ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860. PETER C. HUBER & JOHN H. OLIVER

MDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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

FOR COVERNOR : Col. Andrew G. Curtin.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. The Chicago Convention meets to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In our next issue we expect to place at the head of our columns the names of the nominees. The Convention may be termed the lineal succes sor to the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. which nominated Fremont and Dayton. The circumstances, however, under which the two Conventions meet, are widely different, and the difference must be apparent to the most unobserving. In 1856 the Republican party. was but an experiment. It had scarcely an organized existence in a single State in the Union. Its prospects and chances of success in a single State were yet to be tested. The delegations from the several States were but informal gatherings of earnest men from the States, who had yet to determine, whether they had a constituency to back them, by testing their strength at the polls. The Opposition to the Democratic Party, known as the American or Whig Party, had already nominated Fillmore and Donnelson and the ticket had a host of warm supporters in the free States. The contest of 1856 proved, that the new organization were the governing party in the six New England States, and the States of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. In none of these States has the party lost its supremacy since that memorable year, but despite the overthrow in the Presidential struggle of 1856, has continued to achieve victory after vietory. Minnesota has ministration to secure the tariff and Pennsylsince been admitted into the Union, and has, since free from Federal control, taken her po- in its noblest characteristic. Of the New Jer sition in the list of Republican States. Kan- sey delegation the same may be said. It wa sas should, and very probably, will be admit- a unit all the time. ted into the Union before the fall of 1860, and will add three to the list of electoral votes in support of the Republican nomines for the Pennington, were true to their pledges, and upon the first ballot by acclamation. The Presidency. The unhappy divisions, which in to their constituents. Even at the risk 1856 prostrated the party in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, have been forgotten, and in 1858, the Republican Party carried the State of Illinois on the popular vote, notwithstanding the party capital made in behalf of Senator Douglas, by his differing with the Administration on the Lecompton question, whilst the opposition of New Jersey and People's Party of Pennsylvania for the past two years have achieved glorious victories over the Democracy. The combined Opposition of New Jersey and the People's Party of Pennsylvania under the call of the National Republican Executive Committee have sent their delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the Opposition of these two States look to the Chicago Convention, and to no other, for the candidates, they are to support in the coming Presidential struggle. But what has been the progress of the Republican party in the Slave States? Newspapers in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, have come out in support of the cause and to the Chicago Convention. The State Con vention in the State of Delaware, which elected delegates, is said to have been the largest, which ever assembled in the State. The Convention in Virginia represented every District in the State. The votes cast in these States for the Republican electoral ticket will be numbered not by hundreds as in 1856, but by thousands and tens of thousands. Thus is an effectual answer given to the charge of sectionalism, and the day is not distant, when the Republican party will be a powerful organ-

isation in all the Slave States. But how great has been the revolution in public opinion in the last few years. Republicans, denounced in 1856 as Black Republicans. Sectionalists and Abolitionists, have come to be a power in the land, and are beginning to receive a due degree of respect. Prejudice has been disarmed of its power, and the South, netwithstanding the crazy threat of some fire-eater of a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President, begin to look with some degree of complacency upon the expected Republican Administration. Say the South, we would rather have Seward than Douglas for President. A dissolution of the Union is an impossibility and public opinion is rapidly dissipating all fears on this score.

The prominent candidates before the Chicar go Convention are Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Seward of New York, Senators Wade and Chase of Ohio, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey, Judge McLean of Ohio of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri. Whether the Convention selects either of these or any other standard-bearer, the people do not fear dissension in the Convention, and are prepared to give a hearty support to the ticket nominated. That the ticket nominated will be triumphantly elected, we have every reason to believe.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SPEAKER surr.-During the protracted struggle for the Speakership of the present House of Representatives, the Democrats were loud in their denun ciations of the Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania for not supporting Mr. Smith of North Carolina, who, it was alleged, was an old-line Whig and a friend of a protective all the candidates supported by the Democrats were opposed to a protective tariff, and his support by the same party, was proof conclusive, question. Subsequent events have proven that tically ratified by the people at the polls. that he also was not to be relied on on the tariff the Republicans were right. On the final vote on Thursday last on the passage of Mr. Morril's tariff bill, Mr. Smith voted in the negative .-Had Mr. Smith been elected Specker instead of a Republican, as Democrats desired, the House would not have had a Committee of Ways and Means favorable to the tariff bill, which has just passed that body.

Morril's Tariff Bill.

