the United States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign consuls and State authorities, participated in the reception ceremonies.

The Japanese carry an immense amount of baggage, including many boxes of presents to the United States Government.

The Powhatan, on the day of her arrival, went to Mary Island Navy Yard, all the embassadors remaining on board. It will require several days to overhaul the steamer and take in coal, when she will sail for Panama.—The embassadors will thence proceed to Aspinwall, where the United States steamer Roanoke is expected to be in waiting to convey them to Washington.

They are so well pleased with the Powhatan that they express their wish to have her detained at Panama to convey them back to Japan on their return from the United States. They purpose spending about a month on the Atlantic side, although their time is not limited.

Iron and the Presidency.

The following is a copy of a *bona fide* correspondence which recently passed between a Democratic wire-worker at Washington and an iron-worker residing in Baltimore. The New York Tribune, from which we copy the correspondence, out of deference to the feelings of the writers, omits to furnish the names of either.

The Proffer.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I write in a hurry to inquire whether, if your expenses are defrayed, you will go to Philadelphia and circulate a memorial among the Iron men advocating Guthrie as the best Protection candidate for President.

If you will do so, and Guthrie is elected, I will see that you have a permanent and respectable position in one of the Departments.

You understand what Guthrie has done and will do for the Iron men.

You may rely upon the promise I make you, for I shall be in a position to ask such a thing; and the Members of Congress say that, if such a Memorial is signed by the Iron men, his nomination is certain.

Yours, ——.

The Response.

BALTIMORE, April 4, 1860.

SIR:—Yours of the 2d has just reached me. I am too much engaged at present to leave my business. And you know I have no faith in Democratic Protection. I am a Republican.

Yours, ——.

☞The Chicago *Press and Tribune* publishes a list of the hotels in that city and the prices they will charge guests during the Republican Convention in May next. The list comprises forty-two hotels four of which will charge two dollars and a half per day; seven will charge two dollars per day; sixteen will charge one dollar and a half per day and fifteen will charge one dollar per day. From this it would appear that there are ample accommodations in Chicago at reasonable rates for all who choose to attend the Convention.

REPUBLICANS OF THE OLD TENTH LEGION.—The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* proposes that the Republicans of the Old Tenth Legion hold a grand mass meeting on the coming Fourth of July in Stroudsburg, Monroe county. We think the suggestion is a capital one, and if the project is carried out, we wish to consider Lehigh in the "Old Tenth," and as good for a large delegation of visitors.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY CONDEMNED.—The bill to suppress polygamy in Utah, has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 147 yeas to 60 nays. This is allowing the people of a Territory, like those of a State, to regulate their *domestic* affairs in their own way with a vengeance!

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Judge McLean is looming up as a prominent candidate for the nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention. Judge McLean's name stood second on the list of candidates before the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Fremont in 1856.

☞Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, of our Borough, one of the delegates from the Seventh Congressional District to the Charleston Convention, left for Charleston, on Monday last. He leaves Philadelphia in a steamer in company with the delegation from this State.

KANSAS.

On Wednesday last the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, passed the House of Representatives at Washington by a majority of sixty-one. But three Northern Democrats dared to vote against the bill, and the measure was supported by but three Representatives from the Southern States, and they were South Americans. The Democratic minority of the Committee on Territories had reported, that it would not be right to admit the Territory into the the Union as a State, as it did not appear that there was a population equal to that provided for by the English bill. The great mass of Representatives from the Free States did not dare, however, to affirm by their vote, that they were in favor of the admission of Kansas under the English bill when she would have come in as a Slave State, and yet that now they were opposed, when she applied for admission as a Free State with a far larger population. Thus have the Administration been defeated in their original Lecompton iniquity, and the little temporary advantage for the South, which was expected to be gained from the Compromise English bill, has been dissipated by the action of the House of Representatives, should it not yet happen, that a Democratic Senate nullify its action. The real secret of opposition to the admission of Kansas is that the State promises to be an Anti-Democratic Free State, and it is desired to prevent her swelling next fall the number of electoral votes cast for the Republican nominee for the Presidency. We trust, however, that the people of Kansas may not be the sport of the caprice and whim of politicians, but may receive that justice, which is her right and gain admission into the Union as a co-equal and sovereign State of the Confederacy.

