The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 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.

The Covode Investigating Committee.

Too great praise cannot be awarded to the honest and fearless Representative in Congress from the Westmoreland District of this State, the Hon. John Covode, for the zeal he has manifested as Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee in dragging to light the corruptions of the present National Administration. Mr. Covode was elected to Congress in 1858 over Henry D. Foster, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, and although a man of but an ordinary education, has displayed all the acuteness of a proficient lawyer in ferreting out wrong and corruption. The evidence shows, how the Government printing was given out at enormously high prices with the understanding that the contractor should use a portion of the profits in carrying important state elections. From this source alone thousands of dollars were derived to support Democratic papers in the cities of Washington and Philadelphia. George Plitt, Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee of the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1856, testified that in the campaign about $70,000 passed through his hands, for party purposes. Of course this is but a small portion of what was expended in the State in the campaign. But of this amount we should like to know what share came to Lehigh county.

A Mr. Wilk testified that two men, to his knowledge, had been engaged in circulating *fraudulent naturalization* papers, one of whom was employed on the Columbia road, who has since found his way into the Custom House at Philadelphia, and another, who was rewarded with a place, but is not now an office-holder. Some of their confederates had been sent to the penitentiary. Isaac Yost was closely questioned in regard to these fraudulent naturalisation papers. His testimony was of a character to implicate several leading members of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania with this villainous business.

The full report of the Committee will be submitted to Congress in due time, and the people will have an opportunity to inspect it. Copies of those portions of the testimony implicating the President were sent to him, in order that he might have an opportunity to defend himself, and although the resolutions under which the Committee were authorized to act, plainly indicated that the conduct of the President would be investigated, it was only after the introduction of damaging testimony that the President saw fit to send his famous message to the House, protesting against the right of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation, if it should happen to implicate his official conduct. It is rumored that the President has threatened to veto any bill, authorizing the payment of the expenses of the Committee. This may prove to be rather risky business, in as much as Congress in return may refuse to pass appropriation bills for other expenses of Government.—If any plan could be suggested to stop the progress of the Investigation, we have not the least doubt, but that the President would avail himself of it. However, the truth must out, and every honest-minded citizen must rejoice, that such is the fact.

Removal of Attorney-General Vandyke.

Hon. James C. Vandyke, United States Attorney-General for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was lately removed from office, and George W. Wharton, Esq., an old-line Whig until 1856, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Vandyke has been summoned before the Covode Washington Committee, and in his testimony produced copies of letters, which passed between himself and the President, upon the subject of his removal. The President states, that the only cause for his removal was the ill feeling, which existed between Collector Baker of Philadelphia and Mr. Vandyke. As public officials, the proper discharge of their duties required at least, that they should be on speaking terms. Mr. Vandyke replies, that the fact of their not being on speaking terms for a year previous to his appointment to office was known to the President, before his commission was made out. The President in reply reiterates the assertions of his previous letter, referring to a conversation between Mr. Vandyke and the members of the Cabinet on the subject, in which they had urged him to a reconciliation with the Collector. Mr. Vandyke replied, that he recollected the conversation, but that the only reason urged for a reconciliation, was, that the Attorney-General and the Collector could work harmoniously together in electing delegates to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention of 1860. The great purpose and aim of the President would seem to be to require his subordinates to control primary meetings, in order that the President and not the people might govern the party organization. This, Mr. Vandyke states, was not in accordance with his views of the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty. The people should govern uncontrolled by foreign influences. We believe, the President is wrong and the removed Attorney-General is right.

RETIRING STATE SENATORS.—The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen expired with the late sessions of the Legislature:—

Shaeffer and Baldwin, of Lancaster;
Ruthford, of Dauphin and Lebanon;
Francis, of Lawrence, Mercer and Venango;
Keller, of Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia;
Bell, of Chester and Delaware;
Marselis, of Philadelphia;
Turney, of Westmorland and Fayette;
Craig of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne;
Schell, of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.

The four first named are Republicans, the six last named are "Democrats." At least two Republican Senators will be gained next fall, in place of Messrs. Bell and Schell.