On Thursday last, Morril's Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 to 64. The bill was supported by nearly all the Republicans of the House, a few Northern Democrats, a number of Southern Amer- been used for former National Conventions cans and opposed by nearly the entire Demoocratic Delegation of the body. Among those kindly gave it for the use of the Convention. voting affirmatively, we find the name of Mr. Longnecker of our District. The bill now passes to the Senate and awaits the action of that body, and the signature of the Executive. If the bill be defeated, the blame will rest on a Democratic Senate or a Démocratic President. The Republican party has shown its oledges made in Pennsylvania in favor of evision of the tariff. An analysis of the vote vill show conclusively that the great bulk of the Domocratic party are irredeemably cominterests of the mechanic and manufacturer and of the people of Pennsylvania. The noble stand taken by the Republican party under the lead of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, and Morthe Republican party. Actions speak louder than either resolutions, platforms or promises. the following tribute to the efforts of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania:

"The powerful speeches of E. Joy Morris, J. H. Campbell of Schuylkill, Moorhead and McKnight of Allegheny, George W. Scranton of Luzerne, J. W. Killinger of Lebanon, J. P. Verree of Philadelphia, S. S. Blair of Blair, Chaddeus Stevens of Lancaster, Stewart of Beaver. Grow of Bradford, and Montgomer of Washington, were sustained by the constan and unwearied vigilance of William Millward (who, though no speaker, has indomitable luck and unwearied perseverance,) and of al is colleagues. I must not omit an allusion to Longnecker of Lehigh, Chapin Hall of War-ren, John Wood of Montgomery, Judge Hale of Centre, John Covode of Westmoreland, and McPherson of Adams, and Junkin of Juniata These gentlemen were always on hand, ready to work or vote, and full of expedients to push the matter to a happy end. All of them did their best. Nor need I make special allusion to Hickman or Schwartz. Never out of their eats during the struggle, they were never dis-struggle, they were never dis-struggle, at any attack, but fought from first Houston, to last without flinching. And Colonel Flor-ence and Mr. Dimmick did not break the solid vania. So much for standing together ourselves. So much for imitating the South most forcible one, and his brother rebel. J. T Riggs, heartily sustained the right side. making you suppose that I am indulging i indiscriminate praise, I send you this sincer compliment to faithful and fearless Representation tatives."

atives."

The same journal contains the following es timate as to the chances of the tariff bill

the Senate: The unexpectedly heavy vote thrown for th Morril tariff bill in the House will have a healthy effect upon the Senate. All interests, except the free-traders and Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, are satisfied with the bill, and by a vigorous effort it may pass the Senate. Ther are sixty-five Senators, exclusive of the Ore gon vacancies. Of these, there are twenty-five Republicans, who, following the example of den. Southern Americans: Sonator Pearce, of Maryland; Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury, Democrats from Delaware; and, of cours Senators Bigler and Thomson. Another vote would carry the bill. It will be seen from this, that if immediate and energetic steps are taken the efforts of the friends of our great industries may be crowned with complete

The Constitutional Union Party. A Convention of the so-called Constitution

l Union Party met at Baltimore, last week, and placed in nomination candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The party, although having a new name, may be termed the representative of the American Fillmore Party of 1856. The party embraces the opposition of the Southern States, which although numerically large, was not enabled to give more than one State to Fillmore in 1856, the State of Maryland. The strength which the party had in the Northern Stateo in 1856, has lwindled to almost nothing. In the State of Pennsylvania, outside of the city of Philadelphia, where it is very, very small, it can find no footing. The contest of 1856 has satisfied all unbiassed minds, that the Fillmore electoral ticket was used in 1856 in Northern States for the purpose of aiding the Democratic candidates. Many of the active supporters of the Fillmore cause were hirelings of the Democratic Party, and the unsuspecting voters in the ranks only discovered the cheat and delusion too late, when it was no longer possible to remedy the wrong. The contest must narrow down to a bitter contest between the Democratic Party on the one hand and the Republican Party on the other, and every patriot should at once take and be prepared to defend his position. Let such as would rather see the Democratic Party succeed, vote for the Democratic nominees. Such as would see the Republican cause triumph should enlist with zeal in behalf of the nominees presented by the Chicago Convention. To the Chicago Convention the people of the North look, and likewise the Republican voters of a number of the Southern States, for candidates to be supported next fall for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It is stated in the papers that President Fillmore himself has stated his determination to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. The nomination of Bell and Everett has enlisted no interest in Northern States and will arouse no enthusiasm. However much respect may be entertained for the men, it will be felt, that they have not placed themselves in a proper position before the country to enlist the sympathies and affections of the masses in the approaching Presidential struggle. In the next issue of the Register tariff. Republicans replied at the time, that we trust, we shall be able to place at the head of our columns the names of the candidates, which the Chicago Convention shall present for the suffrages of the people next fall, and which, we believe, will be enthusias-

HON. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor elect of Philadelphia, was re-inaugurated on Tuseday last. Hé délivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he pledged himself, to the extent of his official power, to secure a full enjoyment, in the city of Philadelphia, of every Constitutional right of person and property.

The Constitutional Union Party.