MORRIL'S TARIFF BILL.—The tariff bill of Mr. Morril of Vermont is now under discussion in the House of Representatives. It will undoubtedly pass the House, and as to whether it will pass the Senate, depends upon the influences, which may be brought to bear upon Democratic Senators. They may be induced to vote in the affirmative, in order to relieve the party in Pennsylvania from the odium of being considered Anti-tariff in next fall's election. If so, we shall be thankful. If not, the people will not relieve them from responsibility.

FRIGHTFUL.—The Atlantic (Ga) Locomotive, March 30, relates the following under the caption of "devilish deed of a negro woman:"

"We learned through a gentleman from Penfield, on yesterday, that a negro woman belonging to James Lankford of that place, becoming tired of life, threw three of her children into a well, said to be sixty-five feet in depth, and then jumped in herself. Curtis Lankfoad went down after them, and found her still living, and not seriously injured; when he reached her she attempted to drown him, and it was only by main force that he subdued her and brought her up; the children were all dead. She is confined in jail, and will, no doubt, be hung as a murderess. She assigned as a reason for the rash and inhuman act that she wished to die, and did not wish any of her children to survive her.

☞On Sunday a week, a prize-fight was to have taken place in Havana between a royal tiger of Col. Mann's menagerie and three blood hounds of the celebrated Cuban breed. The affair was exciting a great deal of interest. The bettings were of course against the tiger but there were certain shrewed business looking men of unmistakable Yankee type booking all that is offered. Afew days since the tiger astonished the natives by catching a hound near his cage and before he could be recovered had killed and made way with the best portion of him including a silver mounted chain collar which last did not trouble his tigership in the slightest degree. It was understood thrt the Colonel would back his portege to the extent of a hundred ounces.

THE LATEST BLOOMER STYLE.—The Bloomer dress grows shorter or else the patrons of that peculiar style grow taller. A New York paper says a few mornings since we saw promenading up Broadway, a lady and gentleman, the dress of the former attracting much attention. She wore a charming little pair of patent leather boots, snuff colored pants of faultless fit, and a dark colored dress, the skirt of which, if it were several inches longer, would reach to her knees. For head covering, instead of bonnet, she wore a chochet-worked hood. What was a little surprising, perhaps, was the fact that there was disposition evinced on her part to avoid the gaze of every passer by.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEGRO.—Negro Sam, lately died on the plantation of his master, A. J. Billingly, of Jones county, Georgia. When captured in Africa he be brought to this country, he says he was forty-five years old. He landed in Charleston, and was bought by the Lowther family—lived with them in that city nearly twelve years, and was in their possession till a few years since. From Charleston, Sam was carried to Savannah—staid there forty years, and moved to this section about the year 1826. From the evidence of reliable persons, and the negro's own statement, he is supposed to have been over one hundred and forty years old at the time of his death.—*Macon Telegraph.*

SHOT WITH HIS OWN GUN.—A lad of sixteen, named Jerome Price, killed himself near Kendalville Noble county, Indiana, last week, by carelessly handing his gun while hunting.—He had laid it down on a log with the breach on the ground, while he was resting, and when he took it up he caught the muzzle with his hand and dragged it toward him, striking the lock against the log and discharging the load into his breast. He died in a few moments. This mode of self-murder is nearly as certain as lifting the hammer of a gun with the foot while blowing into the muzzle to see if it is loaded.

A NEW KIND OF LOVE LETTER.—From the Morristown *Jerseyman* we learn that on last Saturday a week, the parsonage of the M. E. Church, in Madison was entered by fifteen of the friends from Whippany, and one of the ladies presented their pastor, Rev. B. Weed, a "love letter," an envelope well filled with bank bills, with this text as a motto, "She hath done what she could." This was a love letter worth having. We presume there are a good many other Reverends, and laymen, too, who would not object to receiving love letters of a like kind.

SOMETHING WORTH NOTING.—Yadock Pratt peformed the journey from San Francisco to St. Louis without stopping at any one time for more than half an hour, the whole occupying 19 days, with 150 relays of four, five and six horses or mules to the team, about half being mules. This is a wonderful feat for a man nearly seventy years of age. There was a conducter and a driver, both armed to the teeth. In some places they carried water sixteen miles, and then drove forty miles without water.