☞ The *Philadelphia Inquirer* has changed its form to the shape of the N. Y. Herald, Tribune and Times, and is now the only Philadelphia morning Republican paper issued, at two cents a copy, and the largest two cent paper in Philadelphia. For sale at the general News Agency of Mr. Edwin Saeger of our Borough.

The Charleston Convention.

The National Democratic Convention met at Charleston on Monday last for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. The two most prominent candidates before the Convention for the Presidency are Senator Douglass of Illinois and Senator Hunter of Virginia. Mr. Douglas will undoubtedly command the most votes on the first ballot, and possibly even a majority of the delegates. Heretofore, however, the rules of the Convention have required two-thirds of the Convention for a nomination. The effect of the rule in nearly all cases has been to set aside the claims of the prominent candidates at the early stages of the Convention and to bring forward an entirely new and unknown man, as was the case in the nomination of Polk and Pierce. Such may be the cause again, as there happens to be a bitter feud between Douglas and his followers, and the Administration and Southern wing of the party. The extreme pro-slavery men of the South threaten to bolt in the event of the nomination of Douglas, whilst his friends are as determined upon his nomination. The result, however, will be known next week, and whatever it may be, the chances of the election of a Republican President are equally good. No pro-slavery candidate can carry a single Northern State, with possibly the exception of California, whilst the free-trade and fillibustering proclivities of Douglas will weaken the party in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. With these States sure for the Republican nominee, an election of a Republican President is a certainty. The only thing, which can prevent the nomination of Douglas is the enforcement of the two-third rule. In the history of political conventions, the National Democratic Convention is the only one, in which the rule has been adopted. The effect of the rule is to allow the minority to dictate to the majority or at least to prevent an expression of their wishes, or as the politics of the country now stand, to permit the South to govern the party.

The two-thirds rule was adopted in 1844 by the following vote, (by States:)

CONVENTION OF 1844.

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	0	9	Georgia,	10	0
Massachusetts,	5	7	Alabama,	9	0
New Hampshire,	0	6	Mississippi,	6	0
Vermont,	3	3	Louisiana,	6	0
Connecticut,	3	3	Tennessee,	13	0
Rhode Island,	2	2	Kentucky,	12	0
New York,	0	36	Ohio,	0	23
New Jersey,	7	0	Michigan,	5	0
Pennsylvania,	12	13	Indiana,	12	0
Delaware,	3	0	Illinois,	9	0
Maryland,	6	2	Missouri,	0	7
Virginia,	17	0	Arkansas,	3	0
North Carolina	5	6		—	—
				148	116
				116	
Majority,				32	

CONVENTION OF 1848.

In this Convention the two-third rule was adopted by the following vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	9	0	Alabama,	9	0
New Hampshire,	6	0	Mississippi,	6	0
Massachusetts,	10	2	Louisiana,	6	0
Vermont,	1	5	Texas,	6	0
Rhode Island,	3	1	Arkansas,	3	0
Connecticut,	6	0	Tennessee,	13	0
New Jersey,	7	0	Kentucky,	12	0
Pennsylvania,	0	26	Ohio,	0	23
Delaware,	2	1	Indiana,	0	9
Maryland,	7	1	Illinois,	3	7
Virginia,	17	0	Michigan,	6	0
North Carolina,	11	0	Iowa,	3	0
South Carolina,	9	0	Missouri,	1	5
Georgia,	10	0	Wisconsin,	0	4
Florida,	3	0		—	—
				170	84
				84	
Majority,				86	

An analysis of these two votes discloses the following facts. In 1844 voted in favor of the rule:

From the Free States, - - - 58
From the Slave States, - - 90—148

Voted against the rule:

From the Free States, - - 102
From the Slave States, - - 14—116

In 1848 voted in favor of the rule:

From the Free States, - - 55
From the Slave States, - - 115—170

Voted against the rule:

From the Free States, - - 79
From the Slave States, - - 5— 84

The South nearly as a unit sustain the rule. We believe, that in this Convention if a Northern Democrat would dare in Convention to move the majority rule, the South would be a unit in favor of the two-third rule. Gradually has the South risen to be supreme in the Democratic party and the only way for a Northern Democrat to be free is to disallow the dictation and abolish the two-third rule.—We shall know better next week, however, what in this Convention will be the effect of the two-third rule, if adopted.