The National Convention of the Constitu tional Union Party met at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in a building known as the Old Presbyterian Church. The same building has and is now owned by the government, who The Convention was called to order by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, upon whose mo tion, Washington Hunt, of New York, was

called to the chair as Temporary Chairman .-A Committee upon permanent organization was appointed, who reported Mr. Hunt as permanent Chairman, assisted by a number of fidelity to the protective system and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries. All the States were represented, except Oregon and South Carolina. The first day was spent in organization and in addresses from delegates, from which it appeared that a great majority mitted to a revenue system antagonistic to the of the delegates were opposed to any expres sion of opinion upon political topics. The Southern members of the Committee on platform insisted upon a plank in favor of Congressional intervention to protect slavery in ril of Vermont, demonstrate beyond a doubt, the territories. The members of the Committhat the friends of a protective tariff can ex- tee from Pennsylvania insisted upon a tariff pect the most effective and reliable support in plank in the platform, but were finally prevailed upon to drop the matter with the un derstanding that the South would abandon the We copy from "Occasional" of Forney's Press, slave-code platform. The Committee on resolution on the second day of the Convention re-

> ported the following resolutions: That, whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and divide political divisions by encouraging geographical and sec tional parties: therefore, Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that we should recognise no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foun-

lation of the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, [great applause, and six cheers; and that, as the representatives of the Consti tutional Union party, and of the country, we pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and de-fend these principles, thus affording security at home and abroad, and securing the bless of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Which were adopted by acclamation. ance Company of Philadelphia. We are told

motion to proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency was adopted. The first ballot

Bell, McLean, Sharkey Everett, 22 | Sharke, 28 | Guggin, 01 | Rives, Graham

ecessary to a choice, On the second ballot Hon. John Bell of Ten.

essee was nominated for the Presidency, hav ing received the vote of every State except Texas. Hon. Edward Everett of Massachu setts was nominated for the Vice Presidency Convention finished all business on the second day and adjourned.

How the Union Ticket was Nominated In order that our readers may understand how the Union Constitutional party were enabled to get delegations from the different Northern States, we append a list of the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention sent from Pennsylvania.

The delegates at large were J. R. Ingersoll 231 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; A. Markley 1801 Rhonds street Philadelphia: Henry M Fuller, 1601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; and Mr. Howell, Chestnut street, Philadelphia .their friends in the House, will undoubtedly vote for the measure. I think to this number the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and part of may be added Messrs. Kennedy and Crittenthe Fifth districts, comprising the city of Philadelphia, were represented by E. P. Molineaux. S. M. See, C. D. Freeman, F. S. Altimus. W. S. Elder, John Slemmer, E. Harper Jefferies, John, B. Robinson, and John S. Little, all Philadelphians.

Sixth District-Frank Smith, 1233 Catharine street, Philadelphia.

Seventh District—Mark Munday, 616 Spruce to call it, Longswamp, Berks county.

Eighth District-.. Ninth District—..... Tenth District—Henry Kellar, 1317 South Seventh street, Philadelphia; and C. C. Lathrop, 1423 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Eleventh District—W. H. Pierce, 1325 Ches

nut street, Philadelphia. Twelfth District—.....
Thirteetnh District—Edward Shippen, 251 South Ninth street. Philadelphia. Fourteenth District-E. C. Pechin, 1523 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Fifteenth District—J. D. Bayne, 325 Reco street, Philadelphia; and William Hillman 1736 Green street, Philadelphia.

Sixteenth District—.....
Seventeenth District—Thomas Hayney, 1 Queen street, Philadelphia; and Robert M. McClure, north-east corner Water and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Eighteenth District—E. P. Borden, 332
South Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Nineteenth District—F. W. Grayson, 1604

Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Twentieth District—W. Lee, 1229 Race treet, Philadelphia.

Twenty-first District

Twenty-second District—.....
Twenty-third District—A. S. Redstrenke,
408 German street, *Philadelphia*. Twenty-fourth District-John H. Hicks, 713 South Second street. Philadelphia. Twenty-fifth District-J. W. Martien, 1631 Race street. Philadelphia.

It will be seen that the Seventh Congress ional District, composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, was represented by Mark Munday, a Philadelphian. What authority he had from the people of the Seventh Congressional District, we are unable to say,

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF? -- Our readers can judge, as to who are the friends of the tariff from the following analysis of the ote taken on Thursday last, in the House of Representatives upon the passage of Morril's tariff bill:

Americans, Anti-Lecounton Democrats. 105 Total, Democrate, Republicans, Americans,

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. - The Homestead Bil passed the Senate on Thursday last. A motion to substitute the House bill was lost by a vote of 25 to 30, the Republicans voting in the affirmative. The Senate Bill passed by a vote of 44 to 8. The main difference between the Senate and the House bill, is that the former excludes unnaturalized citizens from the bene fits of the provisions of the bill.

A marriage extraordinary took place is incinnati on the 23rd ult. A negro, a shade darker in hue than the ace of spades is repre sented to be, led to the hymenical alter a young and not bad looking white girl. The disparity in color was, however, only equalled by the The sentiment was received with great applause.

PEOPLES STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The People's State Central Committee at their recent meeting at Philadelphia adjourned to meet the first passed over the head of the bride.