A QUEER CASE.—An interesting question has arisen in a case on trial in the Supreme Court, (Circuit,) New York. It seems that a married woman residing with her husband in a house of which she was the owner of the lease conveyed the lease to a third person who now brings a suit to eject the husband. This is resisted on the ground among others that the wife had no possession which enabled her to convey; that she was living with her husband in the house, the possession was in the eye of the law his and not hers.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Democratic National Convention will meet in Charleston on Monday, the 23d instant.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

☞Our "devil" wants to know what becomes of the pieces when a Bank breaks.

☞All our young friends, who are about to commence house-keeping should not fail to attend the furniture sale of C. L. Hollman.—See advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

LAUER'S ARTESIAN WELL.—Mr. Lauer has concluded to bore his Artesian Well to the depth of 2000 feet. It has already reached the depth of 1800 feet and the water rises within 12 feet of the surface.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—The Keystone Hose Company of Easton, accompanied by Pomp's Celebrated Cornet Band, propose visiting Reading, leaving May 31st, and returning Saturday, June 2nd.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Tustin of Philadelphia will hold Episcopal service in the Court House, of this place on next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual church hour. The public are invited to attend.

☞By request of Jordan Division, Sons of Temperance the Rev. Joshua Derr will preach a sermon on Temperance, next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the German Reformed Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW GOODS.—The well known firm of Messrs Reninger & Shimer have lately received new supplies of Spring and Summer Dress Goods from New York and Philadelphia.—As they have had much experience in the business, they feel confident that they can please all who will favor them with a call.

☞Job work is running us hard but we feel ourselves competent for the task and consider that we are able to supply all with work at short notice and cheap rates. We possess the proof of having in our possession all the novelties and improvements in the art a fact which some more windy in the profession cannot produce.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Undor authority granted at the session of the Legislature just closed, this Company, it is said, will forwith build a connecting link between their road and the Reading Railroad, on one of the routes indicated in the *Register* of March 17, for the purpose of shortening the railroad distance between the forks of the Schuylkill and Allentown.

ALLENTOWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—At an election for officers of the Allentown Cemetery Association held on Monday the 9th inst., the following officers were elected:

President—Jonathan Reichard; Secretary—C. Pretz; Treasurer—Charles S. Bush; Managers—Reuben Guth, Ephraim Grim, Joseph F. Newhard, C. Pretz, Aaron Troxell.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a week, Mr. Jacob Seiler, a young man from Springtown, Pa., was run over by the Accommodation train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at South Easton. One of his arms was badly cut, while he also received other bruises about his body. It appears that he attempted to step from one car to another and fell between them. He is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

BEWARE! BEWARE!!—All ye who handle money, whether paper, gold, silver, copper, or nickel, beware of the vast quantity of counterfeit medium in circulation or you will be victimized. Notes are counterfeited, so that the banks are deceived, and gold and silver are counterfeited so as to deceive everybody but those who take care to have their top eye open. Copper and nickel are not spared, and counterfeit cents are plentiful as flies in summer.

MILITARY HALL ASSOCIATION.—The Commissioners named in the bill, incorporating the Military Hall Association of the Borough met on Saturday last and the proceedings will be found in this week's *Register*.—We understand that $5000.00 worth of stock have already been subscribed. The enterprise is one well worthy of encouragement and we trust the Association may be enabled soon to proceed to the erection of the Hall.

BATTALION.—The first parade of the first Infantry Battalion of this Brigade under the newly elected Commander Major Horn, will take place on the tenth of May.—The Military will be inspected by Major Good and the line reviewed at different times in the day by Major Horn, Col. Hangen, Brigadier General Fry, Major General Brown, and Adjutant General of the Commonwealth E. C. Wilson. The parade promises to be an imposing military display, and a large concourse of people may be expected in town. See order in advertising columns.

A HEAVY PAYMENT.—The Reading Cotton Mill was formally conveyed to the purchasers, Messrs. Garner & Co., of New York, on Friday last, by deed, and is now in their possession. The conditions of the sale were fully complied with, when the conveyance was made; the sum of $62,230 having been paid in cash to the Receiver appointed on the part of the corporation, and also $13,000 in liquidation of a claim held by the Farmers' Bank against the Mill; which with the $10,000 forfeit money paid down on the day of sale, makes one-half the amount at which the property was knocked off. This was the largest monetary transaction that ever took place in our city at one time.—*Reading Gazette.*

MILITARY HALL ASSOCIATION.—Meeting of the Commissioners of the Allentown Military Hall Association, for the purposes of organizing and receiving subscriptions to the stock.