Democratic Victories.

Among the victories, of which the Democrats boast, is the election of a Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, by a majority of 135. William H. Kepner, the newly elected mayor, was on the Democratic ticket last year for Commissioner of Dauphin County, and had a majority of 533 in Harrisburg. We should not consider this a Democratic gain. Harrisburg has always been Democratic and the recent majority is far short of even an average majority. Another Democratic victory is the election of Dickson, as Chief Justice of Wisconsin, by a majority of 500. Mr. Dickson, however, happens to be a Republican and not a Democrat. The alleged Democratic victory in Rhode Island resulted in the choice of Sprague for Governor, American-Republican. A Democratic majority of 1000 in Milwaukie is heralded over the country as a great Democratic victory without stating at the same time, that the same city gave 3000 majority for Buchanan in 1856. A Democratic victory in Cincinnati, showing a Democratic loss of 2000, as compared with the vote of 1856, is blazoned forth to the country, as one of the signs of reaction against Republicanism. It rather proves a reaction the other way. Nothing is said of a Republican victory in Dubuque, which heretofore has always gone Democratic, sometimes by a majority of 1,500. And so we might go through the list, showing Republican gains. To parade them as anything else, is to endeavor to impose upon the ignorance of the people.

CURTIN TO BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Reliable intelligence from the western part of the State states, that Curtin will cross the Alleghanies with a majority of 25,000 in his favor. We are of opinion, that this cannot be beaten by any Democratic majorities of the eastern portion of the State.

EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.—It is stated that tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, for the round trip from Philadelphia to Chicago and back at the low price of TWENTY DOLLARS. This is just about one half the regular price.

NEW YORK FOR SEWARD.—The New York Republican State Convention assembled on Wednesday last in Syracuse. A resolution recommending the Delegates to Chicago to support William H. Seward for President, was passed by a unanimous vote.

President Buchanan's Treachery Exposed.

Governor Walker upon his arrival in Kansas, under instructions from President Buchanan, assured the people of that unfortunate territory that they should have an opportunity of voting directly either for or against any constitution, under which it was proposed to to apply for admission into the Union. The convention, which framed the Lecompton Constitution, saw fit not to submit it to the people, and although at an election held in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Legislature it was decided that the Constitution was not the choice of a majority of the people of the Territory, the influence of the Administration was used to induce Congress to admit Kansas as a State into the Union, under a Constitution, which it was well known the people had repudiated. In the quarrel and struggle which ensued, Governor Walker was removed, although he had acted in accordance with instructions. The letter was never produced until at a late session of the Covode Investigating Committee. Ellis Schnable, Esq., from Pennsylvania, also a witness before the Committee, had testified, that Attorney General Black had positively denied that any letter of the kind had ever been written. We learn that Governor Walker has since challenged Judge Black, and that the challenge has not been accepted. The President in the first place acted the hypocrite in his treatment of Walker, and either deceived Black, or else the Attorney General has been lying in the matter. The Investigating Committees are dragging to light the corruptions of an Administration, which for duplicity has not had its equal in American politics. The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your own success depends *is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas;* and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual, bona fide residents, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention, and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable.

On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your ardous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, and be speedily forgotten.

In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becomming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, *I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible.* With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot.—It is, beyond all question, the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of pro-slavery and free-State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all laws guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Colonel Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

General Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah. The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done, in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend,

BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Robert J. Walker.

PEOPLE'S STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Gov. Pollock has announced the following as the People's State Central Committee:

ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Franklin Co., Chairman. Henry L. Benner, Joseph Harrison, Charles McNeal, H. R. Coggeshall, Wm. B. Mann, Charles Thompson Jones, Erastus Poulson, J. M. Pomery, Peter Fasel, Philadelphia; Jessie C. Dickey, Chester county; Charles Hitner, Montgomery county; H. D. Maxwell, Northampton county; Dr. E. Wallace, Berks county; Robert M. Palmer, Schuykill county; W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna county; E. T. Foster, Carbon county; James S. Slocum, Luzerne county; G. W. Scofield, Warren county; L. Ullmer, Lycoming county; O. A. Worden, Union county; Dr. John Paloman, Columbia county; Charles McCoy, Mifflin county; Levi Kline, Lebanon county; Samuel Slocum, John J. Cochrane, John A. Hiestand, Lancaster county; J. S. Haldeman, York county; D. A. Buehler, Adams county; Edward Scull, Somerset county; J. B. McEnally, Clearfield county; Joseph Smith, Indiana county; Gen. C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; John Hall, Washington county; Jno. H. Hampton, Robert Finney, James Park, Jr., George Finley, Allegheny county; Jno. M. Sullivan, Butler county; C. P. Remsdell, Venango D. A. Finney, Crawford county; J. P. Lyon, Clarion county.