The name of the patriarchal old swain is Winston, and the girl Mary Cain, the latter being known as the daughter of John Cain, who killed the patriarchal old swain is whose of the patriarchal old swain is whose the first part of the patriarchal old swain is whose the first patriarchal of the patriarchal old swain is whose the first patriarchal old swain is whose patriarchal old swain is whose the first patriarchal old swain i

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BILLIARDS FOR LADIES.—See adver-isement of Col. W. W. Hamersly in another

Rev. Joshua H. Derr, of this Borough reached in the 2nd Reformed church of Read ing on the morning and evening of Sunday

The Annual Exhibition of the Farmer and Mechanics Institute of Northampton county will be held on 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Sentember next.

SUNDAY TRAIN .- The North Pennsyl vania Rail-road Company commenced running a regular Sunday train from Philadelphia to Bethlehem on Sunday last.

The teachers and scholars of the Zions

German Reformed Sunday School, of this place will celebrate their annual Pic. Nic in Gries

mer's Woods on Saturday, May 2nd, 1860. NEW PASTOR.-Rov. Wm. Hunzler o Reading has taken charge of the Catholic Con-gregation in this Borough in place of Rev. Shrader, who at present officiates as assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church of

The Washington Bethlehem Greys wil ive a Fancy Dress Ball at Yohe's Hotel, on Monday evening next. They have engaged a Band from Philadelphia for the occasion. We are told this is to be the best Ball given for a number of years.

DIVIDENDS .- The Allentown Bank ha clared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent Catasauqua Bank, do; Mauch Chunk Bank five per cent; Union Bank of Reading 4 per cent; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton 4 per cent; Easton Bank 5 per cent.

at the ore bed of Messrs. Hoffman & Biery at Orefield, Lehigh County, by the name of Fer-dinand Schmidt, met with an accident on Fri last, which resulted in his immediate death An inquest was held over his hody by Coroner INSURANCE.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. H. K Algert is the agent for the Quaker City Insur

MAN KILLED .- We learn that au employe

paying its losses. As for its agent, we know m to be a truthful and obliging gentleman. BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT IN BERKS COUNTY.—It is stated in the papers of Berks county, that Brigadier General Hunter conemplates calling a Brigade Encampment near Reading' some time next fall, and if so, that an invition will be extended to the Military of

the neighboring counties to attend.

that this is a reliable Company, and prompt in

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday a weel since, an Irishman named Patrick McGowen, aborer in Ball's ore beds near Friedensville, Upper Saucon, was instantly killed by a mass o earth caving in upon him. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and child. He was buried on the burial ground in this borough on the Sunday following.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF NOR-THAMPTON COUNTY.—Rev. W. D. C. bing ills, we bend with meek submission to the Rodrock has been elected County Superintend-will of Him, in whose hands are the descinies ent of public schools of Northampton County at a salary of \$700,00 per annum. The salary is increased \$100,00. We have reason to be-lieve that Rev. Rodrock will discharge the duties of the station to the entire satisfaction of the public.

COUNT SUPERINTENDENT OF BERKS COUNTY .- Rev. John S. Ermentrout of Reading was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools of Berks county, over his competitor, the recent incumbent, Rov. W. A Good. The newly elected Superintendent, we are able to say from a personal acquaintance is well qualified for the discharge of the datie important station. The salary has been fixed at \$1,000 00 ner annum.

CLASSIS OF EAST PENNSYLVANIA. The East Pennsylvania Classis of the German Reformed Church, met yesterday in the Church at Shamrock, or, as we have been accustomed This and influential non tion of the ecclesiastical body to which it beongs. Upwards of twenty clergymen and as many lay delegates are expected to be present, and the proceedings will probably occupy the greater part of the coming week.

MILITARY HALL .- Owing to leases upon the premises, upon which the new proposed Military Hall is to be erected, not expiring before the ensuing spring, the building will not be commenced before the spring of 1861. In the meanwhile the Trustees can have an opportunity of selecting a suitable plan, pro-curing seasoned lumber and can then comthe building early in the season. Although we should be pleased to see the building erected this season, we cannot but think that the delay may be the best for the enter-

SUPREME COURT.—The following Lehigh the late March term, have been decided as

Pretz Gausler & Co's appeal. In the mat-ter of the distribution of the proceeds of Sher-iff's sale of Real Estate of A. H. Gilbert. udgment reserved. Fenstermacher vs. Mover. Ejectment.

Judgment affirmed. Miller's Estate. In the Orphan's Court. In the matter of the appeal of the Evangelical Association. Judgement reversed.

Dillinger's Appeal. In the Orphan's Court Proceedings affirmed.