The Commissioners present were, Thomas Yeager, Jonathan Reichard, Reuben Guth, Peter Weikel, George Beisel and E. J. Moore. Mr. Yeager was appointed Chairman; E. J. Moore, Secretary; and Peter Weikel, temporary Treasurer.

A stock or subscription book was laid before the Commissioners as provided by the act of incorporation which was opened to receive subscriptions, and 195 shares were subscribed for.

A committee of three of the Commissioners present was appointed to take charge of the subscription book for the purpose of selling the stock of the association, to have power to appoint substitutes. Mr. Yeager was appointed chairman of said committee with power to appoint two associates, whereupon he appointed Peter Weikel and George Beisel.

The next general meeting of the Association was ordered to be held on Friday the 20th inst., at the Allen House at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening last about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Axle Factory and Steam Forge of Shimer, Kessler, & Co., in First Ward in the borough of Allentown.—The fire was first seen in the second story of the office in the front of the building. Before the Firemen arrived at the spot the fire had spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to arrest the flames. The frame building recently added to the new building, and in which a steam forge has been in operation, was partly consumed by the flames and partly torn down. The oil used in the machinery aided in spreading the fire. The walls of the building are standing and uninjured. The greatest damage was done to the lathes and to the finished work. The finished work will all have to be re-worked. The damage done to the engine, boilers, and Steam Forge is not so considerable. The Insurance Companies had refused to insure the premises on account of their proximity to the Railroad, and the firm of Shimer, Kessler & Co., composed of industrious and enterprising young men, are heavy sufferers. The loss is estimated to be about $4,000.00.—The origin of the fire is unknown. Great credit is due our firemen for the alacrity, with which to which they proceeded to the scene of the disaster and labored to suppress the flames. A meeting of our citizens was held on Monday evening last to take measures to relieve the persons, who have sustained so heavy a loss, the proceedings of which will be found in another column.

PASTORAL CALL.—The Lutheran Congregation at Mertztown, Maxatawny, Moselem, Coxtown, Rockland and Hereford, Berks county, late under the pastoral charge of Rev. Issac Reeller, of Kutztown, have chosen Rev. B. M. Kramlich, of Foglesville, Lehigh county, as his successor. Mr. Kramlich will make Kutztown his residence in the future. Rev. Kramlich will serve the Congregation at Trexlertown, Lehigh county, of which he is the present pastor, in connection with his new charge.

☞As the season of garden making and transplanting is near at hand, we take occasion to impress upon the minds of our readers, whether they own a patch of ground not more than forty feet square, or a dozen of acres, the importance of providing themselves with trees, shrubs and plants. The value of a few fruit trees in a yard, and the beauty which they add, is a consideration not to be overlooked.—Fruit trees and berries especially, aside from the pleasure derived from their cultivation and adornment which they throw around the house, are often the source of much profit.

THE DEPTH OF TREES.—There has recently sprung up some controversy as to the depth that trees should be transplanted, and as is usual in controversies of this kind among practical men, there is not the least hope of their ever coming to a common opinion on the question. And this is natural, and perhaps as it should be. Different kinds of trees frequently require different modes of culture, beginning with the planting. For instance, dwarf pears should be planted deep, two or three inches below the union of the quince with the pear, in all soils where a dwarf pear ought to be. A fir or spruce should be planted shallow, and so, as a rule, should standard pear as well as apple trees. This exception should however be made: in light, porous soils they may be guaged deeper than in clay moulds. Thus the heavier the soils the shallower should the trees be planted.

A SEASONABLE HINT.—If I set out within the next few days, everybody might have a bearing grape vine two years hence. A vine three years old, if set out now, will bear fruit next year—in proportion to the proper preparation of the ground in which it is planted. A three year old vine will not cost more than three dollars, yet when at maturity fifty dollar's worth of fruit is a small estimate of the value of its production. Why it is that any householder will neglect a desideratum obtained at so trifling a cost, is something that we cannot understand. A house supporting a thrifty grape vine will always sell for a hundred dollars more than a house minus that luxury, and will rent for more money in proportion. Let every house-holder who has thus far neglected the matter, take the necessary steps to atone for the oversight. He will thank us three years hence for the suggestion.