IMPORTANT BILL PASSED.—We call the attention of the public to the following bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, relative to applications to the Legislature for charters for any incorporation:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be required that every application to the Legislature for any act of incorporation shall be preceded by a public notice or advertisement of the same in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded or in which the parties applying for it reside, if two newspapers are published in said city or county; and if there be not two newspapers published therein then in one newspaper if one is published therein; which said public notice or advertisement shall set forth the names of all parties, commissioners or corporators to the bill or proposed legislation, and the same shall be published or advertised in said papers before the bill or proposed law shall be presented to either branch of the Legislature.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

☞ The Lutheran Conference meets at Fogelsville on Tuesday next, May 1st.

AN OLD BIBLE.—Mr. Jacob Geissinger, of Freemansburg has in his possession a Bible bearing the date of 1527.

THE LOCK-UP.—The water is being introduced into the town lock-up in accordance with the recent orders of town Council.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Schweitzer & Jones, distillers at Freemansburg, failed lately. Their liabilities are said to be over sixty thousand dollars.

☞ On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. Joshua H. Derr, preached a sermon to the Son's of Temerance of this place in the German Reformed Church.

CASE OF DROWNING.—A man by the name of Herman, tending a lock on the Lehigh Canal, immediately opposite Slatington, fell into the canal during last week and was drowned immediately.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey Central Railroad Company have a corps of engineers employed in surveying a route for the extension of that road from Elizabeth to Jersey City.

☞ We would call the attention of our merchants to the advertisement of Joshua Schnurman, in another column. He has lately been receiving goods daily, from the cities. He has a very extensive and well selected stock of Notion goods. Give him a call.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY FURNACE.—The Lehigh Valley Iron Company intend to add another to the stack already in operation, and have awarded the contract for the mason work of the stack to Mr. Samuel McHose of our borough.

PEOPLE'S STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Henry D. Maxwell of Easton has been appointed a member of the People's State Central Committee, to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh.

MASONIC HONORS.—We are informed that Easton Lodge, No. 152, A. Y. M., appropriated the sum of $50 towards the fund for preserving and restoring to its original appearance Mount Vernon, and the grave of their illustrious Brother, Gen. Washington.—*Express.*

GYPSIES.—A band of Gypsies were encamped in Griesmer's woods for several weeks past and took their departure last week. The party had twenty fine horses in their possession. Either fortune-telling or pilfering must be a very profitable business to these roving idlers.

MESSRS. SHIMER, KESSLER & CO.—We understand that this firm, which suffered so heavily by the recent fire, intend to commence rebuilding immediately and expect to be in operation again by the first of June. It is supposed that about $1,000 will be raised in our borough toward liquidating their heavy loses.

THE ROLLING MILL.—The Rolling Mill, to be built in our Borough, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The contract for the Mason-work has been awarded to Mr. Samuel McHose of our Borough. We understand from Mr. Haywood, the President of the Company, that the Mill will be completed by next fall, unless some unexpected delay be met with.

☞ Spring is coming, ushered in by a concert of sweet songsters—among them the blue-bird and the more timid and cautious robin. Many of the vegetable tribes are coming forth, obedient to the confident call of red-jacket and blue bird. They are mixing their green and fancy tints, expecting soon to take a proud position in the world of flora.

THE UNION CEMETERY.—At an election for officers of the Union Cemetery association held on the 9th inst., the followinging officers were elected:

President—Daniel Ritter; Secretary—Chas. Heist; Treasurer—William Eckert, sen.; Managers—Jacob Miller, Ephraim Yohe, and John Eckert.