THE COUNTRY.—The country begins to look beautiful. The green folinge is springing forth, and flowers open their velvet petals. A seft carpeting of grass covers the fields, and looks promising. The early ains have started entire nature into life, cansng the face of fair creation to smile and feel hankful when Heaven baptizes them with gentle sprinklings. Oh, what a contrast now to the appearance of things a few short weeks ago. Then all was gloomy, and the earth was covered with a mantle of snow and frost. But now it smiles like a freed bird, having broken its icy fetters, and come forth arrayed in all its garments of glory.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR EASTON. -Mr. John Odenwelder, of Easton, was at-tacked by two ruffians, on the Bethlehem road, opposite the woods, just beyond the Farmer's and Mechanic's Institute grounds, on Monday and Meenanic's Institute grounds, on Monday a week since, and politely requested to hand over his money and valuables. Mr. O. is a gentleman of rather delicate frame and being unarmed, he very promptly handed them his purse, containing about ten dollars, when they suffered him to pass on. The night being dark Mr. O. was not able to recognize either of the party. On going out next morning he found his purse near the spot, with a five dollar bill

FUNERAL CEREMONIES .- The funeral from the late residence of the deceased in Water Street. The Allen Rifles, accompanied by the Allentown Brass Band and the Jordan Artillerists, attended the funeral in full uniform. The coffin, in which the remains of the deceased were deposited, was surmounted with the military uniform of the deceased and a United States Flag. After the religious ser-vices were finished at the grave, the Corps, to which the deceased belonged, fired three rounds is to complete the Connellsville road, and

THE BATTALLION.—The Parade of the First Infrantry Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, Seventh Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, took place in this borough on Thursday last.— This Battalion is composed of the following companies: The Jordan Artillerists, Capt. Gausler; the Allen Infrastry, Capt. Yaeger; the Lichigh Rifles, Capt. Ritter; the Catasau-

qua Rifles, Capt. Harte; and the Allen Rifles, Capt. Dillinger. The weather for the battalon was rather unfavorable. Although there was no rain of any account during the day, the threatening appearance of the heavens kept away large numbers of persons, who otherwise would have gathered from all parts of the county to witnesss the military display.-Major Horn, the newly elected Major of th Battalion, with a full staff, appeared for the first time as Commander of the battalion .-The Companies of the battalion all appeared with a full quota of men. The battal formed on centre square at 10 o'clock A. M. and was reviewed by Major Horn. At 12 o' clock the line was reviewed by Brigadier General Fry and Col. Hangen. The Battalion was missed and re-formed at 2 o'clock P. M., at the lawn opposite the Court House on Hamilton street. The battalion in the afternoon pro-ceeded to the field of Mr. Charles Sitgreaves beyond the fair-ground, where after field exerises, the line was reviewed by Major General Brown and Staff. The Companies subsequent ly paraded through the principal streets of the We think we ough and were dismissed. can safely assert without being in the guilty of the charge of flattery that the first Infantry battalion of Lehigh county is equal to any battalion in the the State outside the city of Philadeiphia, whother we consider the skill of its Commanding officer, the ap-pearance and uniform of the Companies, or he drill of the men. Major Horn has here tofore commanded a military company, is well versed in military tactics, and will be a popilar and acceptable Commander. The exci cises of the day were onlivened with excellent nusic by the Jordan Brass Band, at whose pro ress since its organization our citizens were

not licen more favorable. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- A meeting of e Allen Rifles was held at their Armory on Friday evening last to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Mr. Allen Seip,a rivate of the Company. The object of the ecting having been stated by Major T, II. Good, Presiding officer of the meeting, it was Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draw up a series of appropriate resolutions. The Chair appointed Capt. John Dillinger, Lieut. E. D. Lawall and Serg't. W.

equally surprised and delighted.

H. R. Hangen, as said Committee.

The Committee reported the following reso tions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Provi lence, by the hand of Death, to remove from

our midst our late esteemed fellow-member Mr. Allen Seip, therefore be it
Resolved, That we recognize in this afflict-Dispensation, another warning of the shortness date upon so detestable a platform, and thus of life, the certainty of Death, and the need of involve himself in inextricable difficulties they onstant preparation for that unseen world, to

ward which we are all rapidly hastening. Resolved, That in this, as in all other seem ng ills, we bend with meek submission to the of life, firmly assured, that He doeth all nings well.

Resolved. That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased our deep est sympathy in this the hour of their trial ng our grief with theirs for the loss of one, who to them has been a beloved son, an affectionate brother, a kind husband and father and to ourselves an esteemed companion

Resolved. That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of the

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- On Monday afternoon May 7th, the lightning struck the barn of Widow Rinker, in Unionsille and the barn with all its contents, consisting of hay, straw, Wagon, Sleighs &c. was

ANOTHER.-At the same time the light ning set fire to the barn of Daniel Roder (near Slatington) and the building with all its contents hay, straw, grain, and adjoining out ouses were destroyed; no insurance.

On the same day fire was discovered in th barn of Mr. Uriah Krauss; but soon extin guished. Somewhat later the fire was again noticed and outened a second time. arism being suspected a careful watch was kept over the barn all night; yet in the morning while the watchers were at breakfast, the flames burst forth once more and this time gained such headway as to consume the entire building. There is no insurance on the barn.