HOW TO COOK SHAD.—As these excellent fish will form one of the staple delicacies upon the tables of all who live within easy reach of the rapid Delaware, for two months to come, the question of cooking them to the best advantage is one of no slight import.—Whether to have them fried, or broiled, or stuffed and roasted, is a dilemma in which many a housewife in our country will find herself involved. The local reporter of the *North American*, a wide-awake chap, who serves up daily a palatable dish for the readers of that excellent paper, gives this method of cooking a shad:—"With iron they should never come in contact. A piece of planed plank, two feet long and one foot wide, with a skewer to impale the fish upon it, are all the culinary implements required. A fire of glowing coals, in front of which the shad is placed, gives you a shad cooked as shad should be."

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.—We transfer the following from the Brooklyn *News*, to our local column, in-asmuch as it interests everybody:—Many persons in passing from one car to another, while a train is in motion, are accustomed to steady themselves by grasping the horizontal wheel used for winding up the brake, which projects above the railing on the platform of the car. This habit has now become an extremely dangerous one. Several of the leading railroads are beginning to use a new kind of brake, which, in case of emergency, can be set almost instantly without the presence of the brakeman. Should such an emergency arise while a passenger was steadying himself by one of the wheels, it would without the least warning, commence to revolve rapidly, and he would lose his hold, and run great risk of falling between the cars. This is felt to be so real a danger that the latest patterns for wheels are madewith a web in them rendering it impossible for the hand completely to encircle the rim of the wheel. This, however, but slightly obviates the danger. A careful man will shun them entirely.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Stated meeting of Council held April 30, 1860. Present, Messrs. Eckert, Butz, Hoffman, Engleman, Keiter, Schwartz, Weikel, and Lewis. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Roth, Mickley & Co., for Coal, $36,25.

Mr. Thomas Yaeger appeared and solicited Council to subscribe stock in the Allentown Military Hall.

A Committee of the Good Will Engine Company, presented a petition stating that the Good Will Engine was out of order, and asking Council to repair the same. Referred to the Committee to report at next meeting.

A petition was presented, praying Council to order the grading and paving of the side walks on 8th street, between Chew and Liberty street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, that the borough Engineer be directed to report to Council a plan or system of grades and regulation for that portion of Lehigh Ward lately annexed to the borough.

Resolved, that an order for $100 be drawn in favor of Moore and Reeder for trying the case of the Allentown Water Company against the borough of Allentown.

Resolved, that the Burgess be authorized to repair the Columbia Engine Building.

Resolved, that the Burgess be authorized to make a tight bound fence between the Market House lot and the lot of Mr. Reese.

Resolved, that the water be introduced into the Lock up and that the Burgess be authorized to carry this into effect.

SESSIONS OF COURT.—SECOND WEEK.—Solomon Fogel *vs.* Maria Fogel, wife of Amandas Fogel. Suit on bond. Defense want of consideration and coverture. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $340.85 and costs.

Samuel Moyer *vs.* Adam Sheirer and Elias Kuntz. Trespass for removing plaintiff's goods. Defendants justified under a warrant from the Captain of a Cavalry company in North Whitehall township, issued for the purpose of collecting fines imposed upon a member of the company for non-attendance on parade. The warrant was directed to the orderly Sergeant of the Company. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $76.84, the Court reserving the point, as to whether the plaintiff could recover at all under the circumstances.

John B. Schmoyer *vs.* Reuben Eddinger. Ejectment. A tract of land forming the subject of dispute was conveyed to plaintiff by one John Schmoyer, reserving to defendant the right to live in a dwelling-house on the tract. Defendant removed from the premises in 1853 or 1854, and it was contended by plaintiff the removal was an abandonment. Verdict for defendant.

The Allentown Water Company *vs.* The Borough of Allentown. Action bought to recover damages for injuries to the water pipes of plaintiff on Hamilton street, between fifth and sixth streets. Plaintiff alleged that in consequence of laying the payment, the pipes were brought nearer to the surface and the joints became liable to become loose from the passing teams. The Court instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover. Verdict for defendant.

Henry Diefenderfer and Thomas Eisenhart, Trustees of the Union School House *vs.* Francis Wesco. Suit brought against defendant one of the Trustees of the Union School House to recover monies recovered by him as Trustee. It was not proven that plaintiffs were properly constituted Trustees and verdict was rendered for defendant under the direction of the Court.