PARADE OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BRIGADE.—Brigadier General Best of Northampton County, has issued an order for the 1st Brigade, 7th Division of militia, to assemble at Easton, on Thursday, the 24th of May, for parade, inspection and review. No company will be admitted into line unless fully equipped, and having the number of men required by law.

BEAR LOOSE.—A large bear, belonging to Mr. Pritchett, confined in one of the stables attached to the Washington Hotel of Easton, broke out on Monday afternoon a week since, and finding his way into Third St., and strolling up and down street, caused no little excitement. After biting one of his captors in the leg, he was taken and shut up again in his old quarters.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday night last Jacob Stahlnecker, aged about 60 years, living in Upper Milford township, near Shimersville, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found dead the following morning. The unfortunate man was laboring at the time under a fit of delirium tremens. Another of the proofs of the bad effects of intoxicating drinks.

ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.—We learn that a young man named Jacob Sellers, from Springtown, Bucks county, had one of his arms very badly cut, and his body considerably bruised, in falling from the Accommodation train at South Easton, on Monday evening, a week. We believe he was attempting to pass from one car to another, whilst the train was in motion, and by some accident fell off. He was taken to Riehl's hotel, Easton, and is said to be in rather a dangerous condition.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON.—Col. Hamersly is about fitting up a billiard saloon to add to the many attractions of the Continental Restaurant. He receives two tables from Reading, of which we find the following notice in the Reading *Daily Times:*

ONE WEEK MORE.—The Billiard Tables at the Mount Vernon, having been sold to W. W. Hamersly, of the Continental in Allentown, are intended to be removed next Saturday. All persons wishing to have another game on them before they are removed, are requested to call during this week, as they are the best Tables which were ever in this city.

KILLED.—Mr. Siegfried of Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, met with a sad accident on Tuesday of last week, which resulted in his death on the following day. In returning from Allentown where he had been attending an arbitration, he stopped at Trexlertown to water the horse, he had been riding. The horse reared and raising him from his feet, threw him violently against a wagon standing in the road. Raising Mr. Siegfried a second time, the horse threw him violently on the ground, falling on the breast of the unfortunate man with his front feet. The injuries were such that he died the following evening.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Saturday night last as Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, wife of John Williams, of Washington township, was on her way to the store of William F. Mosser, Esq., in the same township in company with her son Hugh, two other sons and Mrs. Owen Lloyed, Mrs. Williams and her son in the darkness of the night, missing their way, accidentally fell over the bank of a slate quarry, formerly worked by Messrs. Kuntz & Korn, but latterly abandoned and filled with water, and were drowned. An inquest was held on Sunday morning by William F. Mosser, Esq. and a verdict rendered; death from accidental drowning. The accident occurred between the hours of nine and ten in the evening, and the night was very dark and rainy.

LARCENY.—Harrison Neal was caught on Saturday morning last in the act of pilfering sundry articles of groceries from the store of E. Fenstermacher & Son by officer Lentz, and lodged in the lock-up until morning, and upon hearing before Esquire Witman, lodged in jail. Policeman Lentz had seen a light in the store-room and cellar of the Messrs. Fenstermacher on several occasions before during the night, had informed Mr. Fenstermacher of the fact, but through a misunderstanding nothing wrong was suspected. On the night of the arrest the light was seen again; Mr. Lentz soon found that Neal was the person in the building. Mr. Samuel Henn was stationed in front of the building and policeman Lentz was stationed in the yard. Upon endeavoring to leave the premises through the yard, Neal was arrested. In his bundle were found eight pounds of candles, several pieces of tobacco, several dozen of eggs, one pound of candies, several pounds of butter, a lot of sugar and flour, one ham, and sundry other articles. At his house were found a lot of hats, belonging to Messrs. Weider & Bitting, Hatters of our Borough, and five pair of shoes, which had been stolen from Mr. George Dutt, also a sufficient supply of groceries to last the family several months, and which, it it presumed, were likewise stolen. Neal had stated some time since that he had been out in the country peddling, and the supposition is that he was disposing of the articles gathered by the system of pilfering he has been carrying on for some time. He had apparently been doing nothing for a year past, and was known to our citizens only for his inveterate laziness. Detected in his course he may now look forward to the punishment due his misdeeds.