The lightning also struck into the barn o Mr. John Schantz, Sen., of North Whitehall, without doing harm. Mr. Schantz had a few days before taken out the hay and straw for County cases in the Supreme Court, argued at the purpose of roofing and this is the reason why no harm was done.

In Northampton County, the barn of Mr . Siegel was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS .- We receive he American reprint for April, 1860, of the Edinburgh Review from the Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. 54 Gold street, New York. The same publishers reprint the London, Edin-burgh, North British and Westminster R riews and Blackwood's Magazine at the fol-

For any one of the four Reviews For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews, or all four of the Reviews. r Blackwood's Magazin For Blackwood and one Review, For Blackwood and two Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews

lowing low rates:

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$20. and a con-\$30; and so on.

We need not remind our readers of the value of these publications to persons, who would keep themselves versed in the substantial literature of the day. The Reviews contain the productions of the ablest minds of England.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The citizens of Somerset held a large meeting on the 23d ult., for the pur-pose of appointing delegates to the Railroad Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 23d of May, to concert measures for the speedy completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville his purse near the spot, with a live duting in it, which the robbers failed to get Railroad. A delegation of over one hundred hold of. It is urged by the friends of this road, that it will afford an unbroken Railroad connection of Mr. Allen Seip, a private in the Allen from Pittsburgh to New York city, via Harris-Rifles, took place on Sabbath afternoon last, burg. Reading, Allentown and Easton, of burg, Reading, Allentown and Easton, of shorter distance and easier grade than the Pennsylvania Central. The Pittsburgh and Connelsville railroad

starts at Pittsburgh, and follows the Yough iogheny and Castleman's rivers up the Alle gheny mountains, in Somerset county, to a point 20 miles West of the town of Bedford. REJOICINGS OVER THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF
BILL.—In Pottsville, and at other places in Pennsylvania, salutes were fired on the receipt of the news of the passage of Mr. Morril's tariff bill.

The plane.

Proper The Passage of Mr. Morril's tariff bill.

The committee at their response over the head of the bride. The name of the patriarchal old swain is Winston, and drew together a large consumption of the passage of Mr. Morril's tariff bill.

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REXLERTOWN, May 7, 1860. Messrs. Editor. What has become of the Charleston Convergon? What a sudden change has took plac in the political arena change has took plad in the political arean! For only a few days and the people watched with great avidity the precedings of that august body of delegates and private persons that were assembled in Convention at Charleston, S. C. for the purpose of noninating a candidate for the Presidency, and the adoption of such a platform as would meet the appropration and indursement of the majority of legal democratic voters. Such was the avoved object of the Convention of the general democratic voters. ject of the Convention at its commer But were they succestful? No! and why?because such a heterogeneous conglomeration of persons and factions, with opposite interest and views, can never come to a fair and impartial conclusion. But will counsel and reform? Not they? But will they regard

How often was the sound heware! echo

from the Republican ranks? How repeatedly have we reminded you of the ultraism of south ern propagandists; and enjoined upon you the ity of guarding against their measures But how was it answered? They alleged the the South claims no more than what is cons tutionally due to her, and that we have to them protection lest the institution of slaver be attacked in the States where it now exists However specious such a modus optandi may have appeared to the illiterate and blind enthusiast of partisanship: it did not fail to receive a thorough investigation, and tue con sideration of honest and devoted satesmen who soon discovered that the assertion was nsustained by facts and devoid f truth .-Inder the garb of fraternity and wity they asembled their delegates, and calculated to adopt nlatform: pass resolutions; minate a car lidate; promulgate their princples, and reit erate the cry of "Democracy and the preservation of the Union" from the coast of Main to the Gulf of Mexico; from the Atlantic the Pacific; and thus be cabled to rally heir standard multitudes of the timid fickle-minded, then with such an invincible force march onward to victory. Such they fan-cied would be the result, and with such expectations gave indulgence t boasting and exulting over an anticipated tictory. But alas! the first step proved an assuperable barrier; the Artillersts appeared for the first time with a new hat, mounted with white pompoon, tipped with red. The new hat added much to the appearance of the Company. The people who gathered together to witness the battalion, construction of a patform out of such disortant material was an utter impossibility .were much pleased with the exercises of the The South required the adoption of a slave code platform, and the North for fear of provday and only regretted, that the weather had ing apostate to their cherished principles would not accede to such measures and wisely have they refused. Not that they gain any strength hy it, but that the odium of being false to the interests of their own country, and of thwarting the progress of all internal improvement may rest upon their southern brethren, but I doubt whether the northern democracy are not equally guilty of corruption. With what iningenuity the democracy can contrive to con me the constitution in such a light as would upon the Free Territories of the United State and thus render it obnoxious to the mass o people we cannot conceive. But certain it is, that the utmost efforts were employed by the nembers of the Convention to make our Contitution a slave constitution. But finding hat they were not favorably responded to by e party, and that not every man was willin to prostitute himself by supporting a caudi

therefore cut the gordian knot, by an adjourn ment. The term adjournment however as us ed by democratic journalists is rather pallia tive and exculculpatory of the true affair; it was rather a disruption or explosive separa-tion of elements combined by no true political affinity. What a mighty change this State of affairs occasioned among democrats? What a sudden transition from anticipated success to despondency. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." For eight years corruption and mis-management was practiced under Democratic administrations, but the success of the Covode Investigating Committee and the disruption o he Charleston Convention are media by

which such enormities are exposed. The democracy are constantly charging the Republicans as a sectional party, but by examining the proceedings of their convention we see a fair specimen of sectionalism. It is true every State is represented in the Conven-tion, but the voice and dictations of the South members must rule to the suppression o the Northern, or if not conceded, explosion inevitable. For the proof of this, the reader is referred to the late national democratic A RIGID OBSERVER.

ISONOUS DRUGS.—The fo tion of the new Penal Code, passed by the Legislature last winter, is of great important to those who deal in drugs of any kind:—

"No anothecary, druggist or other person shall sell or dispose of by retail any morphis strychnia, arsenic, prussic acid or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some respectable inhabitant, of full age, of the own or place in which such sale shall be made n all cases of such sale, the word poison shall carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle or other vessel or thing in which such poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist or other person selling or disposing of the same, shall note in a register, kept for that urpose, the name and residence of the person whom such sale was made, the quantity sold nd the date of such sale. Any person offending herein shall be guilty of a m id, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

Grumblers are a nuisance in any community—those who are so much scolding and finding fault that they acquire the name of rrumblers. We don't beleive in mealy-mouthed respecting little, but prominent and district the sound of the most beautiful streams in the country. ed respecting little, but prominent and distur-bing evils of society. Grumblers are some-times called small evils, but they make so much uneasiness, unhapiness, and general discontent that they are actual nuisances, and nothing else. We can sympathise with the man who is imposed upon so much that he is compelled to tell his grievances to others, and gives emphasis to his complaint by a little repetition, warn others. But the man who is always grumbling so much that he don't know when to complain, or be indignant, is sure to be jeally divided among the friends of the party, ous and an envious grumbler is a nuisance. He adds to his troubles, makes his own family miserable, when hooughtto be doing something of pigeons for which we return our thanks. for their comfort, and brings discomfort among his neighbors.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.-Peter son's Detector gives the following description gular of a dangerous Counterfeit of the \$5.00 bill of last v he Commonwealth Bank of Philadolphia :-The figure of a child's head is much finer in the genuine than in the counterficit. The rope in the sailor's hand, in the genuine, passes through the red, surrounding the figure 5; in the counterfeit it does not reach the line. the genuine the cashier has a dot after the initial letter II, not in the counterfeit. The paper is much thinner in the counterfeit, and the engraving indistinct.. The signature is well executed, but will not bear examination. In the engraver's imprint the second p in n the counterfeit is on the Toppan' paper; in the genuine, the red letter E of the word five covers it."

the advertisements in a newspaper. If they tell the truth, all we have to say is, they lose half the value of the paper thereby. There is nothing in any paper—not even the best conducted local column—that so truthfully reflects the business character and population of a city or county as the advertisements in the newspaof a city or pers. Show us a paper well filled with business advertisements, and we will show you ness advertisements, and we will show you a breathed for some two hours after. The pristown prosperous in all its relations, surrounded by a community intelligent, enterprising October, 1857, for shooting the son of the above

FRUIT.-The prospect of a fruit crop, was never hetter in Lehigh county, than at present. From all parts of the county we learn that the apple, pear, plum and cherry trees— in fact, fruit of all kinds, except peaches, romise fairer for a large crop than for several years past.

THE ALLENTOWN ROUTE FROM CHI-CAGO TO YORK.—The Chicago Daily Times has the following remarks on this subject, which are important as speaking the sentiments of the West on this question.—As we have a vital interest in the matter, we give hom entire:

"We learn from various sources that, in consideration of Philadelphia jealousy, the Pennsylvania railroad continues to defer neessary connections with the Allentown route, and that, as a natural consequence, the great and manifold advantages of that route to western merchants are annulled. Such treatment is injurious to the entire west, and unless the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should recog-nize without further delay the claims which westen merchants have upon the Allentown routs they will find themselves abandoned altogether by those morchants for other roads. It's a sheer nonsense to argue that the shorter route to New York is going to injure the Jusiness of Philadelphia, for whatever business egitimately belongs to that city will go there in spite of all opposition; and, on the other hand, whatever belongs to New York, men know enough now-a-days not to send to Phila-delphia. It a western merchant desires to go to New York, and cant avoid the slow, timewasting crawl from West Philadelphia to Eleventh street, he will take any other route than one that brings him upon the Pennsylva-nia Railroad; but if by running over that road to Allentown, he cannot only save that pre-cious commodity, time, but can also avoid the horrible contingency of getting to Camden, he will wisely prefer any route which enables him to take the Pennsylvania track at Pittsburg.

The route is shorter, has fewer changes, and reaches two hours sooner to Jersey City than any other way. Yet, forsooth, notwithstanding this plain fact, and because Philadelphia insanely supposes that she will live to swallow New York, the western merchant is deprived of the advantages which distance and other incidentals confer on him. If the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is to be regarded in north-west as the mere creature of the Cam-den and Amboy road—the pet and playthings of jealous Philadelphians, the sooner the north-west begins to understand the fact, the better. Our merchants can go another way easily.— But if she is to be respected as a great universal highway to the seaboard, with many advantages over other routes, and possessing a a willingness to confer those advantages on the merchants of the north-west, she must open the Allentown route forthwith, making most favorable connections; and thus show conclusively that she is not built for the special good of the city of Philadelphia, , but for the benefit of the vast regions of wealth lying to the south and west of the Alleghany mountains. The merchants of the West understand pre-

cisely the argument of short-sighted Phila-delphinns with regard to the preponderating business relations of New York City with the North, West and South, and they know perfeetly well that the influence of the metropolis can never be lessened to any considerable extent—that is to say: New York will always be New York in spite of fate. Philadelphia will never rise at the cost of New York, but by the natural expansion of her own resources. Our merchants, therefore, regard the argument as trivial, and as unworthy comprehensive business men, and they are unwilling, in view of the advantages which might be con-ferred on them by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the policy of that company should not be distorted so as to represent the errors of a minority of Philadelphia reasoners. The abandonment of the Allentown route is regarded by Chicago as a blow at her interests, which must be resented in the only way possible, and that will be by withdrawing their patronage from the Pennsylvania route, and by conferring it upon other roads whose disposition is to do for the North West at least all that favorable location and commercial obligations has confer red on her."

TEN MILES OF PIGEONS.—We copy from the Windham (Green Co.) Journal, the following account of a Hunting Expedition in the wilds of western Ulcer-a region of country travers-

of western Ulcer—a region of country traversed by ourselves "once a time," some twenty years ago—drawn thither by the wonderful stories told of trouting in Balsom Lake:

We stated last week that a party of our villagers had started for the Pigeon Encampment, on Tuesday afternoon. It is in the town of Denning, Ulster county, on the west branch of the Neversink. The party consisted of Messrs. B. H. Waldron, S. W. Stimp-son, Geo. W. Potter, T. D. Traphagen, S. D. Cowles, J. E. Matthews, Edwin Story and

Asa Palmer.

They left here at about 2 o'clock, arriving at D. C. Deyo's Westkill, at about 5. After a halt of half an hour, they proceeded to Brownell's Hotel, Shandaken, and up for the night. They left early the next morning, and arrived at the head of Big Indian at about 10 o'clock, A. M. Here they left their team and proceeded to cross the mountain on foot a dis-tance of about four miles, to the Hunter's Cabin, around which they found the airly alive with pigeons. The flock is said to be spread over a space of ground some ten ng and two miles wide niles l

The trees there are filled with nests in every direction, and the ground is almost covered with eggs and dead pigeons. The huntered hoot into the crowds, and when the birds do not fall within a few steps, they make no effort to find them, but try them again. There was an immense number of hunters on the ground, and when the party from this place came out they met some 150 or 200 persons armed and equipped—for the work of slaugh-ter—who were just "going in."

The country is a perfect wilderness, it being

nd enjoyed themselves immensely living on broiled pigeons, &c., with nothing to disturb heir repose at night save the hootings of one owl, and the barking of few wolves in the dis

Leaving their encampment on Thursday morning, they returned to Windham on Fri-day—having had a pleasant excursion, with about 500. Of course the game was liberal-

A MAN CROWING LIKE A ROOSTER.-The Boston Post of April 28th, says:—We learn by a private letter from Marblehead of a sinoccurrence in that place. Some time last week Mr. Ebon Harris, last week Mr. Ebon Harris, who keeps a number of fowls, was driving them into the coop in which they were usually confined during the night, when one of the cooks became caraged, and jumping up struck him with his spur just below his knee. Mr. Harris paid little attention to the wound, and it did not trouble him until last Monday, when he started to see Salam. He had weggeded he started to go to Salem. He had proceede about four miles when he was taken with very sudden and severe pain in his leg, and was taken back to his house and put to bed. He has suffered great pain and white sleep since that time, and the letter states that on Friday night he several times crowed like a rooster. The physicians have given him up

> A tragedy in Texas is described by the Austin papers as follows: 'Some dozen men living upon Onion Creek, eight or ten miles from there, rescued a prisoner from the hands of the Sheriff, while having his trial for the of the Sheriff, while having his trial for the supposed murder of an old gentleman named Edwards, living in the neighborhood of the above—named parties. They shot thirteen six shooter bullets into his head and body. He named Edwards, and was cleared in the spring or summer of 1858, on the ground of insanity

A hungry juryman ran out of a court room in Taunten, England, during a trial to get his breakfast. When he returned the get his breakfast. When he returned the learned Baron fined him £20 sterling for misdemeanor, which made him consider his morn-

ing meal expensive.