GREAT FIRE IN ALLENTOWN.—*Burning of Shimer, Kessler & Co.'s, Axle Factory.—Loss over $4000.—Meeting of citizens, &c.*—On Sunday evening last, about 10 o'clock, fire broke out in the Axle Factory of Shimer, Kessler & Co., situated at the intersection of Hamilton street and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. On account of the contiguity of the factory to the railroad and on account of the nature of the business itself, the various insurance companies to whom application had been made refused to issue a policy for the property. The amount of damage done by the fire falls therefore as an obsolute loss upon the young and enterprising firm,—a loss which they are, of themselves, by no means able to sustain. The deepest sympathy is therefore felt for them on all sides, and especially by those who most intimately acquainted with their irreproachable character and hard-working industry, as the following proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Allentown will more fully explain:

ALLENTOWN, April 16, 1860.

A meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Allentown, was held on the above date in the Court House, to take into consideration the loss sustained by fire, on the 15th inst., by by Shimer, Kessler & Co., in the destruction of the Axle Factory, and to make arrangements to extend to them all possible material aid in restoring their property and business. The meeting organized by appointing Col. Geo. Beisel, as President, and Joshua Stahler as Secretary.

An estimate made by Thomas Barber, Thomas Kernahen and John S. Graffin, three disinterested persons, was next read to the meeting. From this document it appeared that the damage done to Machinery amounted to $2,833.00; To the building. 1,200.00.—Total loss, $4,033.00.

This is exclusive of the loss of time which this young firm must necessarily sustain, and which in itself will exceed another thousand dollars. On motion of Mr. Levi Line, the Rev. Joshua H. Derr, Rev. S. K. Brobst, and Elisha Forrest, Esq., were appointed a Committee to draw up a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Said resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, on the 16th inst., the Axle Factory of Messrs. Shimer, Kessler & Co., was damaged to the amount of about $4,033.00, exclusive of the necessary and serious loss of time to which the firm must be subjected, and

Wheras, from the peculiar situation of said Factory and the nature of the business itself, the firm had failed in their efforts to have an insurance effected on their property, and

Whereas, said firm is composed of young men, of irreproachable character for sobriety, honesty and untiring industry, who had just built up for themselves, by their own faithful exertions, a promising business and who are unable to sustain this loss without utter ruin, therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. Shimer, Kessler, & Co., deserve the fullest sympathy of all persons who love the progress of improvement in and around our thriving borough, and the developement of the material interests of this county, and that we hereby express our sincere and heartfelt sympathies with said firm.

Resolved, That we heartily and earnestly recommend said firm, in this the hour of their distress, to the kind feelings and generous sympathies of all our fellow citizens of this borough, and of the county of Lehigh and adjoining counties.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly appeal to all our generous fellow citizens, whom we refer to the foregoing resolution, to extend such aid to said firm as may be in their power, by contributions in money and other means for the purpose of assisting them in restoring their building and machinery, and in recommencing their business.

On motion of Mr. Wm. H. Blumer, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed in each ward of this Borough and in each township of this and portions of adjacent counties, for the purposo of aiding the firm of Shimer, Kessler & Co.

On motion of Mr. Engleman, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint six persons who shall appoint the collectors required by the foregoing resolution.

Hereupon the Chair appointed William H. Blumer, Christian Pretz, Samuel Melhose, George Stein, Jacob Dillinger and Charles Reeder, as said committee.

The above Committee subsequently reported the following collectors:

Allentown.—First Ward.—John G. Schimpf, Jesse Wasser.

2nd Ward.—Chas. Wagner, F. E. Samuels.

3rd Ward.—Wm. Dech, Benjamin Stettler.

4th Ward.—Aaron G. Renninger, Franklin Hersch.

5th Ward.—Tilghman Stattler, J. R. Wolle.

Catasauqua.—Chas. F. Beck, J. W. Mickley.

Emaus.—Moses Wieand, Tilghman Klein.

Millerstown.—John Shiffert, John Maddern.

Hanover.—A. S. Keck, Herman M. Fetter.

Salisbury.—Solomon Klein, (miller,) John Gross.

Upper Saucon.—Joseph H. Weidner, Jacob Correll.

Lower Milford.—Aaron Dubs, Anthony Mechling.

Upper Milford.—Charles B. Shimer, Samuel Kemmerer.

Lower Macungie.—Jacob Wenner, Walter P. Huber.

Upper Macungie.—John Bortz, J. H. Lichtenwalner.

Weissenburg.—Joshua Seiberling, John Seip.

Lynn.—David Follweiler, Samuel Camp.

Heidelberg.—Nathan Peter, Owen A. Miller.