FLOWERS AND THE FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the season of the year when the Flower needs attention, and the out-door labor of women begins. The flower beds require to be uncovered, the earth dug up around the roots that have remained in the ground over winter, and fresh seeds to be planted. The climbing roses want trimming and fastening anew to the trellis, and the honeysuckles, and the numerous other beautiful creepers that so greatly adorn the garden, are put in order for the season. No sight is more charming than to see a woman at work among her early floral visitors, while the dew is upon the grass. The smell of fresh earth is said to be good medicine for dyspepsia, and is also a capital remedy for pale cheeks and languor. The morning air is loaded brimful of health and vigor, and a woman can have no better employment at this season, of the day—if her domestic duties will permit—than to pay her court to the crocrosus, jonquils, violets, snow drops, and other fair flowers. If more of our young ladies were to work in the garden every morning for an hour or two, instead of wasting the fresh hours of the day in bed, we think it would be much better for their health and happiness. There can be no more pleasant, as there is certainly no more refined occupation for a woman, than the cultivation of flowers. They beautify the most barren spot, and throw an air of refinement around the most lowly home, that cannot fail to make it attractive and pleasant.

MILITARY HALL ASSOCIATION.—Through the energetic efforts of Captain Yeager and Mr. Peter Weikel, over ten thousand dollars worth of stock have already been subscribed toward the erection of the proposed Military Hall on Market Square. The association need but one hundred and twenty-five shares additional subscribed (at $25.00 per share) in order to be prepared to commence operations. The subject of the Borough's subscribing stock in the enterprize having been agitated and having enlisted friends in its behalf, as well as opposition, we are authorized by the Trustees to state that in case one hundred and twenty-five additional shares are subscribed, no application will be made to the Borough authorities for a subscription. The enterprize, if completed, as it doubtless will be, will not only supply a great public want, but will also be an ornament to the Borough. If the old buildings on the south-east corner of the square were removed, and a handsome building erected in their stead, as proposed, the friends of the improvement of the town would have reason to be proud.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The School Directors of the County will meet at the Court House on Monday May the 7th, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools for the ensuing three years. The situation is an important one, and it is desirable that due care be exercised by the Directors in making a selection. The only persons, whose names we have heard mentioned in connection with the office are Mr. Tilghman Good of Allentown, Mr. O. S. Fell of Millerstown, R. Clay Hamersly, Esq. of Catasauqua, and H. H. Schwartz, Esq. of Allentown. Mr. Tilghman Good is a teacher of the public schools of the Borough of Allentown, and held the office several years since for an unexpired term under appointment from Governor Pollock. Mr. Fell has a select school at Millerstown; Mr. Hamersly is a teacher in the public schools of Catasauqua and Mr. Schwartz is the present Superintendent.

ROBBERY OF BETHLEHEM ANTIQUITIES.—About two years ago some old books and manuscripts relating to the Moravian church were discovered in the attic of the old "Gemein-Haus." They had been lying undisturbed in a closet for fifty years. About a month ago they were overhauled and examined. On a second examination quite recently it was found that they had been disturbed, and some were missing. It was also ascertained that Arthur Henry had had access to the room. Upon investigation it was found that this person had sent several bags by express to Philadelphia. The business of arresting the thief was put into the hands of the police, who, under pretence that they were in search of antiquarian articles, found some of the stolen goods in the house of Matthew Henry, the father of Arthur. Others had been deposited with antiquarian dealers in the city. The recoved articles were returned to Bethlehem last Thursday.—*Advocate.*

DIMES SAVING INSTITUTION.—In pursuance of the 6th Section of the Act incorporating the Dimes Saving Institution of this Borough the persons named in the first section met and opened books for the subscription of stock.

Wm. H. Newhard was chosen Chairman and Wm. J. Roming, Secretary.

A Book properly prepared for the subscription of Stock was laid before the commissioners when on motion a committee of four was appointed to take charge of the said subscription book for the purpose of selling the Stock of the Corporation. E. Moss, Esq., Samuel McHose, Wm. H. Seip and Jacob Mushlitz constitute the Committee.

The next meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the office of E. Moss, Esq., on the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEENAN IN PRISON.—Our New York exchanges, on Monday last, brought us the news that John Heenan was lodged in prison. All the folks could not account for the great talk going on about town that the Champion belt was sent to Allentown. Men, Women and Children were all anxious to find out where the belt was to be seen; when at last it leaked out, that Joseph Stopp at the Cheap Cash Store had it in possession. There was such a crowd there for the last few days that it was impossible for all to gain admittance; and what surprised them more was that Stopp had the largest, best and cheapest stock of Goods ever brought to Allentown. See advertisement.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday night a week since some unknown person undertook to effect an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. John Roberts, a silver-plater, residing in Sixth street. Mrs. Roberts arose about midnight for the purpose of getting a drink of water, and upon finding that some person was endeavoring to get into the house through a back window, immediately awakened her husband. Mr. Roberts gave the alarm and the thief made his escape, although in his hurry to leave, he left behind him his hat and bundle, both of which are in the hands of the police, who are endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrator of the mischief.

NORTH WHITEHALL, April 21, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While a great many politicians are doing their utmost, to *save* the *Union*, and thereby avert a great calamity to the nation; and as I think they have all the power, and willingness easily to perform it, it would undoubtedly be considered an obtrusion for me, to offer my services to their assistance. I shall therefore not make myself odious in tendering them; but shall start out with the satisfactory consideration, that the Great Temple of Liberty is safe. Now as there is no cause of alarm concerning this political structure would it not be well at the same time to advert a little to the state of society, to some practices or "institutions" subsisting within this "Temple," and see whether we cannot bring about some moralization or reformation? I do, however, not mean to make a general onslaught on evil practices, but simply confine myself to one evil of my own township. But should people of other places choose to apply it to themselves, they are at perfect liberty to do so. I mean simply to give battle to what is widely known, namely, Hoe-down Frolics. I think, and at least hope, every sensible man and woman, will agree with me in saying, that it is a most contemptible and detestible relic of barbarism. I should not hesitate in placing it on a level with the "twin relics." But this course of reasoning would perhaps not be considered good logic, as one of the twins is said to be the "sum of all villianies," consequently Hoe-down Frolics would merge in it. For fear of coming in conflict with the wisdom of the age I shall not carry it so far; but shall simply pronounce it a fruitful machinery for manufacturing drunkards, blackguards, liars, thiefs, rogues, vagabonds, and to crown all misery, am compelled to say for the manufacture of lustful, sensual, rude and impolite, women. And yet these are shortly to be mothers and mistresses of families, having their domestic superintendence, there to instill into the heart of the innocent child the rudeness, profanity and all sorts of iniquities acquired at these midnight orgies. Whereas there should be instilled benevolence, gentleness, learning, politeness and all the other christian attributes in order "to bring up a child in the way it should go," according to the divine injunction. Let us for the sake of curiosity follow these "savages of civilization to one of these dens. I will guarantee any man unused to such meetings, that if within half a mile of the scene he would solemnly aver that the savage Feejee Islanders had invaded the country, and were just performing one of their cannabalistic feasts. But of course a man acquainted with the matter, would tell the almost dumb-struck individual, that these are things practiced in a civilized and enlightened country. Perhaps after much debate argument and explanation he might be induced to go along. Arriving at the place, having not yet given up the notion of a savage den, seeing and hearing the noise and disturbance he will likely enough infer that they are performing their national war-dance. Casting his eyes aside he will probably behold seated on a bench, extending from one end of the room to the other, the more elderly members, who have already passed through all the stages of *honor.* The insignia worn by these officers is a beautiful glossy red nose. The "stranger" noticing visible signs of top-heaviness will in all probability come to the conclusion that they must be overloaded with *striking ideas.* He will however not gaze at them long, as the smell issuing from them is not at all agreeable. He will also be more forcibly attracted by the "fair sex" the beauty of which is not often surpassed. But alas! when he comes to reflect upon the reality of these fair ones delighting to revel in those dens of iniquity he is impelled to turn away with a mingled feeling of contempt, pity and disgust.

To make it short, I wonder if those frequenting these places could or would be taught the great disrespect it begets—a spark of self-respect which might be left could not be kindled into a blaze and prevent them from going again.

For fear of encroaching too much on your space I will conclude with the hope however that some will heed the opinion of their sincere well-wisher. ANTI-HOE-DOWN.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—MESSRS. EDITORS: The time is fast approaching when the School Directors of the several districts of this county will meet in Convention for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools. It is highly important that some good, sound, talented, practical man should be placed in that position. The welfare of our schools demands the employment of competent teachers; and in order to secure them, it is necessary that some person should be elected to the office of County Superintendent, who is not only a good scholar, but, at the same time, thoroughly acquainted with the art and practice of teaching. The possession of knowledge and the art of communicating knowledge to others are two things separate and distinct. A man may be very well educated and yet lack the requisite tact of communicating his information to those around him. Hence there are many young men with excellent education who would nevertheless prove bad teachers, on account of their not having paid attention to the teacher's art. Now it is evident that a Superintendent, however well educated he may be, who is not a practical teacher, or who has not paid a close attention to practical teaching, is but ill qualified for the office he holds. Making the standard of mere education his criterion of the qualification of applicants for schools, he is very apt to fall into the error of granting certificates to many who no more deserve them than the mere doctor deserves to be ranked as a minister of the Gospel.

Among the various candidates, whose names will be brought before the Convention, O. S. Fell, Esq., seems to be a prominent one.—With all due respect for the other persons named for that office, I trust I shall not be considered as an intruder when I attempt to direct the attention of the School Directors of Lehigh county to the character and standing of the above named candidate.

Mr. Fell is a gentleman possessing irreproachable moral character and a fine education. He has been engaged as a practical teacher for the last ten years. During the last four years of this period he was employed as Principal of the Macungie Institute in which position he has acquired the reputation of being one of the best teachers our little County affords. Having fine talents, well cultivated and improved, at the same time that his experience in teaching renders him thoroughly conversant with the best methods of training and cultivating the minds of Youth, he cannot be otherwise than well qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he is named.—Mr. Fell is not, and never has been an active politician. Education with him, is the all-absorbing thought. He asks no polical office—desires none, but offers his name to the convention, independent of politics, because he believes it to be radically wrong to make a political question of the County Superintendency. Should Mr. Fell be so fortunate as to be elected, he will no doubt prove himself a worthy officer.

AMICUS.

PAPERING ROOMS.—The Scientific American remarks that many lives have been lost from the laziness or ignorance of paper hangers who have laid one paper above another instead of tearing off the old before hanging the new. There was a very handsome house near one of our best provincial towns which could never keep its tenants. A ready-witted observer promised the owner to find out the cause. He traced the mischief to one room and presently conjectured what was the matter there. He let a slip of glass into the wall and found it next day dimmed with fœtid condensed vapor. He tore down a strip of paper and found abundant cause for any amount of fever. For generations the walls have been prepared afresh, without the removal of anything underneath. And there was the putrid size and the fermenting old papers inches deep! A thorough clearance scraping and clearing put an end to the fever and restored the value of the house.

☞ We are requested to state that the Good Will Fire Company is undergoing repairs at the Foundry of Thayer, Erdman & Co., in this Borough.

THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A number of the leading citizens of Schuylkill and Berks counties, interested in the coal operations of Schuylkill, and the Reading and East Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, paid our Borough a flying visit on Wednesday last via the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The object of the visit was to examine the advantages of constructing the connection between the East Pennsylvania and Reading R. R. at Lesport, authorized by a supplement to the charter of the East Penna. R. R. Company, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, as well as to ascertain the feasibility of transporting coal to New York, via East Penna. R. R. by means of the new connexion. The visitors were sumptuously entertained by our hosts of the American, Messrs. Bechtel and Bigony, in a style known to few others save themselves. After the removal of the cloth, Mr. Yardley of Schuylkill proposed the health of Edward Clymer, Esq., President of the East Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, who responded, stating the origin of the idea of the construction of the East Pennsylvania Rail-road, referring to the prostration of the coal operations of Schuylkill county, and pointing out the advantages of affording the means of transportation for the coal of the Schuylkill Valley to the New York and other Eastern Markets. In order to make this effective, the several Rail-road Companies would have to regulate their rates of transportation, so that coal could be transported as cheaply to New York from the Schuylkill, as from the Lehigh and Lack