Washington.—Henry Kuntz, David Peter.

Lowhill.—Benjamin Weida, Jonas Baer.

North Whitehall.—David Laury, Paul Balliet.

South Whitehall.—Jacob Mickley, Charles Wenner.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—*Lower Saucon.*—John Knecht, Joseph Riegel.

Borough of Bethlehem.—Thomas Weaver, C. F. Bechtel.

Borough of Freemansburg.—Joseph E. Jones, Weston Dodson.

Borough of Easton.—John Opdyke, E. E. Hemingway.

On motion of Mr. Metzger, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Jacob Dillinger be appointed Treasurer, to whom all funds contemplated in the foregoing proceedings are to be transmitted.

On motion of Mr. Pretz, it was

Resolved, That the various papers of the county be respectfully requested to publish the above proceedings.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE BEISEL, President.

JOSHUA STAHLER, Secretary.

TOO MUCH COPPER.—The advent of the nickel cent was hailed as a prospective relief from the weight of small change, which the ponderous copper coin involved; but although nickel has become plenty enough the copper cents are still as numerous as ever and the retail portion of the community is fairly overburthened with pennies. Change a dime for one cent, and you are sure to get all pennies in change; the storekeeper says he can't help it he has so many pennies. Buy a paper of a newsboy and give him a quarter, he will give you twenty-four pennies in change, if he can; his explanation is, he gets nothing but pennies. Milkmen, bakers and grocers get pennies by the cart load, and are much inconvenianced to get rid of them, as they cannot make large payments with them, for the law has prescribed that over the fraction of a dollar pennies are not a legal tender. Any plan by which one-half of the pennies now in circulation could be got rid of would be hailed as a desirable relief. A correspondent suggests that the copper pennies might be driven out of circulation by depreciating their value one-half, as the Spanish shillings and quarters were abolished about three years ago; but we do not think this could be done, as the cent is a coin of realm, issued by the United States Government, who have no more right to repudiate them at par, than a bank would to refure to cash its bills without being declared insolvent.—*Reading Times.*

☞In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement of J. T. Burdge. He is daily receiving new goods from our large cities and he now has one of the largest stocks on hand this side of Philadelphia.

FINE GROWING WEATHER.—The copious showers for the last week, came most acceptably, in view of the dusty roads and dried up condition of the earth. The wheat was beginning to suffer seriously for the want of moisture, and the germination of the newly sown oats was prevented by the same cause. Farmers who were ploughing their sod ground complained of the hardness of it, and the difficulty of moving it. This is all changed by the grateful rain—the grass is springing up and displaying its vernal beauty on every hand—the buds are bursting into life—flowers display their petals in woods and gardens—and the air is full of the joyful melody of the birds of Spring. The backwardness of the Spring has no doubt been favorable to the fruit crop, the blooming of trees having thus been delayed beyond danger of destruction by the frost. The present warmth, following the rains, will stimulate vegetation of every kind, and rapidly cover the earth with a mantle of living beauty.

THE DANGERS OF SPRING.—We have the highest medical authority for saying that a great many more persons die in April and May than in November and December. The natural causes are 1st—Nature takes away the appetite for meals for heat giving food, in order to prepare the body for the increased temperature of summer. But two errors, in practice at this time, interfere with wise nature's arrangements, and induce many painful and dangerous diseases. First, the amount of clothing is diminished too soon. Second, the conveniences of fires in our dwellings are removed too early. All persons, especially children, old people, and those in delicate health, should not remove the thickest woolen flannel of mid winter, until some time in May, and then it should be merely a change to a little thinner material. Furnaces should not be removed, nor fire places and grates cleaned for the summer, until the first of June; for a brisk fire in the grate is sometimes very comfortable in the last week of May; that may be a rare occurrence, but as it does sometimes take place, it is better to be prepared for it than to sit shivering for half a day, with the risk to ourselves and children, of some violent attack of spring disease. By inattention to these things, four causes are in operation to chill the body, inducing colds and fevers. First, the dampness of the atmosphere in May. Second, that striking falling off in appetite for meals and other "heating" food. Third, the premature diminution in clothing. Fourth, the too early removal of the conveniences of fire. And when the very changing condition of the weather of May is taken in account, it is no wonder, that under the influences of so many causes of diminution of the temperature of the body, many fall victims to disease. In November, the healthiest month in the year, when we have put on our warmest clothing, and kindled